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THE THIRD AND FOURTH BATTALIONS OF THE WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT

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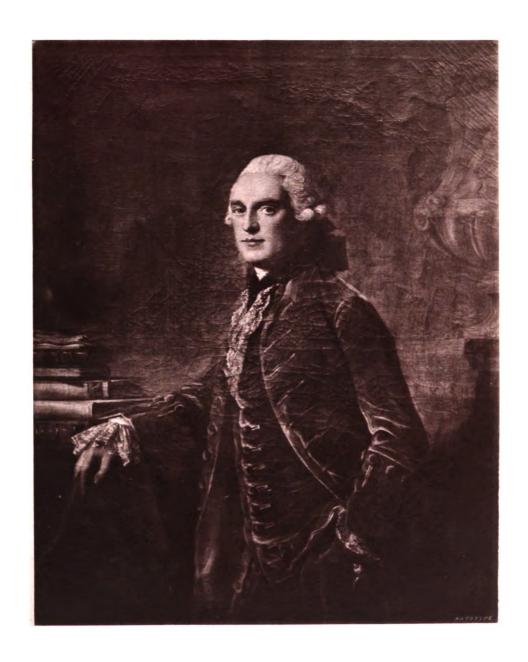
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WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT THIRD AND FOURTH BATTALIONS



GEORGE WILLIAM, SIXTH EARL OF COVENTRY.

By whom the Worcestershire Regiment of Militia was raised.

THEORY

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HISTORICAL RECORD

OF THE

THIRD AND FOURTH BATTALIONS

OF THE

WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT

BY

CAPTAIN ROBERT HOLDEN, A.D.C.

4TH BATTALION WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT, AND ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

AIDE-DE-CAMP TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER AND

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF CYPRUS

AUTHOR OF
"ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INFANTRY," "MUSKETRY POCKET-BOOK," ETC.

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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE FREDERICK, EARL BEAUCHAMP,

HER MAJESTY'S LIEUTENANT AND CUSTOS ROTULORUM OF THE

COUNTY OF WORCESTER, AND ONE OF

HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL,

THIS RECORD IS, BY PERMISSION,

DEDICATED.

PREFACE.

When I joined the regiment in 1878, I confess to having been astonished to find how very little the officers knew of its origin and services. That no history had ever been published was not surprising; but that, during an existence of one hundred and eight years, not one of the many hundreds of officers who had passed through its ranks should have thought of drawing up a record of the services of the regiment seemed to me a matter of regret, and I determined to remedy the deficiency to the best of my ability.

Any one who has not attempted the task will find a difficulty in realizing the amount of work involved in such a compilation. If the regimental record of services has been badly kept, the undertaking becomes one of serious magnitude, and such as might be considered by some out of proportion to the results obtained. In the Worcestershire Militia no records have been kept at all. True, there is a record of service—a book in which was entered at intervals copies of regimental orders and movements of the regiment since 1853, and which, fortunately, has been better kept in recent years; but with this exception, and some recent returns, no regular record has ever been preserved in the regiment, and, as I have already remarked, the officers were quite unacquainted with its history and services. But will it be believed that on the reorganization of the

regiment in 1852, all the old records, valuable order-books, and returns were ordered to be burned as so much waste paper?—an act which I have no hesitation in describing as unmilitary, and discreditable to the persons concerned, whoever they may have been.

This has necessitated my collecting every line of this history prior to the year 1853 bit by bit from other sources, too various and numerous to mention.

In drawing so prominent an attention to these facts, I do so with no desire to magnify the difficulties I have met with, but simply in the hope that due allowance and consideration may be extended to me in the event of any inaccuracies, of which I believe there are very few, having crept into the book.

I am fortunate in being able to give portraits of six of the eight officers who have commanded the regiment; portraits of the other two do not exist. And I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to those persons who have kindly placed the originals at my disposal, and especially to the Earl of Coventry, who not only lent me the miniature of the 8th Earl, but was kind enough to allow me to have access to the beautiful picture by Ramsay, which I give as a frontispiece, of the 6th Earl, who raised the regiment.

I have also to thank those persons who have in other ways lent me their assistance, and last, but not least, the proprietors of *Berrow's Worcester Journal*, who allowed me to take from their office the early numbers of that journal, from the year 1756, thereby enabling me to give much interesting information relating to the regiment.

I regret that, in consequence of my absence from England on the staff, I have not been able to give, as I intended, drawings of the uniform of the regiment at different periods; but I hope later on to have an opportunity of getting them done, and I shall then be happy to send a set to any subscriber who cares to obtain them.

In conclusion, I hope that some of the pleasure and interest which I have enjoyed in compiling this record may be experienced by my brother officers in the perusal of it; and that it may have the effect of inducing officers to take a still greater interest in the regiment, and endeavour to maintain in every way the good name it has hitherto borne.

ROBERT HOLDEN.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CYPRUS, June 20, 1887.

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WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

(THIRD AND FOURTH BATTALIONS.)

CHAPTER I.

THE MILITIA PREVIOUS TO 1757.

The Fyrd—Alfred the Great—The Conquest—Assize of Arms—State of the force during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries—Lord-lieutenants—
The Spanish Armada—The Gunpowder Plot—Worcestershire during the Civil War—The Restoration—Abolition of Trained Bands—Introduction of standing army—Monmouth Rebellion—The Worcestershire Militia in 1697—Decline of the force.

The history of the Militia can be traced to the earliest periods to which our documents reach under the name of the *Fyrd*, which included every male of every rank in the realm, though under different penalties and obligations. Arms were provided according to a scale of wealth, there were fixed times for training and inspection of arms, attendance was strictly enforced, and desertion severely punished.*

Alfred succeeded to the throne in 871, and immediately effected 871. great improvements in the *Fyrd*, and efficiently organized that body into our Militia.

On the accession of William the Conqueror the old Fyrd was 1066. laid aside, and a feudal force, which can hardly be called Militia, established. This service was a service due by the tenant to his immediate feudal lord, whom he was bound to follow to foreign as well as to domestic wars, the term being limited to forty days. The

• Sir F. Palgrave, "English Commonwealth: Proofs and Illustrations."



sheriffs, however, retained the power of raising the posse comitatus, or Militia, which included every male between fifteen and sixty years of age, peers and spiritual men excepted, and was intended to preserve the peace and repel invasions.* They were not, however, liable to serve out of their own counties.

1181. In 1181, the 27th of Henry II., the old English Militia was revived by the celebrated Assize of Arms, and the system of military 1285. tenants introduced at the Conquest declined. In the year 1285, the 13th of Edward I., there was another important Assize of Arms, which ordered every man between fifteen and sixty years of age to be "assessed and sworn to armour."

1299. In 1299 armed horses were first ordered to be provided in the levies.†

In time of peace the inspection of arms by the local authorities was considered sufficient, but when war was apprehended, the Crown issued orders to the commissioners of array, who were entrusted with most arbitrary powers, to muster and array the inhabitants of the district; and there is no doubt they frequently compelled the people to fight for the king in his foreign wars, as well as for the defence of the country.\(\frac{1}{2}\) This, however, was prohibited by the 1st of 1327. Edward III., cap. 5, which ordered "that no man from henceforth shall be charged to arm himself otherwise than he was wont in the time of his progenitors kings of England; and that no man be compelled to go out of his shire but where necessity requireth, and sudden coming of strange enemies into the realm; and that it shall be done as hath been used in times past for the defence of the realm."

The Militia of the Henries and Edwards were men of a superior class and well paid. Their principal weapon was the bow and arrow, in the use of which they were very proficient. Shakespeare's knowledge of the levies of the period must have been limited to what he had heard, and to the county in which

^{* &}quot;Annals of the Militia," p. 11.

[†] Scott's "History of the British Army," vol. i. p. 257.

[#] Grose's "Military Antiquities," vol. i.; "Annals of the Militia," p. 13.

he served,* for the English archers were considered the finest in the world, and Falstaff's band is an absurd caricature.

The power of mustering the Militia, formerly in the hands 1549. of the sheriffs, was in 1549, 3rd year of Edward VI., first entrusted to the lord-lieutenants of counties, who, except during the period of the Commonwealth, retained the command of the force until as late as the year 1872.

The projected invasion and conquest of England by the Spanish caused the queen and the country to devote serious attention to the Militia, and with a satisfactory result.

In 1572 the justices of the peace of each county were ordered, 1572. in conjunction with certain special commissioners, to muster the whole male population, over sixteen years of age, in bands consisting of 100 footmen, 40 harquebusiers, and 20 archers in each. Of the whole number certain were selected to be trained at the public expense, the remainder, with officers appointed, to be ready when required.†

In 1586-7 Queen Elizabeth issued orders for the musters 1586. in each county to be completed, fully accounted, and ready to march on the shortest notice; and at the same time called for returns of the number of horse and foot. The quota furnished by the county of Worcester was—

| | Wigorn | (or | Worc | ester). | |
|-------|--------|-----|------|---------|-----|
| Horse | | | ••• | ••• | 63 |
| Foot | ••• | | | ••• | 672 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | 735 |

An extraordinary loan in aid of the defence of the realm was raised, to which Worcestershire subscribed £1250.‡

A return of April, 1588,\\$ the year of the Invincible Armada, 1588.

[•] It is not generally known that our immortal bard was a Militiaman. In the State Papers is a certificate of musters, dated 1605, for the hundred of Barlichway, in which occurs the name of William Shakespeare as a *trained* soldier of the town of Rowington, county of Warwick.

⁺ Grose's "Military Antiquities," vol. i. p. 79.

[§] Harleian MSS., 168, British Museum.

^{‡ &}quot;Invasions of England."

1583. gives the number of every sort of armed men in Worcestershire, formed into bands.

| | | Captains of Bands. | N | o. of Men. |
|------------|--------------|--------------------|-----|------------|
| Able | (Trained 600 | George Winter * | ••• | 150 |
| and | { Untrained | Robert Acton† | ••• | 150 |
| Furnished. | (| Francis Ketley | ••• | 150 |
| | Total 600 | Thomas Bridges | ••• | 150 |

Also 100 pioneers, 17 launces, 83 light horse, and 10 petronels. This return, though it only gives the names of the captains, is otherwise very complete, giving full particulars of all arms, ammunition, etc.

The whole force of the kingdom for resisting the invasion consisted of 132,689 men, and, including the London Trained Bands, 135,289 men, divided into three armies. One at Tilbury under the Earl of Leycester, another to resist the landing of the enemy and act as occasion requireth, and a third under Lord Hunsdon for the defence of her Majesty's person. The Worcestershire Militia joined the latter, which consisted of 28,900 men, divided into fourteen regiments, each commanded by a colonel, forming part of Sir Henry Goodyer's regiment, which was made up as follows:—‡

COLONEL SIR HENRY GOODYER'S REGIMENT.

| Worcester | ••• | ••• | ••• | 600 men. |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Warwick | ••• | ••• | ••• | 600 men. |
| Leycester | ••• | ••• | | 500 men. |
| Huntingdon | ••• | ••• | ••• | 400 men. |
| | | | | |
| | | | | 2100 |

When the Armada was first descried approaching our southern coast, the beacon on Malvern Hills was fired, and Macaulay says, "twelve fair counties saw the blaze from Malvern's lonely height."

Had the enemy landed, it is doubtful what sort of front the

^{*} A relative of Robert Winter, of Hudington, co. Worcester, one of the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot.

[†] A member of an old and influential Worcestershire family.

^{# &}quot;Invasions of England."

Militia, though it displayed an admirable spirit, would have shown 1588. against the veterans of Spain. In regard to their clothing, there was a striking resemblance to the Militia of a few years back. An old soldier (Sir J. Smythe) says that at Tilbury he saw "great disorder and deformitie in their apparrell to arme withall," that few of the army had doublets to arm upon, "whereof it came to passe that the most of them did weare their armors verie uncomlie uneasilie."*

In a general muster of armed and able men taken throughout 1603. England at the commencement of the reign of James I. in 1603, Worcestershire is reported † to have returned 5600 able men, and

2500 Armed Men.230 Pyoners.21 Demi-Lances.85 High Horses.

In 1604 James I. introduced Train-bands in lieu of the old 1604. Fyrd or Militia. They were abolished, except in the city of London, in 1663. This king was emphatically a man of peace. Most other nations in his reign were swarming with mercenaries or maintaining standing armies; but the defence of England was still entrusted to the Militia, the nominal strength of which is stated to have been 160,000 men.‡

In 1605 England was startled by the discovery of the Gun-1605-6. powder Plot, the principal actors in which resided in Worcestershire and the neighbouring counties—Worcestershire supplying Robert Winter of Hudington, and his brother Thomas Winter; Humphrey Lyttelton of Hagley; Stephen Lyttelton of Holbeach; John Talbot of Grafton; Thomas Abingdon of Hindlip, and his friend and relative Sir Francis Tresham, who, though a Northamptonshire man, was much connected in Worcestershire; Thomas Percy, a relative of the Earl of Northumberland, and Mr. Throckmorton of Coughton Court.

* Scott's "British Army," vol. i. p. 379.
† Military MSS., R.U.S. Institution.

‡ Journals, March 1, 1623.

It will be remembered that on November 5 some of the con-1605-6. spirators left London, others fled when they heard of the seizure of Guy Fawkes. Catesby and some more, in the vain hope of raising the Catholics of Wales and the adjoining counties, went to Hudington, in Worcestershire, the seat of Robert Winter, and thence to Holbeach House, near Stourbridge, the seat of Stephen Their number had then decreased by desertion to about sixty men. The Catholic gentry from whom they solicited aid drove them from their doors with reproaches; the common people merely gazed on them as they passed. The English Catholics, it is well known, were divided into two almost hostile parties—the Jesuited, and that of the secular priests. The conspirators belonged to the former party, and the latter, who had been utterly ignorant of the plot, were loud in the abhorrence which they expressed against it.

At Holbeach, Sir Everard Digby and Stephen Lyttelton privately left the party, but the former was seized at Dudley. In the night of the 7th, Robert Winter also slunk away. Catesby and some of the others were much injured by a burning match falling on some of their powder which they were drying. day about noon, Sir Richard Walsh, of Shelsley Walsh, High Sheriff of the county of Worcester, with a few of the Militia, arrived at Holbeach, and, surrounding the house, summoned them to surrender; on their refusal he ordered an assault. Winter and the two Wrights were wounded; Catesby and Percy, placing themselves back to back, were shot through the bodies by two balls from one musket—the former died instantly, the latter next day; Rookwood was also severely wounded, and the whole party were made prisoners and brought to London. Robert Winter and Stephen Lyttelton, after concealing themselves for about two months, were betrayed by the cook at Hagley House, the abode of Mrs. Lyttelton, a widow lady, in whose house they had been secreted without her knowledge by her cousin, Humphrey Lyttelton.

Robert Winter, Grant, Sir Everard Digby, and Bates were hanged and quartered at the west end of St. Paul's Churchyard, on

January 30, 1606; on the following day Thomas Winter, Rook-1605-6. wood, Fawkes, and Keyes were executed opposite the Parliament House.

Father Garnet, the superior of the Jesuits in England, and Father Oldcorne, another Jesuit, and chaplain to Thomas Abingdon, concealed themselves at Hindlip House, near Worcester, the seat of Abingdon. The place of their concealment was known to Humphrey Lyttelton, who had not yet been brought to trial; and the hope of saving his own life induced him to communicate the intelligence to the council. Sir Henry Bromley, of Holt, with a party of Militia, surrounded the house, and, after an eight days' search, discovered the two priests on January 28, 1606. Garnet was brought to London and hanged on the gallows; Oldcorne was tried and hanged at Worcester. Of the other conspirators, the two Lytteltons were subsequently executed; but Thomas Abingdon, through the influence of his wife, who was sister to Lord Monteagle, was pardoned, and lived to the age of eighty-seven.

On June 11, 1621, the council wrote to the Lord-Lieutenant 1621. of Worcestershire, stating that the condition of the Militia was a matter of the greatest importance, in consequence of the unsettled condition of Christendom; and ordering him to hold musters annually, see that they are well armed and drilled, and ready for any sudden occasion, and especially for suppressing tumults.*

In 1629 Charles I. issued orders for the lord-lieutenants 1629. to fill up all vacant commissions, and muster the horsemen with their equipments on October 1.† Each county had at this period a muster-master, similar to the present adjutant, to keep the trainbands to their duty.

The question of who should command the Militia was the 1642. cause of the war between Charles I. and the Parliament, ‡ during

^{*} State Papers (Domestic Series), 1619-1623.

^{† &}quot;Annals of the Militia," p. 29.

[‡] The king, on being asked by the Earl of Pembroke whether the Militia might not be granted as was desired by the Parliament, for a time, his Majesty swore by God "not for an hour."—Rushworth, i. part iii. 522.

which period Worcestershire, and particularly the city of Worcester, adhered loyally and steadily to the king. The Parliament issued orders to their lieutenants in the several counties for calling out the Militia, and the king raised his Militia by commissions of array. Sir John Pakington and Samuel Sandys were, among others, entrusted with commissions for arraying the Militia of the county for Charles I.; Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart., of Frankley, being one of the joint commissioners of array, and holding an important command in the county.

Some of the middle and lower classes of Worcestershire turned traitors and supported the Parliament, but many of the common people and most of the influential county families sided heartily with the king. Amongst the county families may be mentioned the following: - The Earl of Shrewsbury; Lord Coventry; Lord Windsor; Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart., M.P., and his two sons, ancestors of Lord Lyttelton; Dr. Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester; Sandys of Ombersley, ancestor of Lord Sandys; Sir Robert Berkeley of Spetchley, Judge of the King's Bench; Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., ancestor of Lord Hampton; Sir William Russell, Bart., of Strensham; Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart., of Coughton; Sir John Winford of Astley; Sir John Barrett of Droitwich; Sir Ralph Clare; Hornvold of Blackmore Park; Bearcroft of Mere Hall; Cocks of Crowle, ancestor of Lord Somers; Vernon of Hanbury; Hanford of Wollas; Dowdeswell of Pull Court; Ingram of Earl's Court; Bromley of Holt; Acton; Winnington; Wylde, etc.

The first action in which the cavalry of Charles was engaged was at the battle of Powyke Bridge, near Worcester, on September 22, 1642, when the royal cavalry under Prince Rupert routed the Parliamentary cavalry under Colonel Nathaniel Fiennes, who had come to surprise the town of Worcester. This action, which established the reputation of Prince Rupert as a dashing cavalry officer, was the cause of great rejoicing amongst the cavaliers, and more than one piece of doggerel relating to the adventure has come down to modern times:—

"Thither came Fines, with arms complete
The town to take, and Byron defeat;
Provisions were made, but he staid not to eat,
Which nobody can deny.

1642.

"But as soon as he heard our great guns play,
With a flea in his ear he ran quite away,
Like the lawfull begotten son of Lord Say,*
Which nobody can deny." †

On the approach of the Parliamentary army, under the Earl of Essex, Prince Rupert retired from Worcester, which was entered, the day after the battle, by Essex, who treated the citizens with great severity, and sent the principal of them prisoners to London. After Charles I. left Shrewsbury, in October, Essex vacated Worcester, upon which a garrison was put in it by the Cavaliers. Sir William Russell, Bart., of Strensham, J.P., and High Sheriff of the county, was appointed governor. The first attack on it by the 1643. Parliamentary forces began on June 29, 1643, when Sir William Waller, after having received the surrender of Hereford, marched against Worcester, under the impression that, as it had a smaller garrison, it would surrender at all events with as little opposition. The garrison of Worcester, however, refused to admit any summons or messenger, and the latter, after being repeatedly warned not to approach the city with a summons, was shot dead; when Sir William Waller, to avenge the affront, attacked the town with 3000 men and eight pieces of ordnance. He was defeated, with the loss of several officers, men, and colours, and forced to retire to Tewkesbury.

The following year, 1644, the king, followed by Waller, arrived at Worcester, where he rested some days, receiving from the loyal 1644. citizens shoes and stockings and money for his soldiers, after which he retired, having deceived and eluded Waller by his rapid march to and from the city. Waller paraded his army in front of the city, but, not being eager to risk such another defeat as he had the previous year received, marched off to Gloucester.

* Colonel Fiennes was son of 8th Baron and 1st Viscount Say and Sele.

^{† &}quot;Army Lists of Cavaliers and Roundheads in 1642," E. Peacock, F.S.A.

Prince Rupert was at Worcester in 1645, arraying the Militia of the county for Charles I.

1646. In 1646 Worcester still held out, though all the royal garrisons had surrendered to the Parliament. But it was at last compelled to give in, and, after a very plucky defence under the Governor Colonel Henry Washington,* surrendered on July 23, 1646; and then under the written sanction of Charles I. There were three regiments in garrison at the time, consisting of 1807 officers and men, exclusive of the City Militia, and some forty or fifty county gentlemen who had declared for the king.† The "faithful city" was the first to declare for the Crown, and the last to hold out.

1651. It remained in the hands of the Parliament afterwards, who confined all the loyal gentry of the county there as prisoners till August, 1651, when, on the approach of Charles II. with the Scots army into England, they fled, leaving their prisoners behind. Charles II. arrived at Worcester on August 22, with his forces extremely harassed by a hasty and fatiguing march. The city opened its gates to him, and received him with every demonstration of affection and duty; made provision for and supplied the wants of his army, the mayor securing shoes and stockings for his soldiers. The mayor, aldermen, and principal persons of the county, with all the solemnity they could prepare, attended the herald who proclaimed him king. He was also joined by some of the common people who had fought in the Militia under the banner of Charles I.

Cromwell reached the neighbourhood on August 28, with an army of 30,000 men—that of the king being less than half in number—and having repaired the bridge destroyed by the royalists, attacked Worcester on September 3, 1651, and, after a desperate resistance of four or five hours, broke in upon the royalists. The

^{*} Colonel Washington was a near relation of Sir William Washington, of Packington, in Leicestershire, who married the sister of George, 1st Duke of Buckingham. He was distinguished for his gallantry throughout the Civil War, and on the Restoration was appointed by Charles II. Major of the Royal Regiment of Foot Guards, which commission he held until his death, in March, 1664.

[†] Nash's "History of Worcestershire," vol. ii.

battle, which Cromwell admits was as "stiff a contest for four 1851. or five hours as ever he had seen," was very disastrous to the royalists. The slaughter in the town was very great, and the streets ran with blood and were strewed with the dead, 3000 men of the king's army being killed on the spot. The heat of the action lay to the east of the city, and the chief slaughter was between the end of Perry Wood and the Commandry. The king was very nearly taken by the rebel cavalry near Sidbury Gate, but escaped through the devotion of a citizen. His subsequent romantic adventures are well known. Nearly all the royalists were killed or taken prisoners, and the few that escaped from the field of battle were massacred by the country people, to their everlasting disgrace.

Little is known of the force during the Commonwealth, because the country was kept in a state of subjugation by Cromwell's standing army; but upon the fall of Richard Cromwell, and between that event and the Restoration—a time of extreme peril to the country—"the greatest exertions were made by the Provisional Government with the strenuous aid of the whole body of the gentry and magistracy to organize the Militia. In every county the trained bands were held ready to march; and this force cannot be estimated at less than a hundred and twenty thousand men." *

In 1660 Charles II. was restored, and on May 12 his 1660. Proclamation was read at Worcester amidst great rejoicings, the Worcestershire Militia attending and firing volleys, etc. They also 1661. attended the ceremony of enthroning the Bishop of Worcester on September 12, 1661.†

In 1662 an Act (13 Car. ii.) was passed for settling the 1662. Militia. The powers exercised by the commissioners of Militia during the commonwealth were restored to the lord-lieutenants of counties. The force was to consist of horse and foot, who were to be provided by or at the expense of the owners of property—

^{* &}quot;History of England," Lord Macaulay.

[†] Nash's "History of Worcestershire."

years, to be trained once a year by regiments for not more than four days, and by companies or troops not more than four times a year, and not more than two days at a time. Unfortunately for the discipline of the Militia, all offences, except absence from and mutinous conduct at trainings, were to be punished by the civil magistrate; the power to make articles of war being advisedly excluded.* The sole command of the Militia had been declared to be the prerogative of the king. The struggle between Charles I. and the Parliament caused succeeding monarchs to be very tenacious of their rights, and it is recorded that when the Bishop of Ely preached the coronation sermon of James II., he cited a phrase in the Book of Chronicles to show that the king alone ought to command the Militia.†

1663. Trained bands were abolished, except in the city of London, by the 14 Car. ii. sec. 27.

1667. In 1667 the Worcestershire Militia was called out to suppress an insurrection amongst apprentices at Worcester, but on its appearance the rioters dispersed.‡

From the year of the Restoration in 1660, dates the introduction of the standing army in England, and the gradual decline of the Militia. At first, however, the Militia remained eminently popular, whilst the standing army, small as it was, was already mistrusted. The reason for this difference of feeling towards the two forces is manifest. The Militia was under the immediate influence of the English aristocracy, and made up of men having other subsistence than their pay. The officers were not courtiers, and they owed their allegiance rather to the institutions of the country than to the king. Moreover, there was scarcely a baronet or a squire in Parliament who did not owe part of his importance in his own county to his rank in the Militia. With regard to the army,

^{*} Clode's "Military Forces of the Crown," vol. i. p. 35; Hume's "History of England."

^{† &}quot;Historical Record Notts Militia," p. 10.

[‡] State Papers (Domestic Series).

^{§ &}quot;History of England;" Scott's "British Army," vol. iii. p. 128.

the case was the reverse; its existence was wholly dependent on 1667-the pleasure of the Crown. Its pay and subsistence, as well as the 1685. appointment and promotion of its officers, rested with the sovereign. "The army, therefore, became as dependent upon the Crown as the Crown was upon the army; and the Militia became a counterpoise to the standing army, and a national security." *

It is not surprising, therefore, says Lord Macaulay, that "there were those who looked on the Militia with no friendly eye. . . . The enemies of the liberties and religion of England looked with aversion on a force which could not, without extreme risk, be employed against those liberties and that religion, and missed no opportunity of throwing ridicule on the rustic soldiery." Dryden, the laureate of the courts of Charles II. and James II. "expressed, with his usual keenness and energy, the sentiments fashionable among the sycophants of those courts:"—

"The country rings around with loud alarms,
And raw in fields the rude militia swarms;
Mouths without hands, maintained at vast expense,
In peace a charge, in war a weak defence.
Stout once a month they march, a blustering band,
And ever, but in time of need, at hand.
This was the morn when, issuing on the guard,
Drawn up in rank and file, they stood prepared
Of seeming arms to make a short essay,
Then hasten to be drunk, the business of the day." †

"In Parliament it was necessary for those who held opinions averse to the Militia to express them with some reserve; for the Militia was an institution eminently popular. Every reflection thrown on it excited the indignation of both the great parties in the state, and especially of that party which was distinguished by peculiar zeal for monarchy and for the Anglican Church. The array of the counties was commanded almost exclusively by Tory noblemen and gentlemen. They were proud of their military rank,



^{*} Clode's "Military Forces of the Crown," vol. i. p. 37.

^{† &}quot;Cymon and Iphigenia," Dryden.

1685. belonged as offered to themselves. They were also perfectly aware that whatever was said against a Militia was said in favour of a standing army; and the name of standing army was hateful to them. One such army had held dominion in England; and under that dominion the king had been murdered, the nobility degraded, the landed gentry plundered, the Church persecuted."*

far the Militia could be relied upon to carry out James II.'s policy of violating every constitutional principle in the kingdom. On that occasion the Militia regiments of all the south-western counties were called out. The Worcestershire were probably out also, as those of the neighbouring counties of Hereford, Gloucester, and Wiltshire were under arms. The force did some service to the king, as they obtained the reward of £5000 offered by Government for the capture of the Duke of Monmouth. The officers, having once sworn allegiance, were loyal; but there is no doubt that the men of all the Militia regiments were more or less disaffected, and, with very little encouragement, would have gone over to the Protestant champion, who was beloved by the peasantry of England.

1690. The only other important occasion on which the Militia were called out was the attempted French invasion of England in 1690, in the reign of William III. and Mary, who had, in the previous year, ascended the throne vacated by the unfortunate James II. But upon this occasion the king, the Militia, and indeed the whole country, Roman Catholic and Protestant alike, were heartily of a side.

1697. On the next page is given a list of the officers of the Worcestershire Militia in the year 1697,† in the reign of William III.:—

^{* &}quot;History of England," Lord Macaulay.

[†] Egerton MSS., No. 1626, British Museum.

1697.

LORD LIEUTENANT.

Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury, K.G.*

Two Troops of Horse.

| Captain | | | Lord Herbert of Cherbury.† |) |
|-------------|-----|-----|----------------------------|----------|
| Lieutenant | ••• | | Thomas Burlton. | 60 |
| Cornet | | | Thomas Perrot.‡ | (00 |
| Quartermast | .er | | Godman Attwood. |) |
| Captain | ••• | | William Bromly.§ | <u>'</u> |
| Lieutenant | ••• | | Robert Bushell. | 60 |
| Cornet | ••• | | Posthumus Sheldon. | |
| Quartermast | ter | ••• | George Leach. |) |
| | | | | |
| | | | | 120 men. |

120 men.

A Regiment of Foot.

(7 Companies.)

| Colonel Lieutenant Ensign | | ••• | Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury, K.G. Chambers Slaughter.¶ | } | 72 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----|--|---|-----|
| Lieutenant-C Lieutenant Ensign | Colonel | | Sir James Rushout, Bart.** | } | 123 |
| Major Lieutenant Ensign | | | Edmund Lechmere.†† John Arthur. Frances Withes. | } | 116 |

- * Charles, 12th Earl and 1st Duke of Shrewsbury, P.C., K.G., of Grafton, co. Worcester, b. 1660, d. 1717. A prominent statesman in the reigns of William and Mary, Anne, and George I.
- † Henry Herbert, of Ribbesford, Bewdley, co. Worcester, elevated to the peerage as Lord Herbert of Cherbury, d. 1709.
- ‡ Thomas Perrot, of Bell Hall, near Stourbridge, whose granddaughter, Catherine, married, in 1764, Walter Noel, Major of Worcestershire Militia.
 - § Probably William Bromley, of Holt, of an old county family, who died in 1707.
- Robert Bushell, of Cleeve Prior, co. Worcester, married Diana, daughter and heiress of Sir John Fettiplace, Bart. Their grandson, Robert, assumed name of Fettiplace, and was Lieutenant-Colonel of Worcester Militia, 1770-1775.
- ¶ Chambers Slaughter, of Brace's Leigh and Bransford, co. Worcester, and Slaughter, co. Gloucester, d. 1718, aged 66.
- ** Sir James Rushout, Bart., of Northwick, co. Worcester. The fifth baronet was elevated to the peerage as Baron Northwick, of Northwick.
- †† Edmund Lechmere, of Hanley Castle, d. 1703. His great-grandson, Nicholas, was Colonel of Worcestershire Militia, 1770-1794.

| 1697. | Captain Lieutenant Ensign | | ••• | Richard Dowdeswell.* Joseph Jones. William Harris. | } | I 22 |
|-------|---------------------------------|-------|---------|---|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | Captain Lieutenant Ensign | | | William Walsh. Arthur Lowe. Richard Orundell. | } | 113 |
| | Captain Lieutenant Ensign | | ••• | Samuel Jewkes. ‡ Thomas Bradley. Samuel Saunders. | } | 109 |
| | Captain Lieutenant Ensign | ••• | | John Sheldon. § Obadiah Orford. John Tilsley. | } | 131 —— 786 men. |
| | Abstr | act { | A Regir | ment of Foot, 7 Companies os of Horse | 786 120 ——— | 700 men. |

At this period the only mounted officer was the major, and each company carried a colour. All movements were done in slow time. Officers and sergeants pulled off their hats on marching past the saluting point, the former having previously saluted with their pikes.

The regiment was called out for training annually until the commencement of the reign of George I. Circumstances had altered since the Restoration, and a standing army, which was then so unpopular, was now looked upon as a necessity. Little interest was therefore manifested in the Militia, and it was much neglected.

1714. In 1714 the Militia were armed as follows:—The Horse, a

^{*} Richard Dowdeswell, M.P., of Pull Court, near Tewkesbury. Ancestor of Thomas Dowdeswell, Lieutenant-Colonel of Worcestershire Militia, 1775-1781.

[†] Probably William Walsh, of Abberley Lodge, three times elected M.P. for Worcestershire, afterwards M.P. for Richmond, in Yorkshire. Master of the Horse to Queen Anne. A friend of Pope, and a writer of some merit.

[‡] Probably Samuel Jewkes, of Wolverley, co. Worcester, who married Frances, daughter of William Talbot, of Whittington, co. Worcester, and sister of Right Rev. William Talbot, Dean of Worcester and Bishop of Oxford, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, and Lord-Lieutenant and Bishop of Durham (ancestor of the Earls of Shrewsbury and Talbot).

[§] The Sheldons were a very old Worcestershire family.

Grose's "Military Antiquities."

broadsword, a case of pistols (the barrels of the pistols were twelve 1714. inches long), and a carbine. The Foot carried a musket fitted with a bayonet (the barrel of the musket being five feet in length), and a sword.

In 1715 the Militia was called out for training, but between 1715—that date and the reorganization of the force in 1757—a period of 1757. over forty years—there were only two further trainings, in 1734 and 1745; * so that the greatest admirers of the Militia could but admit that it had been allowed to fall into a very unsatisfactory state. A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine in January, 1733, says they were not fit at that time for anything "besides furnishing the town with a ridiculous diversion, and cramming their guts at the expense of their industrious fellow-subjects." After the year 1745, no notice whatever was taken of the force; it was not called out for training, and for all practical purposes may be said to have almost ceased to exist.†

^{* &}quot;Annals of the Militia."

^{† &}quot;After Sedgemoor James devoted himself to the training of the army for his own purposes and interests. William III. brought over his Dutchmen, and his warlike temperament delighted in soldiers. In the next reign, Marlborough's victories ensured the glory of standing forces; the Militia was neglected; musters, except in the city of London, became almost forgotten."—Scott's "British Army," vol. iii. p. 139.

[&]quot;It was by degrees neglected, insomuch that the name of a Militia muster was almost forgotten."—Grose's "Military Antiquities," vol. i. p. 31.

CHAPTER II.

1770—1777, DISEMBODIED.

Act passed for reorganization of the Militia—Formation of Worcestershire Regiment— Appointment of Officers, etc.—Annual trainings till 1777.

1757-70. In the year 1752 a bill was introduced into the House of Commons, by an independent member, for extending the usefulness of the Militia, but at the third reading, owing to the adjournment of the House, it was lost. In 1756 the threatening prospect of French invasion, and the absence from England of most of the regular troops in the Seven Years' War, caused the Government to turn its attention to the revival and reorganization of the force. An Act for that purpose was introduced in the House of Commons in 1756 by the Ministry, and in the following year, after some opposition, passed.

Under this Act, the 30 Geo. II. c. 25, 30,000 men, infantry alone, were to be raised in England and Wales,* the quota of Worcester county and city being 560. The men, who were to be exclusively Protestant,† between the ages of sixteen and forty-five, were to be raised by the system of the ballot, no man under five feet four inches in height being taken. They were to serve for three years, undergo twenty-eight days' training annually, be liable to be embodied in case of actual invasion, imminent danger thereof, or rebellion, but could never be compelled to serve out of the United Kingdom. A balloted man might, by paying £10, provide

† The Militia ceased to be exclusively Protestant in 1802.

^{*} The Irish Militia was formed in 1793, by the 35 Geo. III. c. 8; and the Scotch in 1797, by the 37 Geo. III. c. 103.

a substitute and thus avoid serving. Parish officers were allowed 1757-70. to supply volunteers and pay them such bounty as the parish had fixed.

The pay was the same as that of the line, and on embodiment each man received a guinea, known as a "marching guinea." Each man was supplied with a free kit, which became his property after three years' disembodied or one year's embodied service. During annual training or embodiment the men were made subject to the Mutiny Acts and Articles of War. For not appearing when summoned, fines, imprisonment, and public whipping were the penalties; for drunkenness, fines; and for disobedience, fines, imprisonment, or "be set in the stocks."

A direct authority was given to the Crown over the appointments of officers, whose names, as well as those of deputylieutenants, were to be submitted for a twenty-one days' veto previously to being commissioned. The Crown had also the appointment of adjutants and sergeants, but the latter were subsequently appointed out of militiamen. A property qualification* was imposed upon officers except in cases of promotion to lieutenant or captain for meritorious service. Every fourth year one-third of the officers, except the adjutant, were to be discharged, to make room for others willing to accept commissions; the object being, avowedly, to train a number of gentlemen capable of becoming officers should a larger force be required, but more probably to enable commanding officers to get rid of objectionable persons. Officers ranked equal with those of the regular army, but junior in service. The rank of brigadier-general was held by officers in certain counties.†

An annual Pay and Clothing Act was necessary to enable the Crown to exercise the force; and the preparation of the estimate



^{*} For the property qualification at different periods, see Appendix.

[†] In 1760, Henry, Earl of Darlington, was appointed brigadier-general of Militia for the county of Durham; Sir James Lowther for the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland; Lord Shaftesbury for the county of Dorset; and in 1761, Charles, Duke of Bolton, for the Southampton Militia.

as 1862, when it was abandoned, without opposition, in favour of the ministers of the Crown, though the annual act continued to be passed.*

The system of the ballot, by which the men were to be raised, was very obnoxious to the English country people, so much so that great difficulty was experienced in carrying the Militia laws into execution. Serious riots occurred at Nottingham, Mansfield, Boston, Sevenoaks, Newcastle, and Chirk, in Denbighshire; and in York four persons were condemned and one executed for obstructing the acts. And, what made matters worse, county gentlemen refused to accept commissions, the system of the ballot being so repugnant to their feelings.

The first meeting held in Worcestershire with the view of raising the regiment took place on July 27, 1758, at the Talbot Inn, Sidbury, when the Earl of Coventry,† Lord-Lieutenant of the County, and several deputy-lieutenants attended; but, so few gentlemen being willing to accept commissions, the subject had to be deferred till August 14. For the same reason it was again postponed till the following year, and for several years in succession.

This opposition to the Militia was only temporary in several counties, for many regiments were raised in 1758 and 1759. We read that between the embodying of the force in 1759, in consequence of the Seven Years' War, and the end of that year, such care and diligence had been used in disciplining it that "the greater part of those truly constitutional battalions rivalled the regular troops in the perfection of their exercise, and seemed to be in

^{*} Clode's "Military Forces of the Crown."

[†] George William, 6th Earl of Coventry, was son of the Right Hon. William, 5th Earl of Coventry, Comptroller of the Green Cloth, and Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Worcester. He married first, in 1752, Maria (who died in 1760), eldest daughter of John Gunning, Esq., by Bridget, daughter of John, Viscount Mayo; he married secondly, in 1764, Barbara, daughter of John, 10th Lord St. John, of Bletshoe. He was Lord of the Bedchamber to George II. and George III., and Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Worcester, in which latter capacity he organized and raised the Worcestershire Regiment of Militia. He died in 1809.

all respects as fit for actual service in the field." * And Horace 1757-70. Walpole, writing the same year, says "the towns through which they pass adore them; everywhere they are treated and regaled."

The present Worcestershire Regiment of Militia was formed 1770. in the year 1770. At a meeting of the lord-lieutenant and deputy-lieutenants of the county and city, held at Hooper's Coffee House, in Worcester, on May 19, it was resolved to immediately raise the regiment, sufficient gentlemen having at last consented to accept commissions. The county and city was arranged into divisions and subdivisions, and deputy-lieutenants appointed to each, to fix the proportions and ballot for the men.

The following correspondence took place in regard to the appointment of the officers and sergeants:—†

OFFICERS.

"Lord Coventry presents his compliments to Lord Weymouth, and begs to trouble His Lordship with the names of the Militia Officers for His Majesty's approbation.

"Piccadilly, June 17, 1770.

MILITIA OFFICERS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S APPROBATION.

Colonel ... Nicholas Lechmere, Esq.‡
Major ... Holland Cooksey, Esq.\$

* Smollett's "History of England." † "Militia Letter-Book," 1770.

‡ Colonel Nicholas Lechmere, of Ludford Park, Ludlow, Shropshire, was the only son of Edmund Lechmere, M.P., of Severn End, co. Worcester, High Sheriff of the County, 1733, by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Blundell Charlton, Bart., of Ludford; and step-brother of Sir Anthony Lechmere, first baronet. Born December 18, 1733; married Susanna, daughter of Jesson Case, Esq., of Powyke, near Worcester. Assumed the additional surname of Charlton in 1784, on succeeding to the estates of his uncle, Sir Francis Charlton. He was M.P. for the city of Worcester in 1774, and late Captain of 3rd Foot Guards.

§ Major Holland Cooksey, of Braces Leigh, co. Worcester, was the son of Richard Cooksey, Esq., of White Ladies. He was educated at Oxford, where he graduated B.A. at Worcester College in 1743, and M.A. at Merton in 1746. He was afterwards called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. He was the author of "A Charge to the Grand Jury of Worcestershire," delivered by him as chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the County; and "An Essay on the Lives and Characters of the Lord Chancellors Somers and Hardwicke," 1791. He was a J.P. and D.L. for the county.



1770.

Captains ... John Clements, Philip Moule, Samuel West, William Wrenford, Edward Baker, Thomas Cornwell.

Lieutenants ... Thomas Creswell, John Smith, Robert Barry, Hugh Gough,
Thomas Blomer, Richard Gemm, John Bagley, William
Goodwin, Edward Wellings, George Edwards.

Ensigns ... William Heath, William Hancox, John Ross, Edmund Tayler, William Price, Richard Rowley, Thomas Darby."

"St. James's, June 22, 1770.

" My Lord,

"Having laid before the King the List of Militia Officers for the County of Worcester, which Your Lordship transmitted to me for His Majesty's approbation in your note of 17th instant, I have the pleasure to acquaint Your Lordship, that His Majesty does not disapprove of any one of the gentlemen named in the said List, etc.

"I have the Honor to be, etc.

"WEYMOUTH.

" Earl of Coventry."

Robert Fettiplace, Esq.,* was shortly afterwards appointed lieutenant-colonel in the regiment.

SERGEANTS.

"Whitehall, October 6, 1770.

"His Majesty does well approve of the Persons named in this List to be appointed Serjeants in the Militia Regiment of Foot for the County of Worcester.

"ROCHFORD.

"The Earl of Coventry.

Henry Watkins, of the 27th Regiment, to be Serjeant-Major. Robert Harrison, of the 3rd Regiment, Dragoon Guards. Ezekiel Parks, of the 58th Regiment.

• Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Fettiplace, of Swinbrooke Park, Oxfordshire, was son of Thomas Bushell, Esq., and grandson of Robert Bushell, Esq., of Cleeve-Pryor, co. Worcester, by Diana, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Fettiplace, Bart., of Swinbrooke, whose name he assumed.

| Michael Dawkins, | William Bowness, | William Reynolds, | 1770. |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Thomas Dyer, | Edward Bateman, | Joseph Penn, | |
| - Simpson, | — Place, | John Warner, | |
| George Hargrave, | William Widhouse, | William King, | |
| Benjamin Perrins, | - Chapman, | John Dallow, | |
| Joseph Taylor, | John Calland, | — Roberts, | |
| John Chetwynd, | Thomas Wadley, | John Cotterell, | |
| Samuel Bradley, | John Hopkins, | Benjamin Bass." | |
| | | | |

The following is a copy of the order to the Board of Ordnance to supply the regiment with arms, accourtements, etc.:—*

"The Earl of Coventry His Majesty's Lieutenant for and in the County of Worcester having agreeable to the Acts of Parliament for the better ordering of the Militia Forces in that part of Great Britain called England certified and returned to the King, that three-fifths of the Militia Forces for the said County of Worcester have been chosen and enrolled, and that three-fifths of the Commission Officers for the same, have been appointed, and taken out their commissions and entered their qualifications; and his Lordship having in consequence thereof, desired that the necessary arms, accoutrements, etc., may be delivered for the use of the said Militia, I am to signify to you, His Majesty's Pleasure that you do accordingly direct the arms, accoutrements, etc., agreeable to the List enclosed, to be provided and delivered free from any expense of carriage at such place in the County of Worcester, as the Earl of Coventry, His Majesty's Lieutenant thereof shall judge most convenient and to such Person or Persons as shall be duly authorized by His Lordship to receive the same.

" I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"Rochford.

"A return of the Arms, Accoutrements, and Ammunition necessary for the Militia of Worcester by the Right Honble. George, Earl

" King's Warrant-Book," No. 42.

[&]quot; Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.

1770. of Coventry, consisting of 28 Serjeants, 18 Drummers, and 560 Rank and File formed into nine companies.

| Silk Colours the one a Union, | , the oth | er a gree | en sheet v | vith the a | rms of | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|--------|-----|
| the Earl of Coventry | | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | 2 |
| Oilskin cases lined with Bays | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | 2 |
| | Rank a | ND FILE | • | | | |
| Carbines with Iron Ramrod | ls, Bayo | nets an | d Scabba | ards with | Tan | |
| Leather Slings | | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | 560 |
| Cartouch Boxes with Belts and | d Slings | | | ••• | ••• | 560 |
| Brushes and Wires | ••• | • • • | | | | 560 |
| Small Hangers with Brass | Hilts, S | cabbard: | with T | anned L | eather | • |
| Waist Belts | ••• | • • • | ••• | | ••• | 560 |
| Iron Wiping Rods with worms | s | | | | | 30 |
| Halberts | | | | | | 28 |
| Large Hangers with Brass Hi | | | | | | |
| Belts | | | | | ••• | 28 |
| Foot Drums compleat with th | | | | | | 18 |
| | | ••• | | ••• | | 18 |
| Ticken Drum Cases | | | | | | _ |
| Hangers with Brass Hilts and | | | | | | |
| Major | | | ••• | | ••• | 18 |
| Leather Powder Bags | | | | ••• | | 27 |
| Powder, Paper, and Flints | | | | | | • |

The quota of 560 men for the county and city was soon completed by the ballot; and the Worcestershire Regiment of Militia assembled for the first time and first training on October 29, 1770, at the Town Hall, Worcester, at ten o'clock in the morning, under the command of Colonel Nicholas Lechmere. The men were billeted in the city, and the officers lived in lodgings. Pitchcroft was the place of exercise.

The uniform of the regiment consisted of (for officers) cocked hat laced with silver, and black cockade, except for Grenadier Company, the officers of which wore black bearskin caps; red coat with green facings, silver buttons, and lace, crimson silk sashes tied round the waist, gold gorgets; breeches and long gaiters. Officers of Grenadier Company wore an epaulet on each shoulder, other officers one on the right shoulder only. The men wore a similar uniform.

The hair of all ranks was queued; and that of the men powdered, 1770. and, if long enough, plaited and tucked in the back of the hat.

Drummers wore bearskin caps, green coats with red facings; breeches and long gaiters; and carried short swords with scimitar blades.

Company officers carried espontoons, or spontoons, similar to halberts, only lighter, with sort of battle-axe heads, and with these they saluted on marching past; the sergeants of these companies, in addition to carrying swords, were armed with halberts, which were carried in the Army and Militia under the name of pikes till as late as the year 1830.

Officers of the Grenadier and Light Infantry Companies were armed with fusils, or fusees, which were not abolished till about the year 1795;* they also were shoulder-belts and ammunition-pouches.

The men were armed with the musket and bayonet, and small swords. The barrels of the arms were kept bright. The weight of the musket, with the bayonet fixed, was 11 lbs. 4 ozs.; the bayonet alone weighing 1 lb. 2 ozs. The length of the barrel was 3 ft. 3 in., and the diameter of the bore 0.753 in. The charge of powder was 6 drs. F.G.; bullets, 14½ to the lb.; and flints, 3 to every 60 rounds.

The following words of command, in the Manual Exercise (for 1764) in use when the regiment was first raised, sound strange at the present day as compared with our Firing Exercise:—

Poise your firelocks.

Cock your firelocks.

Present.

Fire.

Draw your rammers.

Half-cock your firelocks.

Handle your cartridge.

Prime.

Charge with cartridge.

Draw your rammers.

Ram down your cartridge.

Return your rammers.

The colours of the regiment were six feet six inches flying, and



[•] They were, at all events, in use as late as 1793, as the Annual Register of that year states that the Earl of Barrymore, commanding a party of the Berkshire Militia, who were escorting some French prisoners from Rye to Deal, accidentally shot himself through the head with his fusee.

1770. six feet deep on the pike. The length of the pike, spear and ferril included, was nine feet ten inches. The cords and tassels were crimson and gold mixed. The King's, or First Colour, was the great Union; the Second, or Regimental Colour, green, with the arms of the Earl of Coventry, Lord Lieutenant of the County, in the centre, and the Union in the upper canton.

On November 11 the officers dined at Croome Court with the Earl of Coventry; and on November 23 gave a grand ball in the Town Hall to celebrate the formation of the regiment.

On November 24 ended the first training, and the men were paid off and dismissed to their homes, everything having passed off satisfactorily, with the exception of a disagreement between two of the officers, ending in their fighting a duel at Stourbridge, but fortunately without a fatal termination.

1771.

The regiment assembled for its second training for twenty-eight days at the Town Hall, Worcester, on May 6, at ten o'clock, under the command of Colonel Nicholas Lechmere.

On May 28 the Earl of Coventry, Lord-Lieutenant of the County, inspected the regiment in Powick's Ham, and expressed his entire approval of its appearance and discipline, and presented a sum of money to be distributed amongst the men. In the evening his lordship dined with the officers at their mess at the Hop Pole Inn.

On May 29 was celebrated the anniversary of the restoration of King Charles II., and all the officers of the regiment, in full uniform, accompanied the mayor and corporation in state to the cathedral for Divine service.

The regiment was paid off and dismissed on June 3.

1772.

On May 4 the regiment assembled at Worcester for twenty-eight days' training, under the command of Colonel Nicholas Lechmere; absentees, fifty-three.

On May 12 a detachment, commanded by Major Holland Cooksey, marched to Kidderminster, and was reviewed the following day at Sion Hill. John Hurtle (a deputy-lieutenant of the county, and high sheriff in 1774) and the inhabitants of Kidderminster

received and entertained the officers and men with the greatest 1772. hospitality. On the return march to Worcester the detachment was again entertained by John Baker, Esq., at Waresley Green.

The regiment was inspected on May 28, and dismissed on Sunday, May 31.

On October 18 the regiment assembled at Worcester for 1778. twenty-eight days' training, under Colonel Nicholas Lechmere, and was dismissed on Monday, November 15.

The regiment assembled on May 9 for twenty-eight days' 1774. training at Worcester, under Colonel Nicholas Lechmere, who had recently been elected M.P. for the city of Worcester. It was paid off on June 6.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Fettiplace having resigned his 1775. commission, Thomas Dowdeswell, Esq.,* was appointed lieutenant-colonel on October 9.

The regiment assembled at Worcester on October 16 for twenty-eight days' training, under Colonel Lechmere, and was dismissed on November 13.

The serious character of the war in which the country was engaged with America, induced the Government this year to obtain power to embody the Militia in cases of colonial as well as domestic rebellion. The bill, though it met with considerable opposition, passed by large majorities. †

The regiment was called up for training for twenty-eight days 1776. in the autumn of this year, under the command of Colonel Lechmere.

The regiment assembled at Worcester on May 12 for twenty-1777. eight days' training, under Colonel Nicholas Lechmere. During the inspection at Powick's Ham, on June 2, the cartridge-boxes of



^{*} Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Dowdeswell, of Pull Court, near Tewkesbury, was the eldest son of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, M.P., of Pull Court, sometime Chancellor of the Exchequer, by Bridget, youngest daughter of Sir William Codrington, Bart. He married, in 1798, Magdalena, second daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, first baronet. He was a D.L. and J.P. for the county of Worcester, and late Captain of 1st Foot Guards.

^{† &}quot;Annals of the Militia," p. 49.

1777. three of the privates accidentally took fire, the explosion from which terribly scorched two of them and much injured three others. The regiment was paid off on June 9.

Major Holland Cooksey resigned his commission early this year, and Captain John Clements* was promoted to major in his vacancy.

• Major John Clements, of Worcester, was the son of the Rev. John Clements, M.A., F.R.S., rector of Long Whatton, co. Leicester, and brother of the gallant Captain Clements of the Royal Navy. He was married, and was a D.L. and J.P. for the county of Worcester.

CHAPTER III.

1778-1783, EMBODIED; 1784-1792, DISEMBODIED.

American War—Embodiment of the Militia—Numbered 29th Regiment of Militia—Regiment inspected by George III.—Warley camp—Battery of two field-pieces attached to regiment—Winter quarters at Hertford, etc.—Coxheath camp—Regiment encamped at Chatham—Smuggling in Kent—Quartered at Shrewsbury and Bristol—Roborough camp—Winter quarters at Dorchester, etc.—Peace with America—Regiment disembodied at Worcester—Militia Act passed in 1786—Annual trainings, 1787–1792.

In consequence of the alliance of France with the rebellious 1778. American colonies, the Government determined to embody the Militia. On March 26 the following royal warrant was sent to the lord-lieutenant of the county to draw out and embody the Worcestershire Regiment:—

"GEORGE R.

"We having (agreeably to the Acts for the better ordering of the Militia Forces in that part of Great Britain called England) communicated to Parliament Our having received Advice that the warlike Preparations in France become every day more considerable, and that in this critical Conjuncture We should not think We acted consistently with the Care and Concern We feel for Our faithful People if We omitted any means in Our power that might contribute to their Defence, Our Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby order you with all convenient speed to draw out and embody, at such Place as you shall judge most convenient, the Militia of the County of Worcester under your Direction, and that you do cause

1778. the same to be held, in every respect, ready to march, as occasion shall require, to such Ports within this Kingdom as We shall judge proper to assign them, and to be put under the Command of such General Officer or Officers as We shall be pleased to appoint over them, and to obey such further Orders as shall be judged necessary for the Safety and Defence of this Kingdom. And for so doing This shall be Your Warrant. Given at Our Court at St. James's the Twenty Sixth Day of March 1778 in the Eighteenth Year of Our Reign.

"By His Majesty's Command,

"WEYMOUTH.

"To Our Right Trusty and Right Welbeloved Cousin, George William Earl of Coventry, Our Lieutenant of Our County of Worcester."

The following notice was, in consequence, inserted in the London Gazette:—

"Worcestershire Militia.

"Having received His Majesty's order to draw out and embody the Militia of the County of Worcester with all convenient speed, I do hereby give notice to the Officers and Private men belonging to the said Militia, to assemble at the Town Hall of the City of Worcester, on Monday the 20th of this instant.

(Signed) "COVENTRY.

" Piccadilly, April 4, 1778."

The regiment assembled at Worcester on April 20 for permanent duty, under the command of Colonel Nicholas Lechmere; the officers in lodgings, and the men in billets.

On April 22 a warrant was issued to supply the regiment with a complete new set of accourrements, and the sergeants with fusils in lieu of halberts, as the latter were found to be useless on active service; yet they were not altogether discontinued till the year 1830. In the year 1778 also the privates discontinued carrying swords.

On May 18 Major-General Robert Sloper inspected the

regiment on Henwick's Hill, complimented the officers and men 1778. on their efficiency, and told them they were fit for active service.*

On June 1 a meeting of lord-lieutenants of the several counties was held at St. Alban's Tavern, London, to draw numbers by lot to determine the precedence of Militia regiments for the year. Curiously enough, No. 29 was drawn for the Worcestershire Militia;† the very number of the regiment of the line that four years later became the Worcestershire Regiment, and now forms the first battalion of the territorial regiment.

The 29th, or Worcestershire Regiment of Militia, commenced its first march‡ out of the county on June 4, when it proceeded to

* Berrow's Worcester Journal, 1778. † London Gazette, 1778, No. 11,879. † WAR OFFICE ROUTE OF THE REGIMENT, DATED 30 MAY, 1778.

Worcester to Warley Common,

| ıst l | Divis | ion, 5 | Companies. | _ | 2 | and Division, 4 Companies. |
|------------|-------|--------|---|-----|-------|--|
| Thursday, | 4 . | June. | To Evesham and Bengeworth. | 4 . | June. | To Tewkesbury. |
| Friday, | 5 | ". | Shipston and Cam- den. | 5 | " | Cheltenham. |
| Saturday, | 6 | ,, | Northfleet. | 6 | " | Chipping Norton and adjacents. |
| Sunday, | 7 | " | Halt. | 7 | ,, | Halt. |
| Monday, | 8 | " | Witney. | 8 | ,, | Woodstock. |
| Tuesday, | 9 | ,, | Abingdon. | 9 | " | Tetsworth and Wheatley. |
| Wednesday, | 10 | " | Henley and Nettle- bed. | 10 | ,, | Wycomb. |
| Thursday, | 11 | ,, | Halt. | II | ,, | Halt. |
| Friday, | 12 | " | Windsor, Datchet, Slough, and Salt- hill. | 12 | " | Uxbridge and Hillingdon. |
| Saturday, | 13 | ,, | Hammersmith and Turnham Green. | 13 | " | Islington, Hampstead, and High- gate. |
| Sunday, | 14 | ,, | Halt. | 14 | ,, | Halt. |
| Monday, | 15 | ,, | Rumford and Hare Street. | 15 | ,, | Rumford and Hare Street. |
| Tuesday, | 16 | " | Burnt Wood, Brook Street, Shenfield, Great and Little Warley, Ingate- stone, and Mount- nessing. | 16 | " | Burnt Wood, Brook Street, Shen- field, Great and Little Warley, Ingatestone, and Mountnessing. |
| Wednesday, | 17 | ,, | Halt. | 17 | ,, | Halt. |
| Thursday, | 18 | " | Halt. | 18 | " | Halt. |
| Friday, | 19 | ,, | Warley Common, | 19 | • | Warley Common, and encamp. |
| •• | • | | and encamp. | • 7 | " | and encamp. |

-" Militia Marching-Book," 1778.



1778. Warley Common, in Essex, where a large force of Regulars and Militia was to be encamped.

Whilst on the march through London, George III. paid a great compliment to the regiment by expressing his desire to inspect it. The *London Chronicle* of June 16, 1778, says:—

"On Monday last in the afternoon, His Majesty, the Prince of Wales, the Bishop of Osnaburg,* and Prince Edward, accompanied by three clergymen, walked from Kew to Turnham Green, where, by appointment, he met the Worcestershire Militia under Colonel Lechmere, which went through a part of their manœuvres near the Pack Horse. This cursory examination lasted about half an hour, when His Majesty and the three young Princes walked back again to Kew. The Worcestershire Militia seemed to be well disciplined, and as regular and decent a set of men as any internal corps."

The regiment continued the march immediately after this inspection, and arrived at Warley Common, and went into camp on June 19.

By July 1 a force of over 8000 men was encamped on the common, under the command of Lieutenant-General Richard Pierson, K.B., consisting of the following regiments arranged in three camps:—

East Kent Militia. Lincoln Militia. Glamorgan Militia. East Suffolk Militia.

Rutland Militia. Park of Artillery. Monmouth Militia. Northampton Militia.
Worcestershire Militia.
North Gloucester Militia.
East York Militia.
25th Regiment.
79th Royal Liverpool Regiment.
69th Regiment.
6th Regiment.

Work was the order of the day at Warley Camp. In addition to the daily drills, etc., the men were set to the duty of clearing

* H.R.H. Frederick, Prince Bishop of Osnaburg, afterwards Duke of York.

[†] The 79th Regiment referred to above was raised in 1778, as the Royal Liverpool Volunteers, and nicknamed "The Liverpool Blues." It was disbanded in 1783.

the common, which was covered all over with a low and almost 1778. impenetrable furze; after which they were employed in making a road from the camp to Tilbury Fort. The officers are said to have set a very good example, and were frequently to be seen taking their turn with the men at this laborious work. But soldiering was fashionable at that time, and military ardour was not confined to men, as many of the wives of the colonels not only accompanied their husbands to the camps of Warley and Coxheath, but the fair sex actually wore the uniforms of the several corps; and we read in the newspapers of the day that the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, dressed in the uniform of the Derbyshire Militia, marched on foot at the head of that regiment through the city of London, keeping time to the music. Some of the most celebrated beauties of the aristocracy were to be seen at these camps; but after a time the presence of so many different ladies became, as may easily be imagined, a source of such inconvenience and trouble that the king is said to have issued a set of regulations for their observance.

The following interesting particulars of the camp on Warley Common have been taken from a newspaper of the period:—*

A TRIP TO THE CAMP AT WARLEY COMMON.

"One begins to see the effects of the camp two miles before arriving at it. The villagers' wives round the country are employed in washing the officers' linen, and every garden looks like a bleaching-ground. The houses at this distance are also engaged as Hospitals for the sick soldiers.

"On advancing to the camp, the prospect is delightful beyond description. Tho' it is called one camp, it is properly three. The main camp is on a sloping ground, opposite to which, at the distance of half a mile, is an inferior camp; and near half a mile to the north of the principal one, is the camp of the Artillery, in which are about forty pieces of cannon, and eighty ammunition waggons.

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^{*} Morning Chronicle and London Advertiser, August 3, 1778.

"Between the different camps, and round the whole, are Huts erected for the accommodation of the soldiers' wives and families; but no description can do justice to this scene. The huts are built with sticks, straw, turf, and boughs of trees. Many of them are divided into two, and some of them into three apartments. They form streets, courts, lanes, and alleys. Almost every soldier's wife seems a washerwoman by profession; and one would be astonished to think how they are supplied with soap.

"Many of the huts are formed on the declivity of banks, with a step or two descending to the parlour or bedchamber; so that in case of a sudden and violent shower, they must be consequently overflowed.

"Among these huts are shops of all kinds, as butchers, bakers, tailors, chandlers, and fish stalls. The number of temporary public-houses is incredible, perhaps not less than a hundred and fifty. The signs are adapted to the place and company, nor are the inscriptions less so. One is called the *Worcestershire House*; another the Liverpool; and on others is wrote success to this or that particular regiment of Militia, as the inclination or situation of the suttler may direct him.

"The streets formed by the Huts are all named, such as Queen Street, Westcote Street, Pye Corner, and Gloucester Street. One of the drinking booths is called the Green House Tavern, and very properly; for the whole of it is composed of boughs.

"The principal division of the camp is what is called an oblong-square, the tents ranged in the utmost order, and regularity prevailing throughout the whole.

"The officers' marquees are inclosed by ditches of a foot deep, dug round them, at the distance of a few yards from each tent, and the space between the marquee and ditch is made into a kind of garden or pleasure ground, intersected by walks of gravel, chiefly in the Serpentine form; and small as these little gardens are, the taste and neatness of them have a very happy effect on the eye.

"On the borders of the camp are coffee-houses and taverns of

mud erection, covered with turf, at which the London papers are 1778. taken in; so that the traveller may suppose himself not only to enjoy Rus in urbe, but Urbis in campania.

"Persons go round the camp crying beans, peas, cabbages, hot puddings and pies; so that there is no want of provisions, if there be but money to pay for them. The soldiers, however, do not seem to be in any distress: our correspondent saw more than 300 of them, in different parts, boiling beef in tin kettles, suspended on sticks laid across banks formed by cutting hollows in the earth.

"There is not an Inn on the road from London to Warley Common in which they have not ducks and fowls in abundance fattening, to feed the casual vagrants from the metropolis. The inns near the place are so crowded, that there is not stable room for the horses; and the houses are so filled with servants, that they jostle each other.

"Of all the curiosities on the common, that of the ladies' heads was the greatest. A gentleman observing that one of them could not get into a tent, 'How the devil should she' (said another), 'when her head is as big as a marquee?'

"Upon the whole, however, the sight could not but warm the heart of an Englishman, who feels for the honour of his insulted country."

The camp was visited by several persons of distinction, and in the numerous field days in which the regiment took part, it invariably received the approbation of the inspecting officers.

The following are some references to the regiment in the newspapers of the day, not of great importance, but not altogether without interest:—

Berrow's Worcester Journal, July 16, 1778.

"On 11 July, between seven and eight o'clock, a spy was apprehended by Samuel Smith, a private in Captain Moule's Company."

1778.

Morning Chronicle, August 17, 1778.

"The Worcestershire, Beverley Buffs,* and Gloucester Militia are surprizingly clever, and vie with each other to excel in their exercise, duty, and cleanliness, and are generally allowed to be three of the finest regiments of Militia in this kingdom.

"A private man belonging to the Worcester Militia found in camp a pocket-book, containing bank-notes and cash to a considerable amount, with an officer's name and the name of the regiment he belonged to marked thereon; agreeably to which the honest soldier took it, and the officer rewarded his integrity, and recommended him to Colonel Lechmere for promotion."

Morning Chronicle, October 24, 1778.

"Yesterday evening (22 Oct.) two officers of the Worcester Militia were put under arrest by order of General Pierson, on the complaint of Colonel Lechmere, for challenging each other: they intended to have met shortly after gun firing this morning (23rd) on Little Warley Common, to have decided the affair."

London Evening Post, October 19, 1778.

"A few nights since as a Captain in the Worcester Militia was returning to camp at Warley Common, between six and seven o'clock, he was attacked by three footpads; one of them took hold of the bridle of his horse and bid him stand, whilst another held a bludgeon at him. The Captain said he would not be robbed, on which the third cried, 'Knock him down, d—n him,' and levelled a gun at him, but upon his clapping spurs to his horse, he threw the first down who had hold of his horse and got clear off from them."

The two officers who were placed under arrest for challenging each other were very shortly released. Though duels were affairs

* East York Militia.

of almost daily occurrence at this period, they were prohibited by 1778. the king's regulations.

About this time a battery of two field-pieces was added to the equipment of the regiment. They were known as battalion guns, were short brass six-pounders, and were worked by non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment, who had been taught the use of them by instructors from the Royal Artillery. Horses and drivers were also lent by the Royal Artillery.

On September 8 Major John Clements died in the camp. His remains were removed to Worcester, where he was buried on September 18 in the ground of St. Oswald's Chapel. John Walsh, Esq., M.P.* for the city of Worcester, was appointed major in his vacancy. The appointment of Mr. Walsh over the heads of the other officers was the cause of great dissatisfaction in the regiment, and it was some time before the officers were prevailed upon to give up their determination of resigning in a body.

On October 20 the king and queen, accompanied by the commander-in-chief and a brilliant staff, held a grand review and sham fight of all the force at the camp. The Worcestershire Militia wore their new uniforms for the first time, "were properly powdered," and were reported to have presented "a splendid appearance." At the end of the review all the officers were presented to the king and queen, and had the honour of kissing their Majesties' hands. On their Majesties leaving the field, a feu de joie was fired by the troops, and the king was so gratified with what he had seen, that he ordered the sum of 500 guineas to be distributed amongst the non-commissioned officers and men.

The 29th Worcestershire Regiment of Militia left Warley Camp on November 9, and arrived at their winter quarters on the following day.† Head-quarters, four companies, and two bat-

^{*} See footnote, p. 44.

^{† &}quot;Militia Marching-Book," 1778.

1778. talion guns at Hertford; three companies, Ware and Wade's Mill; two companies at Hoddesden.

1779. Between January and April detachments of the regiment were quartered at Broxbourne, Warmley, and Wade's Mill.*

According to a return † ordered by the House of Commons, March 7, 1780, of the charge for hire of horses, drivers, and conductors attending battalion guns and trains of artillery, ten horses and four drivers were attached to the regiment at Hertford in winter quarters from December 1, 1778, to June, 1779.

By an Act passed this year (19 Geo. III. c. 76) the Militia was authorized to be increased by the addition of companies to be raised by persons of influence by voluntary means. They were to be attached to the existing regiments, to receive the same pay, be subject to the same regulation, and be reduced when the Militia was disembodied. A company of light infantry \$\mathbf{x}\$ was raised for the Worcestershire Regiment, under these conditions, at Kidderminster and Halesowen in March and April, by a certain Sir John Peshall, Bart., \$\mathbf{y}\$ who was given a commission as first lieutenant of the company, of which Thomas Gale, Esq., was appointed captain, and Nicholas Mann Jackson second lieutenant. The strength of the company was three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and sixty private men. It joined the head-quarters at Hertford

^{* &}quot;Militia Monthly Returns," 1779.

^{† &}quot;King's Warrant-Book," 1781.

[‡] For the origin of light infantry, see "Origin and Development of Light Infantry," by Captain R. Holden, in *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine*, April, 1885.

^{§ &}quot;Sir" John Peshall, "Bart.," was the second son of the Rev. "Sir" John Peshall, "Bart.," by Mary, daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. James Allen, Vicar of Thaxted, Essex. The baronetcy of *Peshall* became extinct in 1721, but in 1771 the Rev. John *Pearsall*, the descendant of a respectable yeoman family in the parish of Halesowen, appeared on the scene, changed the name he had hitherto borne, and assumed the title and description of *Sir John Peshall*, *Bart*. The reverend gentleman at the same time caused the name of his grandfather, Thomas *Pearsall*, to be altered on the tombstone in Halesowen Church to Thomas *Peshall*, and adopted other similar means in support of his pretensions. On his decease his eldest surviving son, *John Peshall*, of the Worcestershire Militia, assumed the baronetcy, but since his death in 1820 the claim has not been recognized or even assumed.

at the latter end of May;* arms and accourrements having been 1779. supplied in the previous month.†

At a meeting of lord-lieutenants of counties, held at St. Alban's Tavern, London, on May 12, to draw lots for numbers for their regiments for another year, the number of the Worcestershire Regiment was altered from 29 to 35 until May 1, 1780. ‡

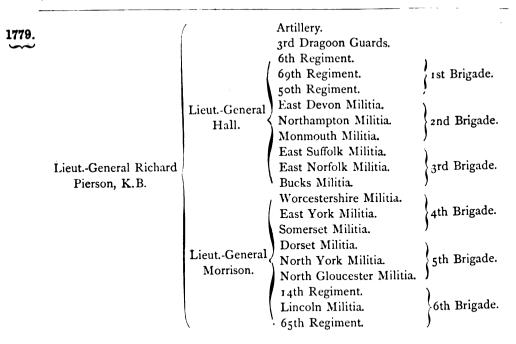
On June 9 the regiment left Hertford and Ware, in two divisions, for Coxheath Camp, in Kent,§ where a large force, or rather army, of some 15,000 men was encamped, consisting in addition to some Royal Artillery and a cavalry regiment, of five regiments of the line, and thirteen militia regiments, formed into six brigades. Their composition, etc., is given on the next page.

* "Militia Marching-Book," 1779. † "Warrant-Book," 1779. ‡ London Gazette, 1779, No. 11,978.

§ WAR OFFICE ROUTE OF THE REGIMENT, DATED I JUNE, 1779.

Hertford, etc., to Coxheath Camp.

| 1st Division from Hertford. | | | | | | 2nd Division from Ware. |
|-----------------------------|------|-------|---|----|-------|--|
| Wednesday | , 9 | June. | To Enfield, Enfield Walsh, Edmonton, and Tottenham. | 9 | June. | To Barnett, Kitt's End, Whitstone, and Finchley. |
| Thursday, | 10 | " | Halt. | 10 | " | Halt. |
| Friday, | 11 | " | Highgate, Kentish Town, Pancras, and Islington. | ΙΙ | " | Hampstead, West End, Kilburn, Paddington, Lissam Green. |
| Saturday, | 12 | " | Greenwich, Deptford, and Blackheath. | 12 | " | Bromley, South End, and Beckenham. |
| Sunday, | 13 | ,, | Halt. | 13 | ,, | Halt. |
| Monday, | 14 | " | Dartford and Cray- ford. | 14 | ** | Sevenoaks, Seal and River Head. |
| Tuesday, | 15 | " | Porchester, Stroud, and Finsbury. | 15 | " | Maidstone. |
| Wednesday | , 16 | ,, | Coxheath, and en- camp. | 16 | ,, | Coxheath, and encamp. |



On July 13 this army was reviewed by Lord Amherst, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. As a test of its efficiency, he suddenly ordered a portion of the force, consisting of all the Grenadier Companies, and the Light Companies of a few regiments, including the Worcestershire, to march immediately. In thirteen minutes from the receipt of the order tents were struck and packed, and the men properly accounted and on the march.

Besides the daily drills, which were carried on uninterruptedly, the regiment, like others, had other means of acquiring military knowledge and becoming efficient; for the men were practised in throwing up entrenchments, etc., and in the art of making fascines and gabions for temporary batteries; and went through a course of instruction in the working of the two six-pounder battalion guns; so that if the country should be invaded, which was not by any means thought improbable, the force at Coxheath would not be found unprepared.

In August the term of service of about 450 men of the

regiment being about to expire, orders were received to march 1779. them from the camp to Worcester to be discharged. This number was very much reduced by the re-engagement of several of the men, and the enlistment into the line of others.

The Gazetteer of August 13, speaking of the regiment at this time, said, "They are a fine set of men, well disciplined, and esteemed one of the finest and cleanest regiments on the Heath."

On August 14 the regiment was ordered to march from Coxheath Camp to Chatham Lines, and there encamp, with the exception of a detachment that proceeded to Worcester with the time-expired men, and remained there to ballot for the new men.* The regiment occupied the ground on Chatham Lines on which the Warwick Militia had encamped. Early in November the new balloted men arrived from Worcester, and were quartered at Chatham, Bromptom, Rochester, and Gillingham.†

On November 20 the regiment struck the camp on Chatham Lines, and marched to Milton, Sittingbourne (head-quarters and three companies), Key Street, Newington, Feversham, and Ospringe, in the county of Kent, then infested with gangs of smugglers. The nature of the duties required of the regiment in consequence will be best explained by giving the orders in full for one company to proceed to Herne, etc.‡

"War Office,
"November 17, 1779.

"It is His Majesty's Pleasure that you cause one company of the Worcestershire Militia under your command to march by the shortest and most convenient routes to Hearn, and adjacent places, where they are to be quartered, and be aiding and assisting to the Officers of the Revenue on their requisition, in the execution of their duty, in preventing smuggling, in seizing uncustomed goods, and in apprehending and securing the offenders; but not

* "Militia Marching-Book," 1779.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.



1779. to repel force with force unless in case of absolute necessity; Wherein, etc.

" By His Majesty's Command,
" C. Jenkinson.

On the outbreak of war with Spain this year, a bill was introduced to double the number of the Militia, then nominally 30,000 men. After much opposition in the House of Lords, the actual strength was raised to 40,000 men.*

When Parliament reassembled in November, the king, in his speech, alluded to the Militia in the following terms: "I have great satisfaction in renewing the assurances of my entire approbation of the good conduct and discipline of the Militia, and of their steady perseverance in their duty."

On December 6 the regiment left Milton, Sittingbourne, etc., for Rochester, Stroud, Finsbury, Chatham, Brompton, and Gillingham, being joined later in the month by the company from Herne, which was relieved by a detachment of the 33rd Regiment.†

1780. On December 16, 17, and 18, the regiment left the county of Kent altogether for Shrewsbury, which was reached on January 3, 4, and 5, 1780.‡

* "Annals of the Militia," p. 49. † "Militia Marching-Book," 1779.

‡ WAR OFFICE ROUTE, DATED 14 DECEMBER, 1779.

Rochester, etc., to Shrewsbury.

| | | | 1st Div., 4 Coms. | 2nd Div., 3 Coms. | 3rd Div., 3 Coms. |
|-----------|----|------|---|---|---|
| Thursday, | 16 | Dec. | To Dartford and Cray- ford. | | |
| Friday, | 17 | " | Lambeth, Vauxhall, and Newington Butts. | To Dartford and Crayford. | |
| Saturday, | 18 | " | Barnet, Edgware, and Stanmore. | Lambeth, Vauxhall, and Newington Butts. | To Dartmouth and Crayford. |
| Sunday, | 19 | ,, | Halt. | Halt. | Halt. |
| Monday, | 20 | " | St. Albans. | Barnet, Edgware, and Stanmore. | Lambeth, Vauxhall, and Newington Butts. |



[&]quot; Major-General Calcraft, Chatham."

The regiment remained at Shrewsbury the whole of this year, 1780. except during the time of the elections in the autumn, when it was moved to Wem, Willington, and Winlock.* The Shrewsbury correspondent of Berrow's Worcester Journal† said the regiment made a very martial appearance, the men were well behaved, and the officers "very respectable gentlemen."

At a meeting of lord-lieutenants of counties, held at St. Alban's Tavern, London, on May 8, the Worcestershire became the 8th Regiment of Militia, by which number it was known till May 1, 1781.‡

This year was a memorable one in Militia history, on account of the prominent part some regiments took in the suppression of the Lord George Gordon Riots in London in June.

The regiment remained at Shrewsbury for the first quarter of 1781.

| | | ist Div., 4 Coms. | 2nd Div., 3 Coms. | 3rd Div., 3 Coms. |
|------------|--------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Tuesday, | 21 De | . Dunstable. | St. Albans. | Barnet, Edgware, and Stanmore. |
| Wednesday, | 22 ,, | Stony Stratford. | Dunstabl e. | St. Albans. |
| Thursday, | 23 " | Halt. | Halt. | Halt. |
| Friday, | 24 ,, | Towcester. | Stony Stratford. | Dunstable. |
| Saturday, | 25 " | Daventry. | Towcester. | Stony Stratford. |
| Sunday, | 26 " | Halt. | Halt. | Halt. |
| Monday, | 27 " | Rugby and Dun- church. | Daventry. | Towcester. |
| Tuesday, | 28 " | Coventry. | Rugby and Dun- church. | Daventry. |
| Wednesday, | , 29 " | Birmingham. | Coventry. | Rugby and Dun- church. |
| Thursday, | 30 " | Halt. | Halt. | Halt. |
| Friday, | 31 ,, | Wolverhampton. | Birmingham. | Coventry. |
| Saturday, | ı Jan | Shefnal and Wallington. | Wolverhampton. | Birmingham. |
| Sunday, | 2,, | Halt. | Halt. | Halt. |
| Monday, | 3 " | Shrewsbury. | Shefnal and Wallington. | Wolverhampton |
| Tuesday, | 4 " | | Shrewsbury. | Shefnal and Wal- lington. |
| Wednesday, | • | 4 | | Shrewsbury. |

N.B.—These dates were not kept to, as each division was afterwards ordered to halt at Hampstead and Highgate: 1st division, December 18, 19, and proceed on 20th; 2nd division, halt 20th, proceed 21st; 3rd Division, halt 21st, proceed 22nd.

^{*} W. O. Order, October 1621780, "Militia Marching-Book," 1780.

[†] January 27, 1780. † London Gazette, 1780, No. 12,080.

1781. this year; the additional company of the 46th Regiment was also hicksim there.st

In consequence of War Office Order of March 26, the regiment, on being relieved at Shrewsbury by the 26th Regiment, left that place for Bristol, where it was quartered for some time.†

A complete new set of arms, accoutrements, etc., had been supplied to the regiment, I and were ordered to last for twelve years.

A large number of prisoners of war were confined at Bristol, and the principal duty of the regiment was to keep guard over them. In April the regiment furnished parties to escort a number of them to Gloucester, where they were taken over by the Scots Greys.§

At a meeting of lord-lieutenants of counties, held at St. Alban's Tavern, London, on April 28, the number of the regiment was altered from 8 to 43 for the year ending May 1, 1782.

In August a detachment of the regiment took charge of and escorted a party of thirty-four French prisoners of war from Bristol to Frome, where they were taken over by a troop of the 4th Dragoons. ¶

At Michaelmas of this year a lease of the premises at Worcester, on which the regimental depôt was situated, was taken for fortyone years.**

On December 25 Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Dowdeswell resigned his commission, in consequence of having entirely lost the sight of both eyes, the result of exposure to the cold and damp whilst serving with the 1st Foot Guards in America during the War of Independence. His retirement was a source of deep regret to all ranks of the Worcestershire Militia, in which he was deservedly Major John Walsh# was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in popular. his vacancy.

^{*} MS. Return of H.M.'s Forces, January, 1781; the same authority gives the total strength of the Militia as 37,211 men, out of an establishment of 39,043.

^{† &}quot;Militia Marching-Book," 1781. ‡ "King's Warrant-Book," 1781.

[|] London Gazette, 1781, No. 12,182. ** "Lieutenancy Minute-Book." ¶ "Militia Marching-Book," 1781.

^{††} Lieutenant-Colonel John Walsh, M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., of Warfield Park, Bracknell, Berkshire, was son of Joseph Walsh, Governor of Fort St. George, Madras, by Elizabeth,

The Worcestershire Militia remained at Bristol till the end of 1782. April, when, on being relieved by the Derbyshire Militia, it marched to Taunton and Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, arriving on April 30,* and remaining till the end of June, when it received orders to go into camp on Roborough Down, in Devonshire.

The number of the regiment had been altered from 43 to 8 at a meeting of lord-lieutenants of counties, held at St. Alban's Tavern, London, on May 7.† The same number had been borne by the regiment in 1780-81.

On July 1 the regiment left Taunton and Bridgewater in two divisions for Roborough Down, arrived at Plymouth on July 9,‡

eldest daughter of Nevill Maskelyne, Esq., of Purton, Wilts. On his mother's side he was a cousin of the celebrated Lord Clive, to whom he served in the important capacity of private secretary throughout the Bengal Expedition of 1757, ending in the famous battle of Plassey. He at the same time held the appointment of paymaster to the Madras troops. Towards the close of 1759 he returned to England, and became the possessor of Warfield Park, where his family is represented by the present Lord Ormathwaite. He was M.P. for the city of Worcester from 1761 to 1780, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Pontefract in 1784, and again in 1791. In 1770 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in the following year a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. From the former he received the Copley Medal in 1774 for his experiments on the electricity of the torpedo.

* WAR OFFICE ROUTE, DATED 22 APRIL, 1782.

Bristol to Taunton and Bridgwater.

1st Division, 5 Companies.

Saturday, 27 April. To Wells.

Sunday, 28 ,, Halt.

Monday, 29 ,, Bridgwater. To Wells.

Tuesday, 30 ,, Taunton, and remain.

‡ WAR OFFICE ROUTE, DATED 21 JUNE, 1782.

Taunton and Bridgwater to Roboro' Down.

| | 1st Divis | sion, 5 Companies. | 2nd Division, 5 Companies. |
|------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Monday, | I July. | Taunton to Wellington. | |
| Tuesday, | 2 ,, | Bradninch and Columpton. | Bridgwater to Taunton. |
| Wednesday, | 3 ,, | Exeter and St. Thomas. | Wellington. |
| Thursday, | 4 ,, | Halt. | Halt. |
| Friday, | 5 " | Newton Bushel. | Tiverton. |
| Saturday, | 6 ,, | Totnes and Bridgetown. | Crediton. |
| Sunday, | 7 ,, | Halt. | Halt. |
| Monday, | 8 ,, | Modbury and Ermington. | Okehampton. |
| Tuesday, | 9 " | Plymouth. | Tavistock and adjacents. |
| Wednesday. | | Encamp—Roboro' Down. | Encamp—Roboro' Down. |

[†] London Gazette, No. 12,294, 1782.

and marched into camp the following day. The camp, which was under the command of Lieutenant-General Haviland, consisted of the 75th Regiment, the Caermarthen, Derbyshire, East Devon, South Devon, West Middlesex, Oxford, and Worcestershire Regiments of Militia. On Maker Heights, in close proximity, were encamped the 5th Regiment, and the Cornwall, Somerset, and North Gloucester, the latter being old friends of the Worcestershire.

The Light Companies of those regiments on Roborough Down which possessed them, viz. the 75th, East and South Devon, Derby, West Middlesex, and Worcester, were formed into a battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Cork, of the Somerset Militia, and encamped separately. On August 13 this battalion marched for Studon Heights to the east of Plymouth Sound, and encamped there, and were employed in throwing up a redoubt for the security of the coast.*

On the night of October 1 a terrific gale of wind visited the neighbourhood of Plymouth. The camps were astir; several tents were blown down, and officers and men compelled to seek shelter in the huts. The gale increased in violence towards the morning, and those tents on Roborough Down which withstood the wind during the night were literally torn to pieces.

In the middle of November the camps on Roborough Down and Maker Heights were broken up, and the companies forming the Light Infantry Battalion rejoined their respective regiments. The Worcestershire Militia marched into the town of Plymouth on November 19, and on November 22 and 23 left for their quarters for the winter at Dorchester, Forthington, Piddleton, Frampton, Wareham, Corfe Castle, Hudland, Swanage, Weymouth, Milcomb Regis, and Portland Isle, which were reached on December 2, 3, and 4.

1783. Peace having been concluded with America, the Militia were ordered into their respective counties with a view to early disembodiment. On February 28 the Worcestershire Militia left

^{*} Morning Chronicle and Morning Herald, 1782.

Dorchester and adjacent places in three divisions for the county of 1783. Worcester.* The first and second divisions met at Tewkesbury on March 12, and on the following day the three divisions marched into Worcester, after an absence of five years.

On March 3 orders were issued to the lord-lieutenant for the disembodiment of the regiment, which was carried out as follows:— On March 20 twenty men from each company were dismissed to their homes; on March 21 twenty more men from each company; and on March 22 the remainder of the regiment. † The additional company added to the regiment in April, 1779, was at the same time entirely disbanded, and the regiment reduced to nine companies as before.

During the five years' embodiment of the regiment there is no doubt that it attained a state of efficiency that would not have discredited the smartest regular regiment in the service, and the officers and men were able to return to their homes with a feeling of satisfaction at having done credit to the county to which they belonged, as well as to their king and country.

After the American War of Independence, the Government, 1784. from motives of economy, did not call out the Militia for training for the three following years, and then only a portion at a time. The war had been very disastrous to England, for she had had arrayed against her the combined forces of France, Spain, Holland, and America, and had added upwards of one hundred millions to the national debt.

The regiment was recruited, as before, by means of the ballot. The poet Cowper wrote this year his amusing description of the career of a clownish countryman who is drawn for the Militia by the ballot—

"And trembles at the news: Sheepish he doffs his hat, and mumbling swears A Bible oath to be whate'er they please, To do he knows not what. The task perform'd,



^{*} W. O. Order, February 18, 1783, "Militia Marching-Book."

[†] Berrow's Worcester Journal, 1783.

1784.

That instant he becomes the serjeant's care, His pupil, and his torment, and his jest. His awkward gait, his introverted toes. Bent knees, round shoulders, and dejected looks. Procure him many a curse. By slow degrees. Unapt to learn, and form'd of stubborn stuff. He yet by slow degrees puts off himself. Grows conscious of a change, and likes it well: He stands erect; his slouch becomes a walk: He steps right onward, martial in his air: His form, and movement; is as smart above As meal and larded locks can make him: wears His hat, or his plumed helmet, with a grace: And, his three years of hero-ship expired. Returns indignant to the slighted plough. He hates the field, in which no fife or drum Attends him; drives his cattle to a march; And sighs for the smart comrades he has left." *

1785. No training.

1786. No training.

The Militia laws were consolidated by an Act passed this year (26 Geo. III. c. 107). The preamble bears testimony to the highly improved position of the force in public estimation in these emphatic words: "A respectable military force, under command of officers possessing landed property within Great Britain, is essential to the constitution of this realm; and the Militia now by law established has been found capable of fulfilling the purposes of its institution, and, through its constant readiness on short notice for effectual service, has been of the utmost importance to the national defence of this kingdom of Great Britain." The Act considerably increased the property qualification of officers, but the quota of privates for each country remained the same. The term of service of the men was extended at the same time from three to five years. of lieutenancy were directed to insert the names of the officers, with the dates of their commission, in the London Gazette, in the same manner as those of the regular army.

* "The Task: Winter Evening," bk. iv.

On May 7 the regiment assembled at the Town Hall, 1787. Worcester, for twenty-eight days' training, under the command of Colonel Lechmere-Charlton, and was paid off on June 4. In consequence of the limited accommodation in the city, the 4th Dragoons, then stationed there, were removed to Tewkesbury, Upton, and adjacent places, during the training.

This was the last year in which spontoons were carried by company officers; they were replaced by swords.

We get some idea of the course of musketry carried on by the Militia at this period, from the fact that on May 9, 1787, a Royal Warrant was issued to supply the force annually with sixteen rounds of powder and ball, and forty-four rounds of powder only, for each man, with a proper quantity of paper, thread, and flints.*

On August 3 Lieutenant-Colonel John Walsh resigned his commission, and was succeeded by James Wakeman Newport, Esq., late lieutenant 6th Dragoons, and formerly an ensign in the Worcestershire Militia.

The regiment assembled at the Guild Hall, Worcester, on 1788. May 5, at ten o'clock, for twenty-eight days' training; was inspected on May 29, and dismissed June 2. The 29th Worcestershire Regiment, then quartered at Worcester, had to be removed to Pershore during the training, in consequence of the limited accommodation † in the city.

Berrow's Journal notices the inspection of the regiment. "On Thursday, May 29, being the late field-day of our county Militia at their annual exercise, a great concourse of people assembled, and though the weather proved unfavourable, they went through the different evolutions and manœuvres with a degree of promptitude and exactness which astonished the spectators, amongst whom were several experienced officers of different regiments, who passed the highest encomiums, and were pleased to say that no regiment need be better disciplined." ‡

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^{* &}quot;King's Warrant-Book," 1785-1787. † "Marching Orders," 1788. ‡ Berrow's Worcester Journal, 1788.

On May 4 the regiment assembled at the Guild Hall, Worcester, at ten o'clock, for twenty-eight days' training, under Colonel Lechmere-Charlton. The inspection, which was very satisfactory, was held on May 28, and the regiment paid off on June 1.

1790. The regiment assembled at the Guild Hall, Worcester, on May 3, at ten o'clock, for twenty-eight days' training, and was paid off on May 31. The Rev. Thomas Rocke, vicar of Tenbury, acted as chaplain to the regiment during the training.

The arms in possession of the regiment were at this period in such bad condition that Colonel Lechmere-Charlton made a special application to the War Office for a new set, but was refused; the reply being that a new set was supplied to the regiment in 1781, and that it was not usual to supply new arms or accourrements but once in twelve years, unless under very special circumstances. The regiment had, therefore, to content itself with a weapon which was far more likely to prove fatal to friend than to enemy.

1791. On May 2 the regiment assembled at the Guild Hall, Worcester, for twenty-eight days' training; the men in billets, and the officers' mess at the Hop Pole Inn. The regiment was inspected on May 26, and dismissed May 30.

1792. The regiment assembled at the Guild Hall, Worcester, on May 7, at ten o'clock, for twenty-eight days' training, and was dismissed on June 4.

In consequence of the disordered state of the country, special precautions were ordered to be taken to secure the arms of the regiment in case of any attempt to seize them. But, considering their condition, the colonel would probably have been only too pleased to see them in the possession of any one rather than his own men.

CHAPTER IV.

1793-1797, EMBODIED.

1793. War with France—Embodiment of Regiment—Quartered at Exeter, etc.—
Disturbances at Silverton, Tiverton, etc.—Roborough Camp—Winter quarters at
Totnes—1794. Retirement of Colonel Lechmere, and appointment of Colonel
Newport—Roborough camp—Winter quarters at Falmouth, etc.—1795. Riots at
Penzance—Smuggling at Helstone—Curious advertisements for recruits and
substitutes—1796. Serious riots at Truro, Helstone, and Penzance quelled by
regiment—Thanks of Duke of York and county magistrates—March to Maidstone,
Ashford, Canterbury, etc.—Quarters at Hastings, Rye, and Winchelsea—Formation of Supplementary Militia—1797. Regiment quartered at Hastings, etc.—
Quartered at Blatchington, near Brighton—Disaffection in England, and attempted
corruption of the army—Preparations for invasion.

So bitter was the feeling of jealousy and rivalry that existed between 1798. the nations of Great Britain and France at this period, that a recommencement of war between the two nations seemed merely a question of time; and a feeling of republicanism in England had grown with such rapidity in consequence of the French Revolution and dethronement of Louis XVI., that the country was in a state of The Tower of London was fortified and guarded, great uneasiness. and the Government ordered a certain number of Militia regiments to be embodied; the Royal Proclamation of December 1, 1792, alleging that "the utmost industry is still employed by evil disposed persons within this kingdom, in concert with persons in foreign parts, with a view to subvert the law and established constitution of this realm, and to destroy all order and government therein; and that a spirit of tumult and disorder, thereby excited, has lately shown itself in acts of Riot and Insurrection. And whereas, under the

1793. present circumstances it is more particularly necessary, that for the immediate suppression of such attempts, some addition shall be made, as the exigency of the case may require, to the force which may be in readiness to act for the support of the civil magistrate."

The Worcestershire Regiment of Militia was amongst the first ordered to be embodied, and, in response to a Royal Warrant, dated January 2, 1793, assembled at Worcester on January 21 for permanent duty, with the following officers:—

Colonel Nicholas Lechmere-Charlton (late Captain 3rd Foot Lieutenant-Colonel James Wakeman Newport (late Lieutenant 6th Dragoons). Major ... William Wrenford. Captains Thomas Cresswell. Thomas Blomer. Walter Noel. Edmund Taylor. Thomas Clutton. Thomas Shrawley Vernon. Captain-Lieutenant Percival Haslam (Adjutant and Paymaster). Lieutenants George Silvester. John Dowdeswell. John Kelly. George Lloyd. John Perrot Noel (late Ensign 12th Foot). William Fasson. Dansey Dansey. Charles Wynch. John Leonard Knapp. John Gwinnell (Quartermaster). Ensign James Lloyd. Adjutant Brevet Captain Percival Haslam (late Lieutenant and Adjutant 69th Foot).

The execution of the French king on January 21 awoke a still deeper sensation throughout the country. The French Ambassador was dismissed, and immediate hostilities anticipated; and on February 3 France declared war against England, and made it known that they would render assistance to any nation desirous of recovering their liberty; and secret offers were made to the English

republicans. The whole of the Militia was then embodied, and 1793. ordered to be encamped on different parts of the coast.

The regiment paraded on Pitchcroft, and tattoo was beat at eight every evening. Regimental orders of January 25 direct that "the non-commissioned officers are to be very diligent in providing their men with proper necessarys for them to appear on Sunday next, and are to pay parlar attention to their hair being properly cut and well tied, and to see their hats are well cocked."

The regiment, being ordered to proceed at once into Devonshire, left Worcester in two divisions, on February 25 and 26,* amidst the cheers of a large concourse of people who had assembled to witness their departure, each man having previously been provided by the ladies and gentlemen of the county with warm underclothing, socks, and shoes, to protect him from the rigours of a winter march. "Both divisions made a very handsome appearance, and set off in high spirits, huzzaing, and singing God save the King." † The officers were ordered "to march in long gaiters or regimental boots."

Quartermasters of regiments had frequently great difficulty in obtaining quarters for the men on the march, for it was a practice in many places during the last and this war for publicans, upon the approach of troops ordered to be quartered upon them, to take down their signs and throw up their licences in a body.‡

The regiment arrived at its quarters in Devonshire on March 8, 9, 10, and 11. Five companies, Exeter and St. Thomas, head-quarters Exeter; two companies, Topsham and Exmouth; one company, Sidmouth, Otterton, and Ottery St. Mary; and one company, Axminster, Kilmington, Collyton, Coliford, Seaton, and Bere.

At a meeting of lords-lieutenants of counties, held on March 2, at St. Alban's Tavern, London, to draw lots to determine the precedence of the Militia during the continuance of the war, the Worcestershire became the 36th Regiment of Militia, § and remained

^{*} W. O. Order, February 19, 1793, "Militia Marching-Book," 1793.

[†] Berrow's Worcester Journal, February 28, 1793.

[‡] Clode's "Military Forces of the Crown," vol. i.

[§] Annual Register, 1793, vol. xxxv. p. 13.

so till the conclusion of peace and disembodiment of the regiment in 1802. It is worthy of notice that on the first occasion of the embodiment in 1778, the Worcestershire Militia became the 29th, and on being embodied a second time was numbered the 36th Regiment of Militia, being the same numbers as the two regiments of the line now forming the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Territorial Regiment.

The services of the regiment were frequently called into requisition in aid of the civil power in Devonshire. In April the following order was received:—

"It is His Majesty's Pleasure that in case of application from the Civil Magistrates you cause such detachments of the Worcestershire Militia under your command at Exeter, as may be judged expedient, to march from thence to Silverton, Bradninch, Collumpton, or such other place or places in the neighbourhood, as may be thought necessary, where they are to be quartered, and be aiding and assisting to the said Civil Magistrates, in preserving the Public Peace, in quelling any riots or disturbances that may happen at those places, and in apprehending and securing the offenders, but not to repel force by force, unless in case of absolute necessity.

"By His Majesty's command,

"M. Lewis.

"April 27, 1793."

On May 20 one company, under command of Captain Walter Noel, proceeded to Tiverton in consequence of rioting there, and by the end of the month the whole regiment was quartered in the disturbed places as follows:—Tiverton, four companies; Wellington, two companies; Crediton, two companies; Collumpton and Bradninch, one company.*

On June 27 the regiment left Crediton, Tiverton, etc., and marched to Roborough Down, near Plymouth,† and encamped along with the North Gloucester, Shropshire, and Somerset Militia; the

^{* &}quot;Militia Marching-Book," 1793.

[†] W. O. Orders, June 21 and 26, 1793, "Militia Marching-Book."

camp being under the command of Lieutenant-General Morris, 1793. and Major-General Grenville, who inspected the regiment on July 11.

The musketry instruction of the regiment was apparently carefully attended to, for the regimental orders show that it paraded once or twice every week to fire blank (or "burn powder") and ball.

In the evening of August 7 some excitement was caused in Plymouth by the escape from Mill Prison of nearly fifty French prisoners of war. Parties of the Worcestershire Militia were immediately despatched in search, and succeeded in capturing the majority of them; the remainder being taken by press-gangs.

On September 2 there was a sham fight at Roborough Camp, when the field-pieces belonging to the regiment attracted particular notice from the smartness of their appearance and the manner in which they were worked. The attacking force on this occasion was commanded by Colonel Wakeman Newport, who was complimented by the general for the efficient manner in which he handled it.

General Orders, Roborough Camp, September 30, 1793. Parole the "British troops," countersign "Wolfe." "Complaint having been made to the general that the men commit great depredation upon the orchards of the inhabitants, the commanding officer strictly forbids any of the men leaving the encampment without a written pass, and as the Rolls will be frequently called, any men that are absent will be sent to the Quarter Guard."

On October 5 a warrant was issued to supply the regiment with a new pair of colours, but no record exists of the presentation. It is generally supposed that the facings of the regiment were about the same time changed from green to yellow.

On October 10 the regiment was inspected by Major-General Grenville, and two days later by Lieutenant-General Lord George Lennox.

The camp on Roborough Down was broken up on October 15,

1793. on which day the Worcestershire Militia marched into Plymouth; and on the following day the regiment, which had been increased to ten companies, proceeded into quarters for the winter at Totnes and Bridgetown, two companies; Newton Bushel and Teignmouth, two companies; Brixham, one company; Dartmouth, two companies; Woodbury and Ermington, two companies; Kingsbridge and Dodbrooke, one company.*

The uniform of the regiment, at this period, consisted of cocked hat, red coat with yellow facings, and silver buttons and lace and gold gorgets, white breeches, and black gaiters of two kinds, one coming nearly up to the knee, the other short ankle-gaiters, called "halfgaiters," the former being worn in bad and the latter in fair weather. The men generally paraded for church without gaiters. Officers wore gaiters or top-boots. The Grenadier Company were distinguished by wearing bearskin caps.

The regiment remained at Totnes and adjacent places until the 1794. month of May.

In March of this year an Act (34 Geo. III. c. 16) was passed to augment the Militia by empowering the Crown to accept the services of certain companies, which were to be raised by voluntary means by persons of influence and distinction, and to be attached as extra companies to the existing regiments. The officers were to receive temporary rank; and the men, who were to be enlisted to serve until the Militia was disembodied, were entitled to the same bounty, pay, and clothing as the regular Militia. A subscription list was opened in the county of Worcester at the same time for the defence of the realm, and amongst the resolutions of the committee was one that portion of the money subscribed should be devoted to raising additional men for the Militia Regiment of the An addition of six sergeants, six corporals, and 120

^{*} W. O. Order, October 9, 1793, "Militia Marching-Book."
† It may not be out of place to mention here that the Worcestershire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry dates from this period, consisting first of two troops raised at the expense of the county, and commanded by the Hon. John Somers-Cocks (afterwards 2nd Lord Somers); the uniform being blue, with scarlet facings, and gold lace. Other troops

privates, was made to the regiment by the county of Worcester 1794. under the above act before June of 1795.

On May 6 Colonel Nicholas Lechmere-Charlton resigned his commission. He was formerly a captain in the 3rd Foot Guards, and was the first commanding officer appointed to the Worcestershire Militia when raised in 1770. During the twenty-four years he held the command, the regiment had earned the character of one of the smartest and most efficient regiments in the service. He was succeeded as colonel by Lieutenant-Colonel James Wakeman Newport,* who, as will be subsequently shown, so ably maintained the high character of the regiment. The Hon. John Coventry † was appointed lieutenant-colonel vice Newport, and Captain Walter Noel ‡ became major vice Wrenford, who had resigned.

In pursuance of War Office Order of May 8, the regiment left Totnes and adjacent places, arrived at Plymouth on May 17, and on the following Monday encamped on Roborough Down, along with the Northampton, 2nd West York, and other Militia

were afterwards added. It was disbanded in 1827, in common with others, on the reduction of the force; but was revived in 1831, consisting of ten troops, and commanded by the Earl of Plymouth. In 1832 the regiment provided the escort to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent and H.M. the Queen (then Princess Victoria) when they visited Worcester, for which service it received the title of "Queen's Own." In 1850 it consisted of eleven troops, twenty-two artillerymen and two guns, and an effective strength of nearly 700 troopers; but it is a subject of great regret that this once fine volunteer cavalry regiment has considerably diminished in numbers in recent years. It has on several occasions rendered signal service in quelling riots, etc., especially between the years 1831 and 1842.

* Colonel James Wakeman Newport, of Hanley Court, Worcestershire, was the eldest son of James Wakeman Newport, Esq., by Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of John Newport, Esq., of Hanley. Born May 14, 1764, and assumed the additional name of Charlett in 1821, on the death of his cousin, Richard Bourne Charlett, Esq., of Elmley Castle. He was a D.L. and J.P. for the county of Worcester, and late Lieutenant of 6th Dragoons.

† Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. John Coventry was the eldest son of George William, 6th Earl of Coventry, by his second wife, Barbara, fourth daughter of John, 10th Lord St. John, of Bletshoe. Born July 28, 1765, and married, first, Miss Anne Clayton (who died in 1809), and, secondly, Anne Maria, daughter of Francis Eves, Esq., and widow of E. Pope, Esq.

‡ Major Walter Noel, of Bell Hall, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, was the son of Walter Noel, Esq., of Hilcote, co. Stafford, by the daughter of Paul Foley, Esq., of Prestwood, co. Stafford (cousin of 1st Lord Foley). He was a D.L. for the county of Worcester, and married, May 12, 1764, Catherine, only daughter and heiress of John Perrot, Esq., of Bell Hall.

1794. regiments. During the stay of the regiment at Totnes it maintained such a high character for sobriety and good conduct, that the inhabitants on its departure presented a purse of money for distribution amongst the men; and a sum of money was subscribed in the county of Worcester, with which shoes were supplied to the whole regiment, in consequence of the many harassing marches it was compelled to perform.

On August 13 Major Walter Noel died at his residence, Bell Hall, near Stourbridge, to the great regret of the regiment. He entered the Worcestershire Militia in 1782 as captain, and was promoted to major only some three months previous to his decease. He was a most efficient and popular officer. The Gentleman's Magazine says, "so rivetted to his professional duty, that it was with difficulty he was prevailed upon to quit the camp, which he only left a few days previous to his dissolution." Captain Thomas Clutton was promoted to the rank of major in the vacancy.

The regiment left the camp on Roborough Down on November 3 in two divisions, and arrived in quarters for the winter on November 10 and 11, as follows:—Falmouth, head-quarters and two companies, Colonel Newport's and Captain Thomas Blomer's; Redruth, Lieutenant - Colonel Hon. John Coventry's company; Truro, three companies, Captain J. P. Noel's, Major Clutton's, and Captain Charles Wynch's; Pendennis Castle, Grenadier Company, Captain John Kelly; and at Helstone, Captain Dansey's company.

1795. In March the company quartered at Redruth was ordered, on the requisition of the magistrates, to proceed to Penzance in consequence of disturbances there; and in the following month we find the company at Helstone, assisting the revenue officers there in preventing smuggling, seizing the smugglers and their uncustomed goods.*

In June permission was given to the Militia to volunteer

^{*} W. O. Orders, March 20 and April 2, 1795, "Militia Marching-Book."

into the Royal Artillery and Royal Navy in the proportion of 1795. one to every ten, because it was found, from returns called for by the War Office, that the force contained in its ranks several seafaring men.

RETURN OF WORCESTERSHIRE MILITIA WHO HAVE BEEN IN THE SEA SERVICE.

| | | | F | almouth, | March 5, 1795 | |
|----------------|-------|-------|-----|----------|---------------|---|
| Sailors, etc. | • • • | | | | 9 | ٠ |
| Marines | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | T 2 | |
| Inland Vessels | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | 22 | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | Total | ••• | | 43 | |

P. Haslam, Adjutant and Captain.

Between June and September the quarters of the regiment were slightly altered, and were as follows:—Truro (head-quarters), Penzance, Falmouth, Helstone, Penryn, and Pendennis Castle.

On September 10 a renewal of the lease of the Regimental Depôt in Worcester was granted to the lieutenancy by the Corporation for forty-one years.*

On October 12 Captain Charles Wynch died at Penryn, of fever, after only five days' illness. He was only twenty-five years of age, and was buried at Truro with military honours.

In November all the non-commissioned officers and privates and their wives were treated to a substantial dinner at their quarters by Joseph Berwick, Esq., of Worcester, as a mark of the approbation in which their general good conduct was held in the county of Worcester.

Although the ballot was in force, recruits for the regiment were generally substitutes, or men raised by other voluntary means, and were far better soldiers in consequence. The bounties, frequently augmented by subscriptions raised in the county of Worcester, were at this period rather high, as will be seen by

^{* &}quot;Lieutenancy Minute-Book."

1795. the following curious advertisement inserted in Berrow's Journal of 1795:—

HIS MAJESTY'S WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT OF MILITIA,

Commanded by Colonel James Wakeman Newport.

DURING THE WAR

ANY YOUNG MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER, and that has not more than one child, that is five feet five inches high, and is disposed to enlist into the above-mentioned Regiment, by applying to COLONEL NEWPORT, at the Hop Pole; or SERJEANT WATKINS, Doldy, Worcester, shall receive

FIFTEEN GUINEAS BOUNTY,
Including the Guinea usually given for bringing,
AND A JACKET, CAP, AND TROWSERS, GRATIS.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

Although the Militia had as yet been embodied little over two years, people began to devise means of sending substitutes if drawn in the ballot, and in this they were backed up by commanding officers, who, very naturally, preferred a volunteer to an unwilling balloted man. The newspapers contained numerous advertisements on the subject of providing substitutes; and societies, or rather insurance companies, were started for that purpose, and appear to have been successful, no objection being raised by the War Office. The advertisement, given on next page, appeared in the Worcester papers.

On December 20 Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. John Coventry resigned his commission, and was succeeded by Major Thomas Clutton,* Captain Ambrose St. John becoming major.

* Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Clutton, of Pensax Court, Worcestershire, and Kinnersley Castle, Herefordshire, was son of Henry Clutton, Esq., by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Brydges, Esq., of Shrewsbury. Born April 30, 1754; married, February 15, 1786, Elizabeth,

The Worcestershire Militia remained at Truro, Penzance, 1796. Helstone, etc., throughout the winter and spring of 1796. Its duties in the county of Cornwall were always of a troublesome nature, and early this year its services were again called into requisition in consequence of the serious riots amongst the tin miners throughout the county, and especially at Truro.



MILITIA SOCIETI

FOR PROVIDING
SUBSTITUTES.

ALL Persons liable to serve in the Militia, by paying the small Sum of FIVE SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE into the hands of J. Tymbs, Worcester; J. Agg, Evesham; or G. Gower, Kidderminster, who are appointed Agents to receive Subscriptions for the Society, will be provided with proper Substitutes, if chosen by lot to serve in the Militia before the first day of November, 1796, should they continue to be embodied until that period.

** Subscriptions sent by any of the Newsinen, will be executed with accention; and the instructions must contain the name, occupation and parish in which the Subscriber resides.

About eleven o'clock in the morning of April 6 it was reported in Truro that the miners, who had for many days been in a state of insurrection about the price of flour, had assembled to the number of about 3000 men, and were approaching the town with the intention of taking possession of it by surprise, and disposing of

eldest daughter of John Wood, Esq., of Bath; and had, with other issue, a son Thomas, afterwards Colonel of the Worcestershire Militia. He was a J.P. for the county of Worcester, and succeeded his uncle in the estates of Pensax and Kinnersley.

1798, the groceries, etc., at their own prices; that the magistrates, who had gone out for the purpose of pacifying them, had been forcibly detained; and that the under-sheriff and a corporal of the regiment had been set upon and severely handled, the latter, named Sheffield, being so much injured that his life was despaired of. Fortunately, part of the regiment quartered in the town were at drill at the time under Major Ambrose St. John, who, having collected about 300 non-commissioned officers and men and provided them with ammunition, was able to come up with the rioters before they had Here a determined attack was made time to enter the town. upon the regiment by the rioters, who made several ineffectual attempts to snatch the soldiers' muskets from them, and were eventually driven at the point of the bayonet by the Grenadier Company, led by Captain and Adjutant Haslam, across the bridge about a quarter of a mile from the town. Major St. John then appealed to them to disperse quietly; the justices read the Riot Act, and informed the leaders that if, at the expiration of an hour, they still persisted, the mob would be fired upon by the soldiers. six-pounder field-pieces belonging to the regiment were at the same time loaded with case-shot and the rifles with ball, the effect of which upon the rioters was rather the opposite from what was expected; for a perfect storm of stones, brickbats, and other missiles came from their ranks for some minutes, severely injuring several of the regiment. When the hour of grace had expired—and it was evident the miners had no intention of dispersing, for having received an accession to their number they renewed the attack with great boldness-the magistrates ordered the field-pieces to be fired, and they were discharged over the heads of the rioters, who were at the same moment charged by the regiment with fixed bayonets, and completely routed, some twenty or thirty of them being wounded, and some of the ringleaders made prisoners. The remainder made a bolt for it and dispersed for the night. The next day they appeared in greater numbers; but a mob of 4000 men were no match for 300 armed soldiers of proved discipline

and steadiness, and they were soon dispersed, and tranquillity restored 1798. to the town of Truro.

Nearly the whole of the county of Cornwall was more or less in a state of insurrection. At Helstone, twenty miles off, a serious riot was quelled by a detachment of the regiment under the command of Captain Samuel Russell Collett, while at Penzance and Land's End an enormous mob was three times routed by a detachment under Captain John Gwinnell before it was subdued.

The Worcestershire Militia justly received great praise for the gallantry and efficiency shown by both officers and men on these trying occasions, perhaps the most awkward duties soldiers are ever called upon to perform. Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of York, commander-in-chief, conveyed to Major St. John and the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, his approbation of their conduct; and at the General Quarter Sessions for the county of Cornwall, held in April, the magistrates unanimously "Resolved—That the thanks of this Court be given to Major St. John, and the officers and privates of the Worcestershire Regiment of Militia, for their readiness and activity in quelling and dispersing the rioters in and near Truro, on Wednesday last;" and offered a reward of £50 for the apprehension of the persons who assaulted and nearly killed the corporal, John Sheffield.

On being relieved by the Wiltshire Militia, the regiment left the county of Cornwall at the end of April, and took up its quarters at Tavistock (head-quarters and three companies), Launceston and Newport (three companies), and Okehampton (three companies), until May 20, when it marched in three divisions to Crewkerne, Chard, Bradninch, Collumpton, Crediton, etc. It remained there till June 20 and 21, when the regiment proceeded in three divisions *

^{*} Extract from a private letter from Major-General Lord Cathcart, colonel of the 29th Regiment, to Lady Cathcart, dated Salisbury, June 27, 1796.—"MS. History of 29th Regiment," by Capt. Everard, 3rd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment.

[&]quot;The Worcester Militia have been marching through this place ever since I have been here, in small divisions, and as they march at two in the morning, they keep an incessant drumming in the middle of the night for two hours; so a stranger would suppose the French had landed. I have recommended to them to practise turning out in silence as a very useful

1796. into the county of Kent, where it arrived on July 5 and 6, and was quartered as follows:—Maidstone, three companies; Ashford, three companies; Sevenoaks, Seal, and Riverhead, three companies.

These quarters were shortly changed, and on July 8 the three companies at Maidstone moved to Faversham and Ospringe, those at Ashford to Canterbury; while on July 9 the three companies at Sevenoaks, Seal, and Riverhead marched to Malling, Offham, Totham, and adjacents.

The regiment remained in these quarters until October 10 and 11, when it left the county of Kent for Sussex, upon which a local newspaper writes thus: "Canterbury, October 11, 1796.—Yesterday and this morning the Worcester Militia, which, from its fine appearance and discipline, may be ranked amongst the first in the service, marched in two divisions for Rye, Hastings, and Winchelsea."

The head-quarters and four companies were quartered at Hastings, three companies at Rye, and two at Winchelsea.

The fear of a French invasion amounted almost to a panic in England at this time, and the duties of the regiment on the coast of Sussex were, in consequence, no sinecure. Instructions were issued by the general commanding in Kent and Sussex, dated October 12, 1796, to all regiments going into quarters for the winter, ordering them to make themselves acquainted with the country around their quarters, and to appoint proper alarm-posts; at the same time instructing them how to act in the event of the enemy landing, etc. Each man was also to be supplied with "thirty-six rounds of ball-cartridge and two good flints, which are always to be

military operation; but I do not like to forbid the noise, because they seem to enjoy it. They are a very fine regiment, and have been at pains to imitate the Worcestershire regiment of foot in dress and many other things."

Lord Cathcart's criticism is not a very generous one, inasmuch as the regiment was on the march to Kent at the time in three divisions, and simply halted for the night at Salisbury. The detachments had to resume their march at two in the morning, and as bugles were not used at that time, the beating of drums was the only recognized way of sounding the assembly. Not unfrequently the men were kept ignorant of the time of assembly until it sounded, so that they should be practised in the very essential point of turning out of their scattered billets quickly and quietly.—R. Holden.

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kept in reserve for actual service, and on no account to be expended 1796. in the exercise of the regiment."

Preparations were being made everywhere. Officers on half-pay were ordered to report themselves, the pensioners were called up, and provisional cavalry * and corps of volunteers were raised throughout the kingdom; but the most important event was the establishment, in November (37 Geo. III. c. 3 and 22), of a new form of Militia, styled Supplementary, by which 63,878 men were raised in England and Wales, the quota of Worcester county and city being 825.

The Supplementary Militia was raised by the ballot; the men were to undergo twenty days' training annually, and might be embodied in case of invasion or imminent danger thereof, but could never be ordered out of Great Britain. A sixth part of the force only could be trained at a time. The following persons were exempt from the operation of the ballot: Peers of the realm, officers and men of any recognized corps, members of universities, licensed teachers, clergymen, peace-officers, articled clerks, apprentices, seamen, police constables, etc.

In consequence of the unpopularity of the Supplementary Militia Act, and the great disfavour with which it was received by the public, who regarded it as an unnecessary and excessive tax on the resources of the country, it was found necessary to issue a notice, a copy of which is given on the next page, which was inserted in all the newspapers, and extensively posted up throughout the country:—

^{*} The Worcestershire Provisional Cavalry was one of the few regiments of that description raised. It was formed in the county in 1796, and embodied for some time under the command of the Hon. John Somers-Cocks (late of the Worcestershire Yeomanry). It volunteered to serve in any part of Europe, and was sent by the Government to Ireland in 1799, remaining there till ordered home to be disbanded, having received the thanks of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for its good conduct and service. It was disbanded at Kidderminster on April 12, 1800, having had the honour of being the only regiment of provisional cavalry that volunteered to serve out of England,

1796



DEFENCE AGAINST FOREIGN INVASION.

In order to prevent any mis-apprehension of the measure taken for the Defence of the Kingdom against a French Invasion, All True Friends to their Country are desired to remark, that by the Act lately passed, a Force of Sixty Thousand Men will be ready in case of Necessity, on the shortest Notice, properly armed and cloathed, and in readiness to join the Militia of their own Counties. Such a Force will leave no Doubt, if the Attempt should be made, of the Contest being brought to a speedy and successful issue; and of the Country being delivered from all the Miseries and Horrors which would otherwise arise from the Landing of an Enemy.

This object, so important to the Public, will be effected with little Inconvenience to Individuals.

The Persons enrolled under this Act will, in the first instance, only be called out and exercised within their own Counties, for the Space of Twenty Days, during which time they will receive One Shilling per day; and particular provision is made for Supporting Their Families during their absence.

No further Service will afterwards be required from them unless in the event of an actual Invasion, or the immediate expectation of it;—in which case, no man who has any Regard for himself, his Family, or his Country, but would, of his own Accord, stand forward for the Common Defence.

The Services, however, of Persons enrolled under this Act will be doubly useful in case of such Necessity, by their being armed and instructed beforehand, and conducted by proper Officers, selected from their own Neighbourhood. Their Service can at any rate be wanted only for a short time, and there is even the greatest Reason to hope that the knowledge of such Preparations may be sufficient to prevent the Enemy from being desperate enough to make an Attempt which can end only in their Ruin.

GOD save the KING, and protect OLD ENGLAND.

Early this year the Worcestershire Supplementary Militia were ordered to assemble for their first training and exercise of twenty days. The men assembled in four divisions at the Crown Inn, Broad Street, Worcester, as follows:—

1st Division, assembled January 26, dismissed February 14.
2nd Division, ,, February 15, ,, March 6.
3rd Division, ,, March 7, ,, March 26.
4th Division, ,, March 27, ,, April 15.

1796.

The men had not as yet been formed into a regiment, nor had any officers or non-commissioned officers been appointed. Their drill and instruction was, however, entrusted to a detachment of the Worcestershire Regiment of Militia, consisting of four sergeants, four drummers, and twenty-four rank and file, and the following officers: Captain John Perrot Noel (in command), Captain and Adjutant Percival Haslam, and Surgeon and Ensign Erasmus Lloyd.

Major Ambrose St. John having resigned his commission, Captain John Perrot Noel was promoted to the vacancy from April 20.*

The Worcestershire Regular Militia remained at Hastings (head-quarters), Rye, and Winchelsea during the winter of 1796-97. In February the three companies at Rye marched to Battle, Robertsbridge, and Winchelsea, one company being quartered at each of the three places.

The following extract from the warrant for the pay and allowances of the Infantry, dated May 25, 1797, will give an idea of a soldier's necessaries at this time:—

WARRANT FOR PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF THE INFANTRY, MAY 25, 1797.

List of Necessaries to be provided by stoppage from the Pay of the Soldiers of the

Regiments of Foot, Militia, and Fencible Infantry.

| | | | | er ann. | £ | s. | d. | |
|------------------------------------|----------|------------|-----|---------|---|-----|-----|--|
| For two pair of black cloth gaiter | s, at 4s | . per pair | P | er ann. | 0 | 8 | 0 | |
| For a second pair of breeches | ••• | ••• | ••• | | 0 | 6 | 6 | |
| One hair leather | ••• | ••• | ••• | | 0 | 0 | 2 1 | |
| Two pair of shoes, at 6s. per pair | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | 0 | I 2 | 0 | |
| Mending ditto | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | 0 | 4 | 0 | |

^{*} Major John Perrot Noel, of Bell Hall, near Stourbridge, was the son of Major Walter Noel, Worcestershire Militia, by Catherine, only daughter and heiress of John Perrot, Esq., of Bell Hall. He was a D.L. for the county of Worcester, formerly ensign 12th Regiment, and married Margaret, daughter of John Amphlett, Esq., of Clent, co. Worcester.



| 1796. | | | £ | s. | d. |
|----------|--|-----|---|----|-----|
| <u>ښ</u> | One pair of stockings, or two pair of socks | | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | Two shirts, at 5s. 6d. per shirt | | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| | A foraging cap | ••• | 0 | I | 3 |
| | A knapsack, at 6s., once in six years | ••• | 0 | I | 0 |
| | Pipe-clay and whiting | ••• | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| | A clothes brush, at 1s., once in two years | | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Three shoe brushes, at 5d. per brush | | 0 | I | 3 |
| | Black ball | | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Worsted mits | | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | A powdering bag and puff, once every three years, at 1s. 6d. | | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Two combs, at 6d. per comb | | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Grease and powder for the hair | ••• | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | Washing, at 4d. per week | ••• | 0 | 17 | 4 |
| | | | 3 | 16 | 1 } |

1797. About this time great advances were being made by the Republican party in England, aided by the disaffected Irish and the mob. Attempts had been made on the life of the King of England, and to seduce soldiers and sailors from their allegiance. Unhappily the latter attempts were occasionally successful, for in the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines three men suffered death for their villainy, while in the 118th Regiment frightful disclosures were brought to light. It is, therefore, no small credit to the Worcestershire Militia to say that at no other time during the whole service of the regiment did its loyalty and discipline appear more conspicuous. The advertisement, given on next page, inserted at the time in the London and provincial newspapers, is a proof of the assertion. The act was a spontaneous and voluntary one on the part of the men, and set an example to the whole British army, which was fully appreciated, at a time when disaffection and disloyalty were ripe.

In June the regiment was quartered as follows:—Headquarters and three companies at Eastbourne, two companies at Hastings, three at Winchelsea, and one at Battle;* but in the following month marched towards Brighton, and was quartered at

^{* &}quot;Militia Monthly Returns," 1797.

Blatchington Barracks, where it remained throughout the following 1797. winter, with detachments occasionally at East Grinsted, Cuckfield, and Newhaven.*

In consequence of the expected invasion the regiment was kept in a constant state of vigilance and activity. On the coast of Sussex every bay or inlet was completely guarded by gunboats; signal towers, with proper officers in them night and day, were erected to give the earliest advice of any hostile approach. When

HIS MAJESTY'S WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT OF MILITIA.

Hastings, June 1, 1797.

The Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Men of His Majesty's Worcestershire Regiment of Militia, viewing with indignation the attempts which have been made to seduce some Regiments from their duty to their King and Country, do hereby offer a reward of Fifty Guineas for apprehending any Person who shall be concerned in circulating seditious Hand-Bills, or by any other means attempting to excite discontent or disturbance in the Regiment, to the prejudice of Military Discipline.

The money to be paid upon conviction of the party offending; for which purpose the following subscription has been entered into:

Serjeants, each ... One Guinea.

Corporals and Drummers, each ... Five Shillings.

Private Men, each ... One Shilling.

In behalf of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Men,

Moses Rose,

Serjeant-Major, Worcestershire Regiment of Militia.

the weather was clear by day, flags were hoisted in various situations and colours, and when foggy signal guns were substituted. Patrols, furnished by regiments quartered near, were also stationed along the whole coast.

The news of Admiral Duncan's victory, on October 11, at the battle of Camperdown, was received throughout England with every

• "Pay List," 1797-98.

evidence of rejoicing. The Worcestershire Militia paraded at their several stations and fired a feu de joie, and the bells of the churches struck up merry peals. Subscriptions were at the same time started for the relief of the widows and children of the gallant sailors and marines who lost their lives in the action, the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment contributing a day's pay each, amounting in all to £37 2s. 9d.

CHAPTER V.

1798-1802, EMBODIED.

1798. Regiment quartered at Blatchington, etc.—Moustaches—Quartered at Rye, etc. -Formation and embodiment of 2nd Worcestershire Militia-Quartered at Poole -Rebellion in Ireland-1st Worcester volunteers to serve there-Forced march to Liverpool—Quartered in Dublin—Its duties there—Marched to Mullingar— State of County Westmeath—Detachments at Clonard and Kinnegad—Protection of Wilson's Hospital, Port Lemon, and Baronston-Thanks of Irish Houses of Parliament—1st Worcester volunteers to continue in Ireland—Good conduct of regiment acknowledged.—1799. Quartered at Mullingar, etc.—Pigtails and hairpowder-Militia again receives thanks of Irish Houses of Parliament-Duties of regiment—1st Worcester moves to Dublin—Reviewed by Lord Cornwallis— Duty in Dublin-Volunteering from Militia to Line-Act to permit it-1st Worcester returns to England-Thanked by Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland-Quartered at Worcester, etc.—Granted distinction of harp on colours—Men killed and deceased during rebellion—1st Worcester marches to Fareham— Another Act to induce volunteering to the army—1st Worcester at Portsea and Worcester ordered to Worcester and disbanded.—1800. Regiment escorting prisoners of war-Inspected by Major-General Whitelocke-Quartered at Portsmouth.—1801. Union of Great Britain and Ireland—Alteration of colours—New colours displayed -- Moved to Fort Monckton -- Returned to Portsmouth -- Inspected by Major-General Whitelocke-Renewed threats of invasion, and preparations in consequence—Preliminaries of peace signed—Regiment ordered to Worcester to be disembodied.—1802. Approbation of the king—Regiment disembodied—Militia receive thanks of Parliament—Militia Act passed—New quota for Worcestershire Regiment-Abolition of captain-lieutenants, and field officers cease to hold companies.

Throughout the winter of 1797-98 the regiment remained at 1798. Blatchington Barracks, near Brighton. By May 1 it had been increased to ten companies. In May and June detachments were quartered at Silver Hill and Newhaven. In June the Grenadier company, under the command of Major John Perrot Noel and

Captain Dansey, proceeded to Lewes, and the Light Infantry Company, under Captain William Hall, to Bexhill, where they both remained. On July 16, 17, and 18, the remainder of the regiment left Blatchington Barracks,* and was quartered as follows:—Head-quarters and six companies at Rye, and two companies at Winchelsea.

On July 18 orders were issued for the formation into separate battalions of the flank companies of Militia regiments quartered in the southern district. Three battalions of Grenadiers and three of Light Infantry were so formed. The Grenadier Company of the Worcestershire Militia, with the Grenadiers of the South Gloucester, West Essex, Monmouth and Brecon, Montgomery, and East Kent Militia, formed the 2nd Battalion of Grenadiers quartered at Lewes, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wall of the South Gloucester, and Major John Perrot Noel of the Worcestershire Militia. The Light Infantry Company of the regiment, with those from the same regiments which formed the 2nd Grenadier Battalion, were formed into the 2nd Battalion of Light Infantry at Bexhill, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Abergavenny and Major Sawbridge. Each battalion had the usual regimental staff, and was treated as a distinct regiment for the time.

On February 20 and 23, Acts (38 Geo. III. c. 18 and 19) were passed to enable the king to call out and embody one-half of the Supplementary Militia not later than March 10, and the remainder whenever His Majesty thought proper. Of the quota of 825 for the county and city of Worcester, the first moiety, consisting of 413 men, were ordered to join the Worcestershire Regular Militia at Blatchington, by which means that regiment was increased to ten companies, as stated above, and an additional major shortly afterwards added, which was filled by the promotion of Captain Dansey.† The second moiety of 412 men was formed into a

^{*} During the time the Worcestershire Militia was quartered at Blatchington, it is said to have been the first regiment in the British army to introduce and wear the moustache; having copied it from the Austrians, then noted for their high discipline and military appearance.

[†] Major Dansey Dansey, of Brinsop Court and Easton Court, co. Hereford, was the eldest son of Dansey Dansey, Esq., of Brinsop and Easton, by his marriage with Miss

separate regiment or battalion, known as the 2nd Worcestershire, 1798. or Supplementary, Militia; the sergeant-major and the majority of the sergeants being appointed from the Regular Militia of the county. Of the officers, several had, at one time or another, served in the Regular Militia.

On January 12 an Act (38 Geo. III. c. 17) was passed to allow a number of Supplementary Militiamen, not exceeding 10,000 men, or one-fifth of any county, to enlist into the regular army, their places not being supplied by ballot. They were to serve during the war, and until six months after peace was concluded, and were not liable to serve out of Europe. The bounty offered was seven guineas.

Worcestershire Supplementary Militiamen were permitted to enlist into the 48th Regiment only, which was to make its levy in the counties of Derby, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth and Brecon, and Gloucester; but only five men of the regiment appear to have enlisted under the Act, which perhaps may be accounted for by the fact that the men knew that the Government had determined to embody the Supplementary Militia:—

This regiment was embodied at Worcester on May 15, with the following officers:—

2ND WORCESTERSHIRE, OR SUPPLEMENTARY, MILITIA.

| LieutColonel Commandant Ambrose St. John,* late Major Worcester | | | | | | | |
|---|------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | Regiment of Militia. | | | | | |
| lajor | | Henry Wigley, late Captain 3rd Dragoon Guards. | | | | | |
| aptains | | St. Andrew St. John. | | | | | |
| | | James Allen. | | | | | |
| ieutenant s | ••• | Andrew Wambey (Paymaster), late Lieutenant | | | | | |
| | | 89th Foot and Worcestershire Regiment of | | | | | |
| | | Militia. | | | | | |
| | | William Collins (Quartermaster), late Lieutenant | | | | | |
| • | | Royal Marines and Worcestershire Regiment | | | | | |
| | | of Militia. | | | | | |
| lajor aptains | | Regiment of Militia. Henry Wigley, late Captain 3rd Dragoon Guar St. Andrew St. John. James Allen. Andrew Wambey (Paymaster), late Lieutena 89th Foot and Worcestershire Regiment Militia. William Collins (Quartermaster), late Lieutena Royal Marines and Worcestershire Regime | | | | | |

Ellen Sutton. He was born at Brinsop, and educated at Hereford School, and for some time studied for the law, but, disliking the profession, relinquished it. He married, August 19, 1797, Frances, daughter and heiress of Rev. Erasmus Warren, of Bath.

* See p. 119, footnote.

| 1798. | Lieutenants | | | George Scott. |
|-----------|---------------|-----|-----|----------------------------------|
| ~~ | | | | Henry Downes. |
| | | | | Henry Bishop. |
| | Ensigns | ••• | | Robert Stevenson. |
| | - | | | John Cox. |
| | | | | Wilford Matthew Head (Adjutant). |
| | | | | Eli Munn (Surgeon). |
| | Paymaster | ••• | | Lieutenant Andrew Wambey. |
| | Adjutant | •• | ••• | Ensign Wilfred M. Head. |
| | Quartermaster | | | Lieutenant William Collins. |
| | Surgeon | | ••• | Ensign Eli Munn. |

The uniform was the same as that worn by the Worcestershire Regular Militia, but of an inferior quality.* Warrants were issued on March 2 and April 30 to supply the regiment with arms, accoutrements, etc., and the sergeants with pikes.† The warrant for colours was dated August 3.‡ The king's colour was the Union, and the regimental colour yellow. In the centre, a crown and "G.R." encircled by a wreath, and underneath the motto "Fide et amore" and "II. Reg. Worcester Militia" on a scroll; Union in upper canton.

The Worcestershire Supplementary Militia, consisting of four companies, left Worcester on June 6, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ambrose St. John; arrived at Circnester on the 8th, where it remained till June 14; on which day it continued the march for Poole, in Dorsetshire, where it arrived on June 20. The regiment occupied the barracks at Poole, and remained there throughout the winter.

Public attention was at this time centred on Ireland. In that country a spirit of disaffection towards the existing Government had been growing for some years, and especially since the French Revolution. Secret associations had been formed, a military organization of the people commenced, and applications made to the French Directory for aid. In response to this appeal a French fleet with troops on board arrived in Bantry Bay in 1796, but the Irish were not at the time prepared for a rising. Early in the year 1798 the

^{*} See p. 89. † "Ordnance Warrant-Book," 1796-1805. ‡ Ibid.

disaffected broke out into open rebellion. Assistance having been 1798. promised from France, May 23 was appointed for a general rising; but the Government had for some time been in preparation for the coming danger. Dublin was proclaimed under martial law, the leaders seized, and the plans of the rebellion disorganized. Yet the passions of the misguided peasantry had been excited to such a height of fury and madness by all the motives which bigotry, hope of personal advantage, and thirst for vengeance could inspire, that the long-suppressed rebellion broke out, and was accompanied by outrages of a most horrid and diabolical character.

This critical state of affairs, and the probability of the promised assistance from France becoming a reality, induced many English regiments of Militia to make a voluntary offer of their services to the Government to assist in quelling the rebellion. Amongst the list was the Worcestershire Regular Militia, which was one of the earliest regiments to volunteer almost in a body.

On June 18 a message from the king was presented to the House of Commons, in which he informed them that "the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of different regiments of the Militia had made to His Majesty a voluntary tender of their services, to be employed in aid of the regular and Militia forces of Ireland, to suppress the rebellion unhappily existing in that country;" and after bearing testimony to the loyalty and public spirit which prompted the Militia to make such an offer, "recommends to his faithful Commons to consider of such provisions as may be necessary for empowering His Majesty for a time, and to an extent to be limited, to accept the services of such parts of his Militia forces in this kingdom as may voluntarily offer themselves to be employed in Ireland at this important conjuncture."

Three days after, on June 21, an Act (38 Geo. III. c. 66) passed the House for this purpose; and orders were immediately issued for those regiments that had volunteered to be transported to Dublin. The Government victory at Vinegar Hill, however, caused the countermanding of the orders, and those regiments that

1798. had embarked were disembarked, excepting the Bucks and Warwick, which were allowed to proceed, and reached Dublin early in July.

On September 1 a despatch was sent from the War Office to Colonel Wakeman Newport, commanding the regiment, at Rye in Sussex, informing him that a French force (which afterwards turned out to consist of 1100 men, exclusive of officers, under General Humbert) had landed at Killala on August 23, had taken possession of a considerable part of the county of Mayo, and were supposed to have been joined by many disaffected Irish; and ordering the regiment to proceed with all despatch to Liverpool, for conveyance to Dublin.

The following general orders were at the same time issued by the general commanding the Southern District.

"GENERAL ORDERS.

"Head-quarters, Barham Court, September 2, 1798.

"General Sir Charles Grey has received His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's commands to announce to the following regiments of Militia in the Southern District, namely, Hereford, West Kent, Bedford, Worcester, and East Suffolk Regiments, that His Majesty has been pleased to accept of their voluntary offer of their services in Ireland, and which is now sanctioned by an Act of Parliament, to suppress any unnatural rebellion which may arise in that country, in consequence of the venturous landing of a small body of French troops.

"In consequence of the above commands, Sir Charles Grey notifies to the officers commanding these corps that routes are transmitted herewith for their most speedy conveyance by waggons leading to the Channel towards Liverpool and Chester; and has no doubt, from the anxious zeal expressed by those regiments, but that they will stand forward with the same assent and loyalty which has before so eminently distinguished them, and which they will uniformly continue to display.

"Sir Charles Grey has also a particular satisfaction in communicating His Majesty's most gracious and benevolent intentions that



the same weekly allowance which has been so generously granted 1798, to the wives and families of the soldiers in the Warwick and Buckingham Regiments of Militia, now serving in Ireland, shall be extended to the wives and families of the above-named regiments, and that every measure will be taken to ensure to them the full benefit of every other advantage to which they are now entitled.

"General Sir Charles Grey entertains no doubt that the zeal so loyally manifested by the corps he has the honour to command will be now conspicuous, and as they are to be joined by their flank companies, and have trained their supplementary men, they will turn out sufficiently strong to be respectable in number, and that they will perform the duties required of them by their king and country at this critical period with honour and credit to themselves.

"It being intended that the corps shall perform their march in the most expeditious manner, they will receive every assistance of waggons for the convenience of their men and baggage. will take with them their battalion guns and tumbrels, with a proportion of great and small ammunition. The Hereford and West Kent will march with their blankets, canteens, and haver-Other articles of camp equipage will be supplied at . . ., where those regiments will embark on the Grand Junction Canal. The Bedford, East Suffolk, and Worcester must carry the whole of their camp equipage with them. Should there be any deficiency in their camp equipage, the general officers in whose district they may happen to be are directed to supply them from the camp equipage of the nearest regiments. Six women per company will be allowed to march with their regiments; the sick men and the rest of the women must remain in their present quarters until further orders. An officer of the Commissariat Department is directed to attend each division to provide waggons and such other conveniences as may be required. The Hereford and West Kent Regiments having to cross the Thames at Gravesend, the commissary is directed to calculate the hour of the arrival of those regiments, and give intimation to Captain Holloway, of the Engi1798. neers, commanding at Gravesend, to have the Flying Bridge in readiness to convey them from Gravesend to Tilbury. It is expected that the regiments will arrive at the places on the day mentioned in the routes, after which they are to proceed at the rate of from forty to fifty miles a day, allowing their men six or seven hours to sleep, and that on their arrival at the destinations appointed in their routes, the commanding officers will report to Major-General Nicholls at Liverpool, and receive his orders.

"The flank companies of the above-mentioned regiments will join on the march according to orders given for that purpose. The West Kent and Hereford Grenadiers at Canterbury to join their regiments immediately.

"T. TAYLOR, Lieut.-Colonel, "A.Q.M.G."

The hour of departure was fixed for the morning of September 5, at which time the Worcestershire Militia, having been joined by the flank companies from the Grenadier and Light Infantry battalions at Lewes and Bexhill, left Winchelsea and Rye in two divisions by forced marches for Liverpool, the officers travelling in chaises, and the men in waggons. The first division consisted of four companies under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Clutton, and left Winchelsea at 3.40 a.m., arriving at Bromsgrove on September 8, at 5 o'clock p.m. The second division, consisting of the head-quarters, six companies, and two battalion guns, left Rye at 4.30 a.m. on the 5th, under the command of Colonel Wakeman Newport, and arrived at Worcester at 4.30 p.m. on September 8. All ranks were in high spirits at the prospect of active service; but they were mingled with regret at leaving behind the man who for nearly twenty years had served the regiment as adjutant, and who had earned during that period not only the esteem and friendship of the officers, but the respect and love of the men. Captain Percival Haslam, who had been for some years in a bad state of health, had been compelled, much

against his own inclination, to retire from the regiment on account 1798. of ill health at a time above all others when he would have preferred to remain.* Lieutenant Mathew Humfrey, of the 34th Regiment, succeeded him as adjutant.

The second division, on arrival at Worcester, met with a most hearty reception, and a plentiful dinner and ale was provided for the men in the Town Hall by the Corporation. Both divisions continued the march early on the following morning, Sunday, the 9th, and arrived at Liverpool a few days later.

Accounts of the forced marches of the two divisions of the regiment as far as Newport and Wellington have, very fortunately, been discovered by the compiler in an old and little known book on Commissariat,† and are reproduced here in detail. (See pp. 80, 81.) These accounts are invaluable, and of great interest as descriptive of a forced march of the period.

The regiment embarked ton board transports on the night of



^{*} Captain Haslam survived his retirement but two years. The Gentleman's Magazine says, "He was a man of extraordinary talents, as well as exemplary integrity and disinterestedness, of which he gave many striking proofs. Having inherited the gout from his father, he was under the necessity of quitting the army when young, but was soon after appointed adjutant to the Worcestershire Militia, for which his talents, industry, and temper eminently qualified him, in spite of the gout, which generally confined its attacks to his feet; and the want of those was supplied by his little pony, which seemed to be as familiar and as great a favourite with the regiment as his master. He was perfectly skilled in every branch of regimental business, very exact in his accounts, and strict, but not severe, in his conduct to the soldiers, who looked upon him as their common parent, and consulted him equally on their private as on their regimental concerns. To the abilities and unwearied attention of their adjutant for nineteen years is this regiment chiefly indebted for its excellence and justly deserved reputation. He excelled also in every species of ready wit and pleasant conversations; and, among other talents, excelled in the game of whist, though he never played for any considerable stake, and, when at Bath, was frequently referred to in case of any difference of opinion or new question that arose in that fashionable game. For the use of his friends he printed 'A Few Hints to Whist-players,' the profits of which he gave to a private charity. These, however, were trivial qualifications when compared with the excellences of his heart and disposition, which endeared him to his friends and all who knew him."

^{† &}quot;The British Commissary," by H. Le Mesurier, Dep. Comm.-Gen. 1801, part ii. p. 205, etc.

[‡] A detachment of the regiment, under the command of Captain J. W. Ward, consisting of men, chiefly supplementary, who declined to served in Ireland, remained at Wigan. In April, 1799, it marched to Leigh, in Lancashire, whence it furnished a party which escorted some Spanish prisoners of war to London in June.

1798,

FORCED MARCH OF THE WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT OF MILITIA.

non-commissioned officer of the regiment to every hundred men being mounted. In front of the column marched the advanced guard to keep the road clear, the whole being preceded by an officer of the regiment, accompanied by a The waggons were ordered at two o'clock every morning, the The column marched on the left-hand side of the road at the rate of three miles an hour, one commissioned and one drum beat at three o'clock, and the marches commenced about five o'clock. commissariat officer to press further waggons if necessary.

FROM WINCHELSEA, IN SUSSEX, TO NEWPORT, IN MONMOUTHSHIRE. IST DIVISION. Left Winchelsea September 5, 1798, at 20 min. to 4 a.m. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Clutton, Commanding Officer.

| No. of Miles Per Day. | 23 | \$6 | \$2 | 4 | 38 | 243 | |
|---|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| ¥ | Northiam Lamberhurst Tunbridge Farnborough Croydon Kingston | Uxbridge Amersham Aylesbury | Banbury Kineton | Strattord-on-Avon Alcester Bromsgrove Stourbridge | Wolverhampton Newport | Total No. of miles | eded on 8th; |
| Time of Arrival. | 10 min. to 8 a.m. 7 min. past 1 p.m. 10 min. to 5 p.m. 20 min. past 12 midnt. 20 min. to 7 a.m. 6 min. to 11 a.m. | 25 min. past 4 p.m. 23 min. to 8 p.m. 23 min. to 8 a.m. | 20 min. past 12 noon 20 min. past 5 a.m. \$ past 7 a.m. | 10 a. m. 1 p.m. 5 p.m. 8 a.m. | ‡ to I noon ‡ past 5 p.m. | | This division halted at Farnborough on 5th September, proceeded on 6th; halted at Banbury on 7th, proceeded on 8th; halted at Mewport on 9th, and continued the march on the following day. |
| No. of Miles. | 21 15 15 21 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 | 15 | 78 2 | 13 % | 0.81 | | halted a |
| Time of Departure. | 20 min. to 4 a.m. 20 min. past 8 a.m. 4 to 2 p.m. 4 to 7 p.m. 10 min. to 5 a.m. | 12 noon 10 min. to 5 p.m. 10 min. to 5 a.m. | 20 min. past 8 a.m. 10 min. to 1 a.m. 5 a.m. | 8 a.m. 12 noon 20 min. past 2 p.m. 4 past 5 a.m. | Io a.m. I p.m. | | Farnborough on 5th September, proceeded on 6th; halted at Banbury on halted at Newport on 9th, and continued the march on the following day. |
| No. of Horses to draw Artillery. | diw be | dərrm e noisivi(| | Ilattali | | | September 1 9th, and |
| No. of Post Horses. | 440444 | o vo | 0 ~ ~ 0 | 6 20 30 30 | ∞ ∞ | | on 5th wport or |
| No. of Post Chaises. | ოოოოო | ოოო | | | , m m | | nborough ed at Ne |
| No. of Waggons. | 23 . 27 23 . 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2 | 2222 | 25.55 | 2 2 2 2 | 19 25 | | ted at Far hali |
| Date. | 5th Sept. """ 6th "" | " " 7th " | sth " | : : : : | | | livision hal |
| Places of Departure. | Winchelsea Northiam Lamberhurst Tunbridge Farnborough Croydon | Kingston Uxbridge Amersham | Buckingham Banbury | Stratford-on-Avon Alcester | Stourbridge Wolverhampton | | This |

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2ND DIVISION. FROM RYE, 11 SUSSEX, TO WELLINGTON, IN SHROPSHIRE. Left Rye September 5, 1798, at ½ past 4 a.m. Colonel Newport, Commanding Officer.

| No. of Miles per Day. | 3 | | So | 45 | 50 | 43 | 242 |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| At | Battel Horsebridge Uckfield Cuckfield | - | Bagshot Wokingham Reading | Wallingford Oxford Woodstock Chipping Norton Morton | Evesham Worcester Kidderminster Beiderminster | Wellington | Total No. of miles |
| Time of Arrival. | 4 past 9 a.m. 5 past 2 p.m. 6 past 2 p.m. 7 past 6 p.m. 8 past 12 midnt. | ‡ past 8 a.m. ‡ past 12 noon 5 p.m. | past 10 p.m. 9 a.m. past 10 a.m. | \$ past 2 p.m. \$ past 6 p.m. 9 p.m. 4 a.m. | past II a.m. past 4 p.m. past 4 p.m. | 4 past 9 p.m. | |
| No. of Miles. | 15 11 11 | 13 22 | 13 | 0 2 8 2 8 | 46 4: | 1.5 | |
| Time of Departure. | b past 4 a.m. past 10 a.m. 3 p.m. 4 past 7 p.m. | past 4 a.m. past 8 a.m. I p.m. | ½ past 5 p.m. 6 a.m. ½ past 9 a.m. | 11 a.m. \$\frac{1}{2}\part{past 3 p.m.} \qquad 7 p.m. \$\frac{1}{2}\to 1 a.m. \$\frac{1}{2}\to 1 a.m. | \$ past 7 a.m. \$ to 12 noon 6 a.m. | 2 post 9 a.m. 2 past 4 p.m. | |
| No. of Horses to draw Artillery. | 6 0 | , 90 | , 20 | 0 0 0 0 | 0000 | 13 | |
| No. of Post Horses. | 9 8 80 | 9 7 7 | 0,1000 | 001/1 | √∞ I ~° | 0 4 | |
| No. of Post Chaises. | ww21 | .9 r v | | o, ∿v∞ ∞ = | ∞ ~ o | 2, 7V | |
| No. of Waggons. | 34 30 47 | \$ 8,23 | 628 | 22388 | ,39 6 % | \$ | |
| Date. | 5th Sept. | ;;;; | _ | _ | ;; ;; 9th ;; | : : | |
| Places of Departure. | Rye Battel Horsebridge | Cuckfield Horsham Dorking | Guildford Bagshot Wokingham | Reading Wallingford Oxford * Woodstock Chiming Norton | Morton Evesham Worcester | Bridgenorth | |

This division halted at Cuckfield on 5th September, proceeded on 6th; halted at Bagshot on 6th, proceeded on 7th; halted at Woodstock on 7th, proceeded on 8th; halted at Wellington on 9th, and continued the march on the following day.

carriages. In consequence of an order from the War Office directed to the mayor, upwards of fifty waggons were impressed in this city and the neighbouring villages. They travel at the rate of fifty miles in twenty four hours. The four remaining companies are upon the same expedition, but morning, were in high spirits, and as they passed the Star Inn they cheered, and were cheered by the officers of the Scots Grey Regiment."—St. James 1s * "Oxford, September 8.—Yesterday evening, at six o'clock, six companies of the Worcestershire Militia, with two field-pieces, passed through this city on their way to Ireland, the officers in chaises and the soldiers in waggons; they halted about an hour in St. Giles', where they changed for the sake of being accommodated with carriages take their route through Banbury. The men, though they had travelled from Bagshot yesterday Chronicle, September, 1798.

1798.

G

1798. Tuesday, September 18, at Rock Ferry, Liverpool, and, after an unusually tempestuous passage, arrived at Dublin on the 19th and 20th.

The regiment was billeted in the neighbourhood of Stephens' Green. The different regiments in Dublin were formed into brigades; the Worcestershire, with the Bedford and East Suffolk Militia, forming the brigade commanded by Major-General Wemyss, the strength of which was nearly 3000 men. They occupied the outposts on the bridges, which were guarded night and day. One company of the regiment, under Captain Richard Williams, was immediately ordered to Kinnegad, co. Westmeath, where it arrived on September 25.*

The admitted intention of the French troops was to have marched into the county of Westmeath, where, on arrival at a place called the Crooked Wood, about six miles from Mullingar, they expected to receive an accession of rebels from the counties of Monaghan, Longford, Meath, and Westmeath, numbering not less than 40,000 men, and with that force to have marched upon Dublin.† But the defeat and surrender of the disappointed French made a considerable alteration in the rebel plan of operations. prevent the proposed rising taking place, the Worcestershire Militia, with the battalion guns, marched early in October from Dublin to Mullingar,‡ and, with the 3rd Battalion 1st Foot Guards, 1st and 2nd Battalions Coldstream Guards, and 1st and 2nd Battalions 3rd Foot Guards, formed a brigade to operate against the rebel The brigade was broken up shortly afterwards, but the Worcestershire Militia remained at Mullingar in consequence of the disordered state of the country around, and the company detached at Kinnegad rejoined head-quarters on October 24.

On October 5 and 6 the thanks of both Houses of Parliament in Ireland were voted to the British Militia, and were conveyed to Colonel Newport Charlett, and read to the regiment. The following is a copy of the vote of the Lower House:—

^{* &}quot;Pay Lists," 1798. † O'Kelly's "History of the Irish Rebellion," p. 277. ‡ "Pay Lists," 1798.

"Veneris, 5 Die Octobris, 1798.

1798.

"Resolved, nem. con.

"That the thanks of this House be given to those regiments of British Fencibles and Militia, who, by embarking for this kingdom, and by their cordial and voluntary assistance in the present moment of danger, have so nobly manifested that they consider the interests of Great Britain and Ireland as inseparable and the same."

The resolution of the Upper House was couched in identical terms, and dated October 6.

The county of Westmeath, though not worse than other counties, was yet in a very bad state, and especially around Mullingar, where the regiment was quartered. Some idea of the revengeful state of the feelings of the rebels may be obtained from the following denunciation, which they posted up on a church in the county:—*

TAKE NOTICE, heretick usurpers, that the brave slaves of this Island will no longer lie in bondage; the die is cast, our deliverers are come, and the royal brute who held the iron rod of despotick tyranny is expiring; nor shall one govern. Our holy old religion shall be reestablished in this house, and the earth shall no longer be burthened with bloody hereticks, who, under the pretence of rebellion (which they themselves have raised), mean to massacre us.

The Fleur de lis and harp we will display, While tyrant hereticks shall mould to clay.

REVENGE! REVENGE! REVENGE!

The following orders were issued to the regiment in October:-

"GARRISON ORDERS.

" Mullingar, October 15, 1798.

"Parole Wilton.

"Countersign ... Pembroke.

^{* &}quot;History of Irish Rebellion," by Sir R. Musgrave, Bart., vol. i.

"The Worcester Regiment will take the Town Duties until further orders. The Gaol Guard to consist of 1 Subaltern, 1 Serj., 2 Corp., 1 Drummer, 20 Priv⁵. The Inlying Picquet to consist of 1 Subaltern, 2 Serj., 2 Corp., 1 Drummer, 50 Priv⁵.

" Н. Shelly, "A.D.C."

"GENERAL ORDERS.

"Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin, October 27, 1798.

"Lord Cornwallis being convinced that numerous Artillery must greatly embarrass and impede the movement of a body of troops in this close country, and that whatever guns it may be thought proper to attach to them would be of little use unless they were placed under the immediate direction of an active and capable Artillery Officer, has thought it advisable to separate the Battalion guns from respective corps, and to form them into Brigades, to be manned by soldiers of the Royal Artillery.

"These Brigades will be so disposed throughout the country as to be ready to form part of any force that may be ordered to assemble, or to send one or more guns with any detachment whenever they may be ordered so to do by the Commanding Officer of the District.

"Lord Cornwallis proposes, in consequence of this arrangement, that the guns of the regiments upon the British Establishment (except those belonging to the Royal Buckinghamshire Regiment) should for the present be lodged in such Depôts as will be pointed out to them; and that the soldiers who have been attached to guns should return to their regimental duty.

"The guns will be delivered into the Ordnance Stores in Dublin, except four, viz. the Worcester guns from Mullingar, and the Lancashire from Clonmell, which, with the artillery-men who are now attached to the Battalion guns, will join Major Rogers's Brigade of Light Artillery.

"G. Неwетт,
"Adjutant-General."



About the time the regiment moved from Dublin to Mullingar, 1798. a detachment, consisting of two sergeants, one drummer, and forty rank and file, under the command of Captain Ferdinando Smith, was ordered to proceed to Clonard Bridge, a little town, situated a few miles from Mullingar, which had already been the scene of two serious encounters, and at the time appeared to be a place of attraction to the rebels. It is situated about twenty-five miles from Dublin, on the western road leading to Mullingar, and, being on the confines of Meath and Kildare, was considered, in turbulent times, a place of great importance.* The wretches who infested the district, whose mode of warfare was a nocturnal one of assassination and plunder, were always on the look-out for small parties of soldiers whom they could swoop down upon, easily overpower, and murder, but never offered the detachment a fair opportunity of meeting them. The duties of this detachment were not, therefore, of an enviable nature. The soldiers rarely went out for a walk without being properly armed, and never alone.

On the night of Sunday, October 28, between ten and eleven o'clock, an attack was made by a gang of these sanguinary marauders, armed with rifles, cutlasses, and pikes,† upon the house of a Mrs. Kelso, about a mile from Mullingar, and between that place and Port Lemon; in whose house three privates belonging to Captain Smith's detachment were quartered for her protection. After plundering the house of everything they could carry away, including banknotes and plate, they murdered in the most revolting manner the three soldiers; who, on awaking and trying to rise from their beds, were shot through the head and afterwards in the abdomen, besides being stabbed all over the body and head, and otherwise barbarously treated.

On the alarm being given the rebels were pursued for some



^{*} O'Kelly's "History of the Irish Rebellion," p. 193.

[†] In county Westmeath the blacksmiths' chief occupation was making pikes for the rebels. These pikes were of three kinds—a long sharp-edged one for cutting and stabbing, a smaller one for stabbing only, and a long one with a projecting hook, used both for grappling and stabbing.—ED.

1798. miles, but only four were overtaken, two of whom were killed on the spot, and the other two, wounded, were brought prisoners into Mullingar.* One of them, named Patrick Doorley, was known to be an active rebel, and deeply involved in the treasons of the Irish Union, being also distinguished for the brutality of his conduct. He was tried and executed at Mullingar in July, 1799. Some of the others were eventually caught and hanged, with the exception of one who turned informer.

Privates William Benson, William Kettle, and William Roberts, who lost their lives on this occasion, were buried on Tuesday, October 30. Kettle left a widow and children, for whom provision was made by subscriptions raised in the regiment and the county of Worcester.

In September a number of rebels took possession of Wilson's Hospital—a charitable Protestant institution for maintaining twenty aged men and one hundred boys—situated within a few miles of Mullingar, in which a quantity of arms were stored, the place being of some importance to the Government. It was the intention of the rebels, after murdering the inmates, to have prepared and well stocked it with provisions for the French. But they were shortly driven from it by a detachment of the king's troops under Lord Longford, not, however, before they inflicted severe damage to it, and nearly took the life of the chaplain, who escaped with the loss of his fingers. After this the hospital was placed under the protection of a guard of the Worcestershire Militia, consisting of two sergeants and twenty-six rank and file.

In the same month of September, a large body of rebels, to the number of 1500, possessed themselves of Port Lemon, Sir John Blaquiere's beautiful seat in the county of Westmeath, and totally destroyed nearly everything in it.† In consequence a guard, consisting of nine men of the regiment, was quartered in it to protect it from further violence on the part of the rebels.

^{*} The True Briton, 1798; Sanders's News Letter, 1798.

[†] True Briton, September 15, 1798.

A detachment of the regiment, consisting of one sergeant and 1798. thirteen rank and file, was also posted in Lord Sunderlin's house, Baronston, co. Westmeath, for a similar reason. It was reduced to seven men in January, 1799, and withdrawn in June of that year.*

Brigadier-General Barnett, on going on leave, issued the following general order:—

"GENERAL ORDER.

"Mullingar, November 27, 1798.

"Brigadier-General Barnett having obtained His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant's permission to go to England for a short time, cannot part with the Worcestershire Regiment of Militia without expressing to them his particular thanks for their orderly and soldier-like conduct, and that he has beheld with admiration the discipline of the Regiment; which Brigadier-General Barnett will not fail to report to His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, and to His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

"CHARLES BARNETT,
"B.-General."

On November 24 a letter, signed "Dundas," was addressed to Colonel Newport, a similar one being sent to the commanding officer of each English Militia Regiment then serving in Ireland, in which, after acquainting the regiment with "the great and lasting satisfaction His Majesty derived from their zeal and public spirit at that arduous conjuncture," and alluding to the impression made upon him by the "uniform loyalty and good conduct of the English Militia in that kingdom," he requested to be informed of the feeling of the officers and men of the Worcestershire Militia with regard to continuing its services in Ireland for a further period, the provisions of the Act of last session being about to be extended for that purpose. This letter was forwarded to Colonel Newport by His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant in a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

* "Monthly Returns," 1798-99.



1798.

"SIR.

"Dublin Castle, December 1, 1798.

"I cannot transmit the enclosed letter from Mr. Secretary Dundas without requesting that you will express to the Officers and Soldiers of the Worcestershire Regiment under your command the sense which I entertain of their exemplary and truly soldier-like conduct since the arrival of the Regiment in this Country, which I shall not fail to lay in the strongest terms before His Majesty. And I have so perfect a confidence in their loyalty and zeal to promote the honour and Interest of their King and Country, and to disappoint the designs and projects of the French Government for destroying our happy constitution, and dismembering the British Empire by the separation of Ireland from Great Britain, that I feel the most perfect conviction that they will not desire to return to England until they can do it with the conscious satisfaction of having effectually secured this Island from the dangers with which it is threatened from our foreign and domestic enemies.

"I have, etc.,
"Cornwallis.

"To Colonel Newport, Worcester Militia."

The following correspondence afterwards ensued on the subject:—

"Mullingar, December 4, 1798.

"It is with the highest satisfaction to my own feelings that I have the honor to communicate to you that the 1st Worcestershire Regiment of Militia have unanimously consented to continue their services in this Kingdom for some time longer; and I should be guilty of great injustice to the zeal and loyalty of the officers and men under my command if I withheld for a moment this proof of their attachment to the Person and Government of His Majesty and our happy constitution.

"I have, etc.,

"Jas. Newport,
"Colonel, 1st Worc. Reg. M.

"The Right Honble. Henry Dundas."

"Dublin Castle, December 13, 1798.

1798.

"SIR,

"I have received thro' the Duke of Portland, the King's most gracious commands to signify to you the high sense which His Majesty will always entertain of the meritorious and distinguished services of the officers and men of the Worcester Reg^t of Militia under your command, and that it is His Royal Pleasure that you do take the earliest opportunity of acquainting them that His Majesty will ever retain the most grateful remembrance of the zeal and liberality with which they have sacrificed their domestic comforts for the protection of their fellow-subjects and the general interests of the Empire.

"I have, etc.,
"Cornwallis.

"To Colonel Newport, Worcester Regiment."

In January the regiment was quartered as follows:—Five com- 1783. panies in Mullingar, and the other five companies at Wilson's Barracks—the latter being Wilson's Hospital converted into a barrack. Captain Ferdinando Smith's detachment had rejoined head-quarters from Clonard at the end of the previous November, but the parties quartered in Lord Sunderlin's and Sir John Blacquiere's houses for their protection were still on that duty.**

The Worcestershire Militia was attached to Major-General Charles Barnett's brigade, which consisted, in addition, of the Bedford and Londonderry Militia and Northumberland Fencibles.

The uniform of the regiment at this period consisted of a three-cornered cocked hat, with feather and cockade (except for the officers and men of the Grenadier Company, who wore bearskin caps, and those of the Light Infantry Company, who wore caps), red coat with yellow facings, collar, and cuffs, white waistcoats, and white breeches, with long black cloth gaiters coming nearly up to the knee with buttons up the side. The lace and buttons for officers were of silver. They also wore silver epaulets—field-officers one on each

* " Monthly Returns," 1799.



shoulder, captains on the right shoulder only, and subalterns one on the left shoulder. Gold gorgets were also worn by officers on particular occasions, such as guards, etc. Officers and sergeants wore sashes tied round the waist: the former having crimson silk, and the latter crimson and yellow striped worsted. The drum-major and band wore yellow coats with red facings, and cocked hats; and the drummers, red coats and long black bearskin caps.

A circular of May 2, 1799, stated that "by desire of His Majesty the officers and men were ordered to wear their hair queued, to be tied a little below the upper part of the collar, and to be ten inches in length, including one inch of hair to appear below the binding." Officers and men were strictly forbidden to cut their hair so as to prevent their wearing it queued; and shortly afterwards an order was issued that the non-commissioned officers and men were to be provided with false queues of an approved pattern, so as to save them the expense of "stuffed tails and ribbons." An order issued in October directed that as much powder was to be put in the hair as would make it tie neatly and appear clean in every respect. The use of powder was, however, discontinued on February 1, 1800, to the intense relief of the soldiers.

In January both Irish Houses of Parliament again voted their thanks to the British Militia, who volunteered to continue their services in Irelend. The vote of the House of Lords was communicated to the regiment by Lord Clare, the Lord Chancellor, who stated that the thanks of every loyal subject in Ireland were due to the officers and men "who have so cheerfully relinquished their domestic habits and comforts to fight our battle in the day of imminent and unexampled peril."

The duties of the regiment in Ireland at this period consisted of escorting prisoners, searching for arms, and scouring the neighbourhood for rebels, who still kept up a system of assassination and plunder.

On March 1 a detachment, consisting of two sergeants, one drummer, and thirty rank and file, under the command of Lieutenant

and Quartermaster Thomas Roper, was ordered to escort the bat-1799. talion guns to Dublin.* This is the last occasion on which reference is made to battalion guns in the regiment. They appear to have been discontinued generally in the army and Militia in 1802.

"Mullingar, March 3, 1799.

"SIR,

"I am directed by Brigadier-General Barnett to inform you that it is now certain that the enemy is using every exertion to fit out another and a more formidable armament, destined to act against this country, in consequence of which the General directs that the Standing Orders of April 12, 1797, be strictly complied with, that the regiments may be completed in every article requisite to march against the enemy.

"Brigadier-General Barnett requests that you will immediately send him a specific return of the quantity of camp equipage which you have in your possession, that you will particularize the deficiency, if any, and in what manner that deficiency has arisen, in order that you may be immediately completed.

"Brigadier-General Barnett further requests all officers, not on the Recruiting Service, or who may be absent under very strong circumstances, be immediately called to their regiments.

"I have, etc.,

"John Lee, M.B.

"To Major Noel, Commanding Worcester Militia."

At the end of April, Major John Perrot Noel, who had been in temporary command of the regiment during the absence of Colonel Newport, proceeded to England on sick leave.

In April, May, and June, the head-quarters and five companies were quartered at Mullingar, five companies at Wilson's Barracks, seven men at Lord Sunderlin's seat at Baronston, and seven men at Port Lemon, Sir John Blacquiere's house. Wilson's Barracks were

* "Militia Monthly Returns," 1799.



1799. very good quarters. The building was a fine one, and beautifully situated on a hill overlooking Deravaragh Lake, in the midst of the best trout fishing.

Many stories used to be related in the mess of the services of the Worcestershire Militia during the Irish Rebellion, but as none of them can be authenticated, it has been thought better to omit them altogether from this record. It appears certain, however, that the regiment was on one occasion the means of saving the Ancient British Fencible Cavalry—a regiment that served with some distinction during the rebellion, under the command of Colonel Sir Watkin Wynn, Bart.—from being entirely cut off by the rebels. The Rev. T. H. Clutton-Brock, from whom the report emanates, and who served as a captain in the regiment from 1854 to 1865, says it was handed down (through his father, Colonel Clutton-Brock, who commanded the regiment from 1852 to 1856) from his grandfather, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Clutton, who was lieutenant-colonel of the regiment during the rebellion; and the account is to some extent borne out by some old letters that have come into the compiler's hands from another source. It appears that the Ancient British were in a hollow way or narrow pass, and completely exposed to the fire of the rebels posted above on either flank, and their retreat cut off, with the prospect of being made prisoners of or entirely cut off, when they were released from their critical position by a detachment of the Worcestershire Militia, or the "Bloody Worcestershire," as they were more frequently called by the rebels.

In June the whole regiment, under the command of Colonel Wakeman-Newport, marched from their quarters in county Westmeath and proceeded to Dublin, where they arrived about the 12th of the month, and were billeted in Rutland Square, Sackville Street, and the adjacent avenues. At the end of the month the garrison of Dublin, consisting of the 5th Dragoon Guards and the Worcestershire, South Lincoln, 1st West York, and Cambridge Militia, was reviewed in the Phœnix Park by General the Marquis of Cornwallis,

Lord-Lieutenant and Commander-in-chief in Ireland. Whenever 1799, the Royal Artillery took part in a field day, each of these four Militia regiments supplied eighteen men to assist in working the big guns.*

The principal occupation of the regiment in Dublin—in addition to furnishing guards, which was very severe—was searching for arms, escorting prisoners, and the more unpleasant one of attending executions, which were of almost daily occurrence. Additional pay, known as "City Pence," was allowed to regiments doing duty in Dublin, which we find from a letter of Leahy and Co, the regimental agents, to the lord-lieutenant, dated November 1, 1799, applying for the pay for that duty due between July 1 and the end of August. †

On July 15 the garrison of Dublin paraded at the Royal Square, and fired a *feu de joie* in answer to a royal salute in the Phænix Park, in honour of the victories of Field-Marshal Suwarrow over the French General Macdonald.

The lords-lieutenants, colonels, and other officers of Militia having seats in Parliament, were in the habit of meeting at the Thatched House Tavern in London, under the presidency of Earl Fitzwilliam, to discuss questions relating to the Militia service; and at a meeting held on June 24, 1799, Lord Fitzwilliam in the chair, it was "Resolved unanimously, That the system of recruiting from the Militia, when embodied, is destructive of the Militia system, and degrading to all persons engaged in that service.

"Resolved unanimously, That the raising recruits from the Militia, when disembodied, though in some degree infringing the Militia system, is such as, in the present situation of the country, this meeting will zealously support." ‡

That the fears of the lords-lieutenants and colonels were not without good reason was shortly afterwards shown. For on July 12, 1799, an Act (39 Geo. III. c. 106) was passed to reduce the Supple-

^{*} G. O., Dublin, June 24, 1799.

[†] C. in C. books, Public Record Office, Dublin.

^{‡ &}quot;Militia Misc. Papers," 1798-1802, Public Record Office.

mentary Militia by volunteering into the regular army. The men were offered a bounty of ten guineas to enlist for five years' service, or during the war and until six months after the conclusion of peace. If the quota of a county was complete, one-fourth might enlist; if not complete, the number might be made up by men who subsequently joined. The force might further be reduced by the supplementary men who were raised in 1796 being dismissed to their homes, but be liable to serve again, unless they previously enlisted in the regular army.

A commission in the line was given to a subaltern with sixty men, or into the Royal Artillery with 120 men.

The general order was read on the parades of the Worcestershire, 1st West York, South Lincoln, and Cambridge Militia in Dublin three successive days; and on the fourth day the men who wished to volunteer were to appear on parade with coloured cockades.* About 200 men of the 1st or Worcestershire Regular Militia volunteered, principally to the 56th, 31st, and 9th Regiments, eighty-five of whom came from the flank companies, and Colonel Newport said, "for appearance, activity, and every requisite for immediate service, cannot be excelled by any of His Majesty's forces." From the 2nd Worcestershire, or Supplementary, Militia quartered in England seventy-eight men were obtained, chiefly for the 46th and 62nd Regiments and Royal Artillery.

The total number given to the line from both battalions of the Worcestershire Militia was between 270 and 300 men. By these measures many of the marching regiments, which were skeletons, were filled up, and the Government were enabled to send a large force to Holland.

The rebellion in Ireland may be said to have been entirely stamped out by the middle of this year, though outrages were still committed. The British force in that kingdom was therefore gradually withdrawn, and the regiment received orders for England.

* St. James's Chronicle, July 30, 1799.

1799.

"FAREWELL GENERAL ORDERS.

"Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin, August 29, 1799.

"Lord Cornwallis requests that the officers and soldiers of the Worcester Regiment of Militia will accept his best acknowledgments for their good and soldier-like conduct during the period in which they have been placed under his command.

"The public spirit which they manifested in offering their services in this island, and the anxious desire which they expressed to come forward on all occasions of alarm, will no doubt be highly acceptable to His Majesty, and entitle them to the esteem and gratitude of their country.

"G. NUGENT,

"Adjutant-General.

"To Colonel Newport, 1st Worcester Militia."

The 1st Worcestershire Militia embarked at Dublin on August 29, at four o'clock in the morning, and, after a quick passage of twenty-two hours, landed at Liverpool on the following morning.

An order from Major-General Nicholls, dated August 30, directed the regiment to proceed immediately into the county of Worcester. The regiment left Liverpool on September 1, and arrived at Worcester in two divisions on the 7th and 9th of the month, having marched 100 miles in six days.* Quite an ovation awaited them at Worcester, the streets being lined with an immense number of persons of all classes, who greeted the regiment with ringing cheers; the bells of the churches ringing merry peals.

* ROUTE, IST WORCESTERSHIRE MILITIA.

Liverpool to Worcester.

| September | ı. | Head-quarters and | 10 companie | s, Liverpool to Chester. 10 miles. |
|-----------|----|---------------------|--------------|--|
| " | 2. | Head-quarters and | 2 companies | , Chester to Whitchurch. 20 miles. |
| " | 3. | ,, | ,, | Whitchurch to Shrewsbury. 20 miles. |
| ,, | 5. | 99 | ,, | Shrewsbury to Bridgnorth. 21 miles. |
| ,, | 6. | ,, | ,, | Bridgnorth to Kidderminster. 14 miles. |
| ,, | 7. | " | " | Kidderminster to Worcester. 14 miles. |
| The ot | he | r eight companies a | rrived at Wo | rcester on September 9 from Chester. |



1799. The quarters of the regiment in Worcestershire were as follows:—

| Head-quarters | ompanies | | | Worcester. | |
|---------------|----------|-----|-----|------------|-------------------------|
| 1 company | ••• | | | | Pershore. |
| 1 company | | ••• | | | Evesham and Bengeworth. |
| 2 companies | | | ••• | | Bromsgrove. |
| r company | ••• | ••• | | ••• | Kidderminster. |
| t company | | ••• | | | Bewdley. |

For the distinguished services of the Worcestershire Militia in Ireland during the rebellion, it bears on its regimental colour the Harp of Ireland, a distinction accorded apparently to only three other



Militia regiments that served in that country.* The official letter conferring the distinction has not been preserved, thanks to the extraordinary ideas existing amongst certain officers of the regiment on its reorganization in 1852, which prompted them to order to be burnt, as so much rubbish, all the old valuable order-books and official correspondence relating to its services. The harp appears on the regimental colour of the oldest set known to be in existence, those presented to the regiment in 1854; and it was shown, on that occasion, to the satisfaction of the War Office authorities and the Heralds College, that it had been borne on the former regimental colour carried from 1809 to 1837.

In 1884 and 1885 a correspondence ensued with the War Office

* Cambridge, Hereford, and Leicester Regiments.

and Heralds College as to the right of the regiment to bear the 1799. distinction; with the result that it has been approved by Her Majesty the Queen, the following letter having been received on the subject:—

"Horse Guards, War Office, S.W., May 12, 1885.

"SIR.

"I have the honour, by desire of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd February, forwarding an application from the officer commanding the 29th Regimental District, that the 3rd Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment be permitted to bear on its regimental colour the Irish Harp, and to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased, on the recommendation of His Royal Highness, to accede to the application.

"I have, etc.,

"J. B. HARMAN, D.A.G.

"The General Officer commanding Western District, Devonport."

The names of those men who, from patriotic motives and of their own free will, exchanged comfortable service in England for the severe and dangerous duty required in Ireland, to suppress rebellion and repel a French invasion, and died in that country, should, at least, be recorded in this record; and it is hoped, before long, appear to merit some permanent memorial in their native county.

Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Worcestershire Militia who were killed, or died of Disease, during the Rebellion in Ireland in 1798-99.

Killed by the rebels.

Privates William Benson, William Kettle, and William Roberts.

Dicd.

Sergeant-Major Moses Rose; Corporal Charles Harper; Drummer John Marygold; Privates Richard Badger, Thomas Blunt, Joseph Bough, Joseph Brooks, William Burford, John Dee, Samuel Ford, Stephen Grubham, Samuel Haddock, James Hall,

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1793. William Harman, John Hopkins, James Jones, Thomas Kennedy, Joseph Lampett,
Thomas Lancaster, Thomas Lewis, Thomas Newey, John Page, James Payton, James
Stirling, William Thomas, James Walker, and Robert Weatherspoon.

In consequence of an order * from the War Office, dated October 9, the 1st Worcestershire Militia left its quarters in the county of Worcester on October 14 and following days, in three divisions, for Fareham, in Hants, a distance of 130 miles, occupying ten days. The 1st Division arrived on the 24th, the 2nd Division on the 25th, and the 3rd Division on October 28. The detachment left at Wigan, in Lancashire, on the regiment proceeding to Ireland, rejoined head-quarters at Fareham on November 7.

On October 8 another Act (39 and 40 Geo. III. c. 1) was passed, authorizing three-fifths of the quota of each county to volunteer into the regular army. The bounty offered was ten guineas; the men to serve during the war, and until six months after peace, and not liable to serve out of Europe. Not more than three-fifths were allowed to volunteer; the remainder, if any, to be dismissed to their homes, but liable for further service if required. A subaltern's commission, with permanent rank, was offered for every sixty men, or commissions for one captain, one lieutenant, and one ensign for every eighty men volunteering as

* ROUTE, 1ST WORZESTERSHIRE MILITIA. Worcester to Fareham, Hants.

| | Head-quarters a | na 3 co | mpanies. | | | | |
|------|----------------------------------|---------|----------|-----|-------|------|--------|
| Octo | bber 14. Worcester to Tewkesbury | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | 16 i | miles. |
| ,, | 15. Tewkesbury to Cheltenham | | ••• | ••• | ••• | 9 | ,, |
| ,, | 16. Cheltenham to Cirencester | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | 16 | " |
| ,, | 17. Halt. | | | | | | |
| ,, | , 18. Cirencester to Swindon | • • • | ••• | ••• | • • • | 16 | " |
| ,, | 19. Swindon to Marlborough | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | 11 | ,, |
| ,, | , 20. Halt. | | | | | | |
| ,, | , 21. Marlborough to Ludgershall | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | 17 | " |
| 9: | , 22. Ludgershall to Andover | ••• | • • • | ••• | | 8 | " |
| ,, | , 23. Andover to Winchester | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | 18 | " |
| , | , 24. Winchester to Fareham | | ••• | ••• | ••• | 18 | ,, |

The three companies from Worcester, Pershore, and Evesham arrived by the same route on October 25; and the four companies from Bromsgrove, Bewdley, and Kidderminster on October 28.

a company into one regiment, the officers receiving temporary 1799. rank, but entitled to half-pay.

In a general order, dated Horse Guards, October 10, H.R.H. the Duke of York, "having witnessed the brilliant success which has already attended the efforts of His Majesty's arms in Holland and for which the country is so much indebted to the distinguished gallantry and zeal of the first volunteers from the Militia," urges militiamen to follow the example of their former comrades.

Above 150 men of the 1st Worcestershire Militia volunteered to the regular army under the above Act, including one complete company to the 36th (Herefordshire) Regiment, consisting of three officers (Captain Richard Williams, Lieutenant Joseph Hughes, and Ensign Joshua Crosse) and eighty-six non-commissioned officers and men; thirty volunteered to the 62nd Regiment, twenty-five to the Scots Fusilier Guards, and the remainder to the Royal Artillery and 46th Regiment. From the 2nd Worcestershire Militia forty-one volunteered, principally to the 52nd and 62nd Regiments; the remainder to the Foot Guards, 36th Regiment, and Royal Artillery. So that between July and November from 470 to 500 men were transferred from the 1st and 2nd Worcestershire Militia to the regular army.

Up to December 11 the 1st Worcestershire Militia was quartered at Fareham, with detachments at Gosport and Titchfield. On December 11, in consequence of orders dated the previous day, the regiment moved from Fareham to Portsea, adjoining Portsmouth. The same day eighty-eight supplementary men left for Worcester to be disembodied.

General Sir William Pitt was at this period Governor of Portsmouth, and Major-General James Whitelocke Lieutenant-Governor.

The 2nd, or Worcestershire Supplementary Militia, remained at Poole Barracks, Dorsetshire, throughout the winter of 1798–99, and until July 22, 1799, on which day it left for Eling Barracks, where it was quartered from July 23 to 29. From July 30 to

November 1 to December 13 half the regiment at Fareham Barracks, and half at Porchester. On December 13 it left Porchester for Worcester, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel St. John, arrived there on the 25th, Christmas Day, and was paid off and disbanded on the following day. The officers received a gratuity of six months' pay each, and the non-commissioned officers and men fourteen days' pay each, their clothing and knapsacks. With the exception of Lieutenant Downes and Ensign Munn, who were transferred to the 1st Worcestershire, all the officers were retired.

1800. On January 1 the head-quarters and eight companies, to which the 1st Worcestershire had been reduced by the temporary discharge of supplementary men and the volunteering into the army, were quartered at Portsea Barracks.*

On February 24 a general order was issued, ordering "that in future the use of hats is to be entirely abolished throughout the whole of the infantry, and instead thereof caps are to be worn." The field, staff, and battalion company officers were to continue to wear hats, but officers of the Grenadier and light infantry companies were to wear caps like the men of their companies, which were black bearskin caps for Grenadiers, and ordinary caps for light infantry. On occasions when Grenadiers and light infantry were permitted to wear caps like the rest of the regiment, the tufts of the former were to be white, with a grenade in the centre of the cockade; and for the latter, green tufts with a regimental button in the centre of the cockade, like the other men of the regiment. These caps were what would be called shakos at the present day, with the tuft in front.

In April the regiment furnished a detachment of seventy-two non-commissioned officers and men, which, together with some of the North Devon Militia and 2nd Argyllshire Fencibles, was ordered to escort a strong batch of French prisoners of war from

^{* &}quot;Monthly Returns," 1800.

Porchester Castle to Reading.* This detachment left Porchester 1800. on April 17, and returned on April 24.†

On May 6 the regiment was inspected at Portsmouth by Major-General Whitelocke, who reported favourably of it, and that "the men, in point of age and size," were "of the best description."

On August 1 the head-quarters and eight companies were in barracks at Portsmouth; ‡ the other Militia regiments quartered in the vicinity being the Cornwall and Devon Miners, Berkshire, Denbigh, North Devon, Herefordshire Fusiliers, Huntingdon, and 1st or West Norfolk.

War Office Order of September 20 ordered an escort, consisting of detachments from the Worcestershire, Denbigh, North Devon, and West Norfolk Regiments of Militia, to convey another large batch of French prisoners of war from Porchester Castle to Reading; this party being commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Clutton, of the Worcestershire Militia. This detachment left Porchester on September 22, and returned September 30.§

On October 2 Captain Mathew Humfrey, having resigned the adjutancy of the regiment, was succeeded by Captain Joseph Moore, formerly adjutant of the 12th Regiment, to which rank he had risen from that of a private soldier.

On October 16 the regiment, under the command of Colonel Newport, was inspected at Portsmouth by Major-General Whitelocke.

On January 1, 1801, every regiment and corps in the service 1801. was ordered to display the new colours upon the Union of Great Britain and Ireland taking place. A royal salute was fired by the artillery, and a feu de joie by the infantry, in celebration of the event. The colours of the Worcestershire Militia had been sent to the Ordnance Office, Tower of London, to be altered to the new pattern, in accordance with a Horse Guards circular of December 15, 1800. The alteration consisted of the crosses of St. George



^{*} W. O. Order, April 9, 1800.

^{‡ &}quot;Monthly Returns," 1800.

^{† &}quot;Pay Lists," 1800.

^{§ &}quot;Pay Lists," 1800.

1801. and St. Andrew being conjoined with that of St. Patrick in the king's colour, and in the small Union in the left corner of the regimental colour; and the addition of the Union badge of the rose, shamrock, and thistle to the regimental colour, under the scroll bearing the name of the regiment.

In consequence of an order from Major-General Whitelocke, dated January 5, the Worcestershire Militia proceeded by ferry from Portsmouth to Gosport (leaving a detachment there), and thence to Fort Monckton, near Stokes Bay, where it relieved the Herefordshire Militia. The regiment remained at Fort Monckton until May 30, when it returned to Portsmouth and occupied the Colwert Garden Barracks.*

On June 24 the regiment was inspected at Portsmouth by Major-General James Whitelocke, who reported it a "well-ordered regiment. In the field they are particularly so, and what may be a recommendation to them after the late general order, I can truly state that they charge bayonets better than any regiment I have seen." The effective strength on this occasion was eight companies, twenty-three officers, twenty-eight sergeants, twenty-four corporals, twenty drummers, and 462 private men.

England was again in a state of considerable alarm, for the French had begun to renew their threats of an invasion. They had formed large camps at Ostend, Dunkirk, Brest, and St. Malo, but the principal force was assembled at Boulogne, the boom of the guns being easily heard, and the smoke visible from the English coast.

By an order of July 21, all Militia officers on leave were ordered to join their regiments immediately; and the following month a warrant was issued for the re-embodiment of the Supplementary Militia men who had been disembodied in 1799, by which means the Worcestershire Militia received an addition of 268 non-commissioned officers and men. † A general order of August 26 directed every regiment to have constantly in its possession four



^{* &}quot; Pay Lists," etc., 1801.

⁺ Berrow's Worcester Journal, 1801.

good flints for each man, and sixty rounds of ball-cartridge, which 1801. every soldier is to carry upon service.

Notwithstanding these warlike preparations on both sides of the Channel, a peace was patched up between Great Britain and France, the preliminaries of which were signed on October 1; and the Militia were ordered into their respective counties with a view to early disembodiment.

The Worcestershire Militia received their orders at the end of October. Previous to leaving Portsmouth the following order was issued by the major-general commanding:—

"Major-General Whitelocke is extremely sorry to lose the Worcestershire Militia from under his orders, and begs Colonel Newport particularly, and the officers in general, will accept his best wishes and thanks for the zeal they have shown in bringing the regiment to the state of order and discipline which it now exhibits, so honorable to themselves and the service."

The regiment left Portsmouth on November 5, 6, and 7, in three divisions, and arrived at their quarters in the county of Worcester on November 23 and 24.* The head-quarters, the colonel's company, and the Grenadier and light infantry companies were quartered at Worcester; two companies at Evesham, one at Pershore, one at Tewkesbury, and one at Upton.

* WAR OFFICE ROUTE, WORCESTERSHIRE MILITIA. Portsmouth to Evesham. etc.

1st Division, 3 companies and 3 waggons for baggage, etc.

| 130 | Division, 3 companies and 3 waggons for bag | 56"60, 0 | |
|----------|---|----------|-----------|
| November | 5. Portsmouth to Bishop's Waltham | | 18 miles. |
| ** | 6. Bishop's Waltham to Winchester | | 10 ,, |
| " | 7. Winchester to Andover | ••• | 14 " |
| ,, | 9. Andover to Everleigh | ••• | 12 ,, |
| " | 10. Everleigh to Marlborough | ••• | 12 " |
| ,, | II. Marlborough to Swindon | ••• | 11 ,, |
| " | 13. Swindon to Cirencester | | 16 ,, |
| ,, | 14. Cirencester to Cheltenham | | 16 " |
| | November 14 to 21 at Cheltenham. | , | |
| " | 21. Cheltenham to Tewkesbury | ••• | 10 " |
| " | 23. Tewkesbury to Evesham (2 companies) | ••• | 13 " |
| | Pershore (1 company) | | 10 |

2nd Division, 3 companies, 4 waggons left Nov. 6, arrived at Worcester Nov. 24. 3rd Division, 2 companies, 2 waggons, left Nov. 7 arrived at Tewkesbury Nov. 24.

1801. A considerable sum of money was subscribed by ladies and gentlemen in the county and devoted to the benefit of the non-commissioned officers and men, as a recognition of their exemplary conduct since the embodiment of the regiment.

1802. The three companies quartered at Worcester were moved to Bewdley and Kidderminster from March 3 to 11; and the company from Pershore was quartered at Campden and Broadway until the 16th of that month.

The Peace of Amiens having been signed on March 28, the immediate disembodiment of the Militia followed. The lord-lieutenant of the county received a communication from the Secretary of State, dated April 12, enclosing a royal warrant to disembody the Worcestershire Regiment, in which he states, "The first and most gratifying part of the duty I have to discharge, in obedience to the King's commands, is to communicate to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, through your Lordship, the high sense with which His Majesty is impressed of their uniformly good conduct since they have been embodied, and of their truly meritorious zeal and public spirit, under all the trying circumstances which have arisen to call forth their loyal exertions during the long and arduous contest in which we have been engaged." *

A War Office Order of the same date directed Colonel New-port to march the regiment to such places within the county of Worcester as he should consider most convenient for disembodying it. The out-quarters at Evesham, Pershore, and Tewkesbury were accordingly ordered to Worcester, where, on April 20, the 36th or Worcestershire Regiment of Militia was disembodied, after having been embodied and done permanent duty in England and Ireland for exactly nine years and three months. The subaltern officers received a gratuity of sixty-one days' pay each.

Parliament acknowledged the services rendered to the county by the Militia, a vote of thanks being passed by both Houses. That of the House of Lords is here given, the vote passed by the Commons being in the same terms:—

^{* &}quot;War Office Letter-Book (Militia)," vol. ii.

" April 6, 1802.

"Resolved namine dissentiente, That the Thanks of this House be given to the Officers of the several Corps of Militia which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the War, for the seasonable and meritorious services they have rendered to their King and Country.

"Resolved nemine dissentiente, That this House doth highly approve of and acknowledge the services of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the several Corps of Militia which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the War, and that the same be communicated to them by the Commanding Officers of the several Corps, who are desired to thank them for their meritorious conduct."

On June 26, 1802, an Act (42 Geo. III. c. 90) was passed, which consolidated and amended the several Acts relating to the Militia, and the quota then fixed remained in force until the year 1852, although temporary increases were made on several occasions up to 1814. At the same time the Militia ceased to be exclusively Protestant. The establishment fixed for the Worcestershire Militia under this Act was—

| | Serg | gM | ajor. | Sergear | nts. (| Corpor | als. | Drum- | Major. | Drumn | ners. | Privates. |
|------------------|------|----|-------|---------|--------|--------|------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-----------|
| When embodied | | I | ••• | . 30 | •••• | 31 | | I | | 20 | | . 616 |
| When disembodied | l | ī | | . 20 | | 2 I | | т | | . 10 | | . 616 |

formed into eight companies, including a Grenadier and Light Infantry Company, of seventy-seven men in each.

By an important circular issued on July 15, 1802, field-officers were no longer allowed to hold companies, and captains were appointed to the companies vacated by them. The rank of captain-lieutenant was at the same time abolished.



CHAPTER VI.

1803-1813, EMBODIED.

1803. Regiment embodied on recommencement of war with France, and marches to Portsmouth—Preparations for invasion—Inspected by General Whitelocke— Numbered 47th Regiment of Militia—Embodiment of Supplementary Militia, and increase of regiment to twelve companies—Reviewed by the Dukes of York and Cumberland—Preparations for war—Musketry—Execution of a soldier for desertion — Uniform of regiment in 1803.—1804. Preparations in France for invasion of England — Formation of volunteer corps — Regiment encamped on Southsea Common—Inspected by Major-General Whitelocke—Ouartered at Gosport and Portsmouth-Escorts prisoners of war-Again inspected-Marches to Ottery St. Mary, etc.—1805. Quartered at Exeter—Volunteering to the regular army-Flying camp in Devonshire-Inspected by General Cowell-Return to Exeter.—1806. Death of Lieutenant-Colonel Clutton—Inspected by Brigadier-General Thewles—Quartered at Berryhead.—1807. Inspected by Brigadier-General Thewles — Quartered at Plymouth — Volunteering to regular army.— 1808. General Whitelocke cashiered - Quartered at Portsea-Formation of local Militia—Abolition of pig-tails.—1809. Further volunteering to the line—Battle of Talavera—Facings changed to buff—New colours—Bravery of a company of the regiment—Encamped on Southsea Common—Inspected by General Whetham.— 1810. Band of the regiment—Regiment inspected by General Whetham— Quartered at Porchester.—1811. Inspected by General Whetham—Volunteering to regular army-Prisoners of war-Quartered at Weymouth and Bristol-Regiment volunteers to extend its services to Ireland—Inspected by General Hope—Establishment of regimental school.—1812. Quartered at Portsmouth and Portsea—Flogging—Inspected by General Whetham—Detachment serving as marines—Volunteering to regular army.—1813. Volunteering to regular army.— Inspected by General Porter and General Conran-Proposal to send thirty thousand Militia to the Peninsula-Formation of provisional battalions of Militia to reinforce the Duke of Wellington - Regiment volunteers for provisional battalions, and to the regular army.

1803.* There were very few persons, even amongst the most sanguine, who ever expected that the peace which had been patched up between

* On the formation of the Patriotic Fund this year for the relief of officers and men





NICHOLAS LECHMERE-CHARLTON COLONEL 1770 1791



GEORGE WM, 8th EARL OF COVENTRY LIEUT, COLONEL 1800–1838, COLONEL, 1828–1843



THOMAS HENRY BUND, LIEUT, COLONEL 1838-1843 COLONEL 1843-1882.

Great Britain and France in 1802 would last long, and their surmise 1803. proved to be correct. Early in 1803 public attention was directed to the extensive preparations that had for some time been going on in the ports of France and Holland; and George III., in a message to Parliament in March, adverted to the necessity of being prepared, upon which the Government resolved to embody the Militia. War was resumed between Great Britain and France in May.

In consequence of a royal warrant addressed to the Earl of Coventry, as lord-lieutenant of the county, the Worcestershire Regiment of Militia assembled for permanent duty on March 11 at Worcester, under the command of Colonel James Wakeman Newport. The uniform was almost the same as when disembodied in 1802, and the facings yellow.

An order * having been received from the War Office, dated May 15, the regiment left Worcester on May 18 and 19, in two divisions, for Gosport, a march of 180 miles, occupying eight days, and on arrival, on May 26 and 27, was quartered at Haslar Barracks. The garrison of Portsmouth was then commanded by the afterwards notorious General Whitelocke, under whom the regiment had already served with credit; the other Militia regiments comprising the garrison being the Caermarthen, Flint, North Gloucester, South Gloucester, Hereford, and Merioneth.

of the Army and Navy wounded in the service, and their widows and children, the officers and men of the Worcestershire Militia subscribed one day's pay each, amounting to $\pounds 56$ 16s. 7d.; being one of the first regiments to subscribe to the fund.

* WAR OFFICE ROUTE, MAY 15, 1803, FOR WORCESTERSHIRE MILITIA.

From Worcester to Gosport, Hants.

1st Division, 4 Companies.

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Wednesday, May 18. Worcester to Tewkesbury and Upton.
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Thursday, " 19. To Gloucester.

Friday, ,, 20. To Stroud and Hampton.

Saturday, " 21. To Malmesbury.

Sunday, ,, 22. Halt.

Monday, ,, 23. To Devizes.

Tuesday, ,, 24. To Salisbury.

Wednesday, ,, 25. To Southampton.

Thursday, " 26. To Gosport.

The 2nd Division, consisting of four companies, marched by the same route, only one day later.



A general order, dated Horse Guards, May 16, 1803, had reached the regiment just before it left Worcester, stating that "in order that the troops may be prepared to act in the most effectual manner, and to perform the various duties of an active campaign, His Royal Highness particularly enjoins Commanding Officers of Regiments of Militia to leave in their present quarters, or in their respective county towns, all superfluous baggage whatsoever; the officers must confine themselves to the most limited portion of baggage, and on no account are the non-commissioned officers or subalterns to be permitted to carry with them any trunks or boxes."

On May 25 the Worcestershire Militia was inspected at Portsmouth by Major-General Whitelocke.

A detachment of the regiment, consisting of three sergeants, and thirty-three rank and file, under the command of Ensign Crompton, was quartered at Hilsea Barracks from June 6 to July 4.*

At a meeting of lord-lieutenants of counties held at the Horse Guards, London, on June 11, to draw numbers by lot for the Militia, the Worcestershire became the 47th Regiment,† which number it retained until the year 1833.

On July 12‡ the regiment, consisting of eight companies, left Haslar Barracks, Gosport, and was conveyed by water to Portsea, and occupied the barracks there.

In June a warrant was issued for the embodiment of the Supplementary Militia of Worcestershire, the king having informed Parliament, on May 25, of his intention to call out all the supplementary men who had been dismissed to their homes in 1799. The Worcestershire men assembled at the Guild Hall, Worcester, on July 11, and were received by a detachment of the regiment consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Clutton, Captain John Gwinnell, Lieutenant Walsham, Surgeon and Ensign Munn, and a party of

^{*} General Whitelocke's Order, June 6, 1803, "Monthly Returns," 1803.

[†] London Gazette, 1803, p. 710.

[‡] General Whitelocke's Order, July 11, 1803.

non-commissioned officers and men. After being examined and 1803. passed, they were marched to join the head-quarters of the regiment. By these means the Worcestershire Militia received an addition of some 260 men, and the regiment was increased from eight companies to ten companies in July, and to twelve companies in August.*

On August 14, H.R.H. the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief, and H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, accompanied by Major-General Whitelocke, reviewed the regiment on Southsea Common, together with the 23rd Dragoons, Royal Artillery, Corps of Artificers, the 8th, 23rd, 25th Regiments, and the Caermarthen, Flint, North Gloucester, and Merioneth Regiments of Militia; in all about 7000 men.

Early in October a detachment of the regiment, under the command of Captain J. W. Ward and Ensign G. B. B. Crompton, escorted a number of prisoners of war from Portsmouth to Uxbridge, on their road to Norman Cross, which was a large prison depôt.†

Great Britain and Ireland had been divided into districts, Worcestershire forming part of the Severn District, comprising the counties of Worcester, Hereford, Gloucester, Monmouth, and South Wales, under the command of Lieutenant-General H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, K.G.

On November 3 the regiment marched to Portsdown Hill to take part in a sham fight before the Duke of Cumberland; and with the 44th Regiment, some artillery, and the Caermarthen, Flint, and Royal North Gloucester Militia, formed the defending army under Major-General Whitelocke. The attacking army, which was commanded by Major-General Lord Charles Somerset, consisted of some artillery, cavalry, and the Hereford, Glamorgan, and Monmouth Regiments of Militia.

The following day, November 4, the Worcestershire Militia, together with the Cærmarthen and North Gloucester, was inspected on the glacis near Portsmouth, by Major-General H.R.H. the Duke



^{*} For establishment at this period, see Appendix.

^{† &}quot;Monthly Returns," 1803.

1803. of Cumberland, K.G., who expressed himself "highly satisfied with their appearance and the admirable state of discipline they were in," and stated that they went "through their military evolutions with great precision."

Every pains was taken to have the regiment in the most efficient state to march against the enemy, in the event of an invasion. The heavy baggage was put into store, and officers were only allowed to retain the most limited portion of luggage. Bâtt horses were provided * for the transport of officers' baggage, two for the carriage of the ammunition, one for entrenching tools, one for the surgeon's medicine chest, one for the paymaster, etc., and one per company for camp kettles, etc., the total number on the strength of the regiment, up to the end of October, amounting to twenty-six horses.† Waggons and horses were also kept along the coast to convey the sick and women and children into the interior of the country.

The Worcestershire Militia took its share in the ordinary garrison duty, and, with other regiments, furnished patrols, which were stationed along the coast with strict orders to arrest suspicious-looking characters and persons having the "appearance of foreigners," and to allow no boats to approach without being immediately reported. One Sunday afternoon a signal was made from the Isle of Wight that the French fleet were in sight, upon which the ships in harbour weighed anchor, the Sea Fencibles occupied their gunboats, the guns of the garrison were loaded, and all the Regulars and Militia remained under arms the whole night. The cause of this false alarm was some strange ships not answering the signal.

The regiment also went through a course of musketry with blank and ball cartridge, but with what result there are no documents that show. The practice may have been considered good for the year 1803, but it is doubtful if it would satisfy the Hythe authorities of the present day. The 95th, or Rifle, Regiment was said to be "in



^{*} War Office Circular, July 21, 1803.

^{† &}quot;Regimental Pay Lists," 1803.

such a complete state of discipline, and such excellent marksmen, 1803. that they are sure to hit a target at 150 yards' distance." * The 95th were a crack corps, so that one can imagine the sort of practice other regiments made.

Notwithstanding the doubts as to the shooting powers of the army in 1803, it is certain that the Worcestershire Militia was kept in the same state of readiness and activity as if actually in the presence of an enemy, and that the drill was at the same time pursued with unwearied attention, and with a result highly creditable to Colonel Newport and the officers. The regiment was inspected at Portsmouth, on November 14, by Major-General James Whitelocke, and the confidential report of that officer reveals a state of efficiency which few regular regiments could boast of. "I must observe," says the general, "that as much is done towards perfecting it as a regiment as the commander-in-chief could possibly expect; and, much as I should regret the loss of such a regiment from under my orders, I should feel gratified in seeing it placed in a situation where its merits would be most conspicuous."

Parade speeches by inspecting officers are frequently valueless, and convey no criterion whatever of the efficiency or otherwise of a regiment; and at the present day, especially with regard to volunteer corps, praise is unsparingly bestowed, and mistakes and faults not alluded to, to the intense disgust often of the officers themselves, who, although not credited with it, are not quite blind to their men's and their own imperfections. A confidential inspection report, however, is the inspecting officer's confidential opinion of the state of the regiment, and intended solely for the information of the commander-in-chief and the Crown.

On December 6 the regiment witnessed a tragic event—such as has luckily been very rare for many years—in the execution of Stephen Carrol, a private soldier of the 70th Regiment, for desertion. He was tried by general court-martial at Portsmouth, and sentenced to be shot, having, it is said, sixteen different times received the

* The True Briton, July 27, 1803.



1803. bounty and deserted. The following is the account of an eyewitness of the scene and one of the firing party, which was composed
of sixteen men, selected equally from four regiments:—

"The place of execution was Portsdown Hill, near Hilsea Barracks, and the different regiments assembled must have composed a force of about fifteen thousand men, having been assembled from the Isle of Wight, from Chichester, Gosport, and other places. The sight was very imposing, and appeared to make a deep impression on all there. As for myself, I felt that I would have given a good round sum (had I possessed it) to have been in any situation rather than the one in which I now found myself; and when I looked into the faces of my companions, I saw, by the pallor and anxiety depicted in each countenance, the reflection of my own feelings. When all was ready, we were moved to the front, and the culprit was brought out. He made a short speech to the parade, acknowledging the justice of his sentence, and that drinking and evil company had brought the punishment upon him.

"He behaved himself firmly and well, and did not seem at all to flinch. After being blindfolded, he was desired to kneel down behind a coffin, which was placed on the ground, and the drummajor of the Hilsea depôt giving us an expressive glance, we immediately commenced loading.

"This was done in the deepest silence, and the next moment we were primed and ready. There was then a dreadful pause for a few moments, and the drum-major, again looking towards us, gave the signal before agreed upon (a flourish of his cane), and we levelled and fired. We had been previously strictly enjoined to be steady, and take good aim, and the poor fellow, pierced by several balls, fell heavily upon his back; and as he lay, with his arms pinioned to his sides, I observed that his hands waved for a few moments, like the fins of a fish when in the agonies of death. The drum-major also observed the movement, and making another signal, four of our party immediately stepped up to the prostrate body, and, placing the muzzles of their pieces to the head, fired, and put him out of his

misery. The different regiments then fell back by companies, and 1803. the word being given to march past in slow time, when each company came in line with the body, the word was given "to mark time," and then "eyes left," in order that we might all observe the terrible example.

"We then moved onwards and marched from the ground to our different quarters." *

From December 25, 1803, the caps introduced in 1800 were ordered to be discontinued by the whole of the Militia, and a new cap ordered to be worn, consisting of lacquered felt, with a cockade, feather, and tuft.† The other uniform consisted, for the Worcestershire regiment, of a red coat with yellow facings, white cloth breeches, and black cloth gaiters buttoned nearly up to the knee, with white buttons. Each man was ordered from this date to be supplied with a great-coat with yellow collar and cuffs. Previously a certain number of coats only were supplied to each regiment.

The Worcestershire Militia were quartered at Portsmouth 1804. during the first half of the year 1804, with detachments occasionally at Portsea, Hilsea, and Fort Cumberland.

Every exertion was made in England at this period to meet the threatened invasion. As Tom Hood says—

"'Twas in that memorable year
France threatened to put off in
Flat-bottom'd boats, intending each
To be a British coffin,
To make sad widows of our wives
And every babe an orphan."

The Boulogne flotilla was daily increasing, and the army destined for the invasion of England already exceeded 100,000 men, and were encamped on the heights commanding the town and harbour. The newspapers swarmed with accounts of patriotic meetings and offers of assistance from public associations and private individuals. Numerous corps of volunteers and yeomanry

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^{* &}quot;Recollections of Rifleman Harris."
† James's "Regimental Companion."

amounted to 380,000 men, of which the county of Worcester contributed 4304. An army of reserve, differing little from the Militia, was also created; so that in one form or another most able men were serving their country. Thorough instructions were issued as to how the troops and inhabitants were to act in the event of the landing of the enemy. Scott says, "On a sudden the land seemed converted to an immense camp, the whole nation into soldiers, and the good old king himself into a general-in-chief. All peaceful considerations appeared for a time to be thrown aside, and the voice calling the nation to defend their dearest rights sounded, not only in Parliament and in meetings convoked to second the measures of defence, but was heard in the places of public amusement, and mingled even with the voice of devotion."

On February 1 Lieutenant William Harrison, a most popular and promising young officer, died at Portsmouth of fever, aged eighteen years. He was buried in the garrison chapel with military honours, the whole regiment attending his funeral, and the officers of all the other regiments in garrison.

On June 8 the regiment left Portsmouth for Southsea Common, where it was encamped.

The band of the regiment used frequently to attract admiration at this period. It was composed of between twelve and twenty performers, the men being borne upon the books of the regiment as privates, and thoroughly drilled as such, but allowed some additional pay from the non-effective fund of the field-officers and captains of companies, and from a fund to which all the officers subscribed. The regiment also defrayed the charge for instruments, extra clothing, music, etc. The band was under the leadership of Mr. Charles Quinton, who had joined the regiment when only seven years of age, and was now a sergeant. The regiment also possessed a drum-and-fife band. The regulations as to bands were dated Horse Guards, August 6, 1803:—"One private soldier of each company is permitted to act as a musician, and a sergeant is allowed to act as master of

the band; but all these men are to be effective to the service as 1804. soldiers, are to be perfectly drilled, and liable to serve in the ranks on any emergency."

In June, Captains John Gwinnell and James Allen were promoted to the rank of major, vice Majors Dansey and Noel, who had resigned.

On June 20 the regiment was inspected on Southsea Common by Major-General Whitelocke.

On June 21 a detachment, under the command of Lieutenant Crompton, left Southsea Common Camp for Southampton, where it arrived the following day. It returned to camp on July 28.

In July a detachment, consisting of one sergeant, one drummer, and twenty-one rank and file, under the command of Lieutenant Tresilian, was ordered to Critch Common Camp.

On August 20 the regiment left their camp on Southsea Common, and were quartered at Gosport and Portsmouth.

On August 23 a detachment in charge of prisoners of war, under the command of Major John Gwinnell, left Gosport for Reading, arriving there on August 29.

On September 7 the Worcestershire Militia underwent their half-yearly inspection by Major-General Whitelocke.

On October 4 a detachment, under the command of Major Allen, with Captain Bowyer and Lieutenant Wadham, left Portsmouth for Reading, in charge of French prisoners of war.

On October 26 three companies of the regiment left Portsmouth for Lyndhurst, arrived on 28th, and remained. On November 6, 7, and 8, these companies, and the head-quarters and remaining nine companies at Portsmouth and Gosport, marched to Ottery St. Mary Barracks, Honiton, and Taunton, where they arrived on November 14, 15, 17, and 18, and were quartered throughout the winter as follows:—

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Ottery St. Mary Barracks ... ... Head-quarters and 7 companies.
Taunton ... ... ... 3 companies.
Honiton ... ... ... 2 companies.
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1805. In March of this year the regiment was quartered as follows:—
Head-quarters and seven companies at Exeter, and five companies at Ottery St. Mary Barracks. Five sergeants of the regiment were placed in charge of alarm fire-beacons.

On April 29 the regiment was inspected at Exeter by Major-General Andrew Cowell, Western District.

On April 10 an Act (45 Geo. III. c. 31) was passed, directing that the number of men exceeding the original quota should be allowed to volunteer into the regular army at a bounty of ten guineas, one sergeant and one corporal being allowed with every twenty-men; and if four-fifths of the number required from any regiment should volunteer at once, no more were to be taken. Under this Act, 11,161 men volunteered from the ranks of the Militia to the regular army,* of which number the Worcestershire Militia contributed in April and May three sergeants and 193 men, as follows:—

| Royal Artillery | | 9 |
|-----------------|-------|---------|
| Artificers | | 6 |
| Foot Guards | | 5 |
| Line | | 106 |
| Royal Marines | | 70 |
| | Tatal | |
| | Total | 196 |

sixty-one of whom enlisted in the 43rd Light Infantry.† It appears to have been the custom to allow the men who had volunteered into the army to be free of duty for several days, to give them an opportunity of spending their large bounties: by which means they were permitted, if they chose, to keep up a scene of drunkenness and debauchery, discreditable alike to the Militia and the army.

In consequence of the above Act the regiment was reduced in July to eight companies, the additional major and captains having to retire, the latter receiving a gratuity of six months' pay.

^{*} Return Adj.-Gen. Office, June 8, 1805.

[†] Under the "Additional Force Act," passed June 29, 1804, the county of Worcester was allotted to the 43rd Light Infantry. On November 25 a second battalion was organized at Bromsgrove, and added to that corps.

In July * the Worcestershire Militia left its quarters at Exeter 1805. and Ottery St. Mary, and marched to Woodberry Common, in Devonshire, where it was to constitute part of a flying camp then being formed. By the end of the month the following force had assembled.

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Worcestershire Militia
North Devon Militia
Bedfordshire Militia
3rd Lancashire Militia

Worcestershire Militia

Left wing—Lieut.-General Lennox.

Left wing—Major-General Cowell.
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In order that as much instruction and experience as possible should be gained by the force, everything was arranged as if marching through an enemy's country; the corps of yeomanry and volunteers of Devonshire being invited to dispute its advance in every direction, and harass it as far as possible.

On September 16, tents having been struck and packed, the camp began its movements.† The first day was a trying one, the march, which was very long, being opposed in every direction by the imaginary enemy, particularly at the bridge of Topsham, and on Hall Down Common, where they were assembled in great numbers. But a final charge in line by the two brigades enabled them to obtain possession of Hall Down, near Chudleigh, where tents were pitched, and the camp rested for the first night.

September 17, camp continued the march, the main body meeting with very little opposition, the light troops in advance being sufficient to clear the country. Tents pitched for the night at Kingskersal.

September 18 the camp was astir before daybreak, and by daylight was on the march, for the men had a long day before them. The weather turned out intolerably hot, and the distance, upwards of twenty-two miles; and the men were very pleased when they had pitched their tents for the night on Blackley Downs. No sooner

^{*} The same month a detachment, in command of Lieutenant Walsham, was ordered to escort Spanish prisoners of war.

[†] See "History of Royal Lancashire Militia," by Lieutenant-Colonel Rawstone.

1805. was this done than an attempt was made to dislodge them by the enemy, who, however, withdrew after a few rounds by platoons from the brigades drawn up in front of their encampment; taking with them anything but the good wishes of the militiamen for disturbing them, which was not to be wondered at, considering that they had for three days in succession performed long marches under a hot sun, and were thoroughly tired and footsore.

September 19, camp continued march to Ivybridge, where tents were pitched about 2 p.m. Very little opposition from the volunteers, the day being extremely wet.

September 20, camp at Ivybridge was struck, and the force marched to Hanger Down.

September 21, Hanger Down to Hammerton Ball, where the camp remained.

At the end of this month a detachment, under the charge of Captain W. P. Chapeau, acted as an escort to a number of prisoners of war.

On October 9 the regiment was inspected at Hammerton Ball Camp by Major-General Andrew Cowell, Western District, who reported it "very correct in every point."

On October 21—the day on which Nelson lost his life at the glorious battle of Trafalgar—the camp at Hammerton Ball was broken up, and the Worcestershire Militia marched to Exeter, where they remained throughout the winter.

In November a detachment, in command of Captain John Cox, with Lieutenant W. Evans, left Exeter in charge of prisoners of war. The following month another detachment, under the command of Captain James Bowyer and Ensign Budden, proceeded on similar 1806. duty.

During the winter and greater part of this year the Worcestershire Militia was quartered at Exeter, the head-quarters of the Western District, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir George Nugent.

On February 20 Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Clutton died at

his lodgings in Exeter, to the regret of the whole regiment. He 1806. was in the fifty-second year of his age, and had served in the regiment for a period of twenty years. He was interred with military honours in St. Gabriel's Chapel of Exeter Cathedral, at the east end of the south choir aisle, where a white marble tablet still marks his resting-place.

Ambrose St. John, Esq., M.P.,* late lieutenant-colonel commandant of the 2nd Worcestershire Militia, was appointed to succeed him as lieutenant-colonel.

By Lieutenant-General Simcoe's order of March 14, the following movements took place on that day:—

| | | | | Men. |
|----------------|--------|---------|-----|------|
| Exeter to Chuc | lleigh | ••• | | 173 |
| " Ashb | urton | | | 270 |
| " Cred | iton | | ••• | 96 |
| " Okeh | ampton | ••• | | 175 |

On April 24 the Worcestershire Militia was inspected at Exeter by Brigadier-General Thewles, who reported: "The regiment is composed of very serviceable men in very high order." Upwards of three-fourths of the men were at this period above 5 ft. 7 in. in height. In age, 418 were between the ages of 18 and 25, 318 between 25 and 40, and the remaining 29 above the age of 40. The nationality was very pure, for, with the exception of seven Irishmen and a foreign musician, the whole regiment were English, including all the officers.

In June and July no less than eight detachments, consisting of one or more companies, were ordered, at different periods, to Chudleigh, Topsham, Ashburton, Cullumpton, Sidmouth, Exmouth, etc. From June 24 to October 15, Captain Cox's company was



^{*} Lieutenant-Colonel Ambrose St. John, M.P., was the eldest son of the Hon. and Very Rev. St. Andrew St. John, D.D., Dean of Worcester, and grandson of John, 10th Lord St. John, of Bletsho. He was born September 27, 1760, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1781. Married, February 22, 1790, Arabella, daughter of Sir James Hamlyn, Bart. He was a D.L. for county of Worcester, and M.P. for Callington in 1806. He had already distinguished himself during the riots at Truro, in 1796, when serving as major of the regiment.

1806. quartered at Chudleigh, and Captain Josiah Patrick's for the same period at Topsham.*

As the number of privates still exceeded the original quota, an Act (46 Geo. III. c. 91) was passed on July 16 to suspend the ballot for two years, except for supplying vacancies.

On September 15 the Worcestershire Militia was inspected at Exeter by Brigadier-General Thewles, who reported that it was "composed of very fine men."

On September 24 the regiment was quartered as follows:— Head-quarters and six companies at Exeter, one company at Topsham, and one at Chudleigh.

In October it left those quarters on the following dates †:—

October 15.—Three companies, with two waggons for camp equipage, Exeter and Chudleigh to Ashburton and Berryhead.

October 16.—Two companies, Topsham and Exeter to Ashburton and Berryhead.

October 17.—Head-quarters and three companies, Exeter to Ashburton and Berryhead.

On arrival at Berryhead, the regiment occupied the hut barracks, where it was quartered throughout the winter. The remains of these barracks still exist on Berryhead, very high land, on the west side of Torbay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ambrose St. John, M.P., having resigned his commission, the Hon. George William Coventry,‡ afterwards 8th Earl of Coventry, was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the regiment from November 10.

1807. For the first quarter of this year the Worcestershire Militia remained at Berryhead Barracks, and, with the Bucks and 1st Royal Lancashire Regiments of Militia, formed the brigade under Brigadier-General James Thewles.§

Major John Gwinnell having, at the end of the previous year,

^{* &}quot;Regimental Pay Lists," 1806. † Ibid. ‡ See note, p. 181.

^{§ &}quot;General State and View of H.M. Forces," Horse Guards, April, 1807.

resigned his commission, Captain Thomas Henry Bund,* 13th Light 1807. Dragoons, was appointed to succeed him.

On April 4 the regiment was inspected at Exeter by Brigadier-General Thewles, who reported it in "extremely fine order, the men are a fine body, and of very even size, and young."

In consequence of orders received from Lieutenant-General England, the regiment proceeded, on April 7 and 8, from Berryhead Barracks to Plymouth, as follows:—

Head-quarters and two companies, under the command of Colonel Newport, left Berryhead April 7, arrived Plymouth Dock same day.

Two companies, under Captain Ward, left Berryhead April 8, arrived Plymouth Dock same day.

Four companies, under Captain Younge, left Berryhead April 8, arrived Plymouth Dock April 9.

On August 13 an Act (47 Geo. III. c. 57) was passed to allow the Militia to volunteer into the regular army, provided the establishment was not thereby reduced below three-fifths. The bounty offered was ten guineas for seven years, or fourteen guineas for unlimited service. The circular on the subject, dated Whitehall, August 17, 1807, concludes as follows:—"His Majesty, entirely relying on your zeal and attachment to His Service, has commanded me to recommend the execution of this important Law to your best exertions, and to express his confident persuasion that from the spirit and enterprise of His Militia Soldiers, seconded by the encouraging countenance of the officers of that important Branch of the public Force, His Regular and Disposable Army will receive an immediate augmentation equal to the pressing exigencies of the Public Service and to the expectation of the Legislature.

"HAWKESBURY."

His Majesty was not disappointed, for under this Act 19,152 men volunteered from the ranks of the Militia to the regular

* See foot note *, p. 182.



| 1807. army,* | of which | number | the | Worcestershire | Regiment | contributed, |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-------|----------------|----------|--------------|
| in Augu | ust and So | eptember, | , 233 | 3. | | |

| | Corporals. | Privates. | Total Men. |
|---|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| To 7th Royal Fusiliers ,, 43rd Light Infantry ,, 50th Queen's Own | 3 1 | 172 42 11 | 175 43 12 |
| " 5th Fusiliers | o | 3 228 | 3 233 |

Lieutenants H. F. Devey, R. D. King, and William Wilkinson were in consequence granted commissions as lieutenants in the 7th Fusiliers, and Lieutenant W. Le Hardy an ensigncy in the 96th Foot.

These measures will enable officers of the present day to form some idea of the great disadvantages under which their predecessors laboured. No sooner had recruits been brought to a state of smartness and efficiency than they were swept away to fill the wasted ranks of the line. How disgusted commanding officers must have been, yet with what a splendid spirit and patriotism they not only suffered, but assisted their regiments to be periodically reduced to skeletons!

Under the Act (47 Geo. III. c. 71) passed on August 14, the Militia was at the same time increased by the addition of three-fourths of the original quota fixed in 1802. Any county not raising the number required was liable to a fine of £60 for every man deficient. From September 1, 1807, to March 18, 1808, 26,085 men were enlisted in the Militia of England and Wales, only 3129 of whom were principals, the remaining 22,956 being substitutes. The amount paid as bounty for substitutes varied considerably, from £45 in Monmouth, and £44 in Anglesea, to £10 in the Isle of Wight. In Worcestershire £24 10s. was paid.† By these

^{*} Parliamentary Papers, 1809.

^{† &}quot;Commons Journals," vol. lxiii.

means the regiment was, in December, increased from eight to ten 1807. companies.*

On February 1, in pursuance of orders from Lieutenant-General 1808. England, the Worcestershire Militia, consisting of ten companies, under the command of Major Bund, left Plymouth Dock for Stonehouse Barracks.

Up to March 3, one man of the regiment was stationed at each of the following alarm fire beacons:—Radon Top, Little Alldown, Domdon Hill, Castle ne Roch, and Burrow Chapel.

A War Office Order of March 9 ordered the regiment to proceed from Plymouth to Portsea. It left in three divisions, on March 14, 15, and 16, and arrived at Portsea on March 25, 26, and 27, and occupied the barracks there. During the march, Lieutenant John Sandford Mogridge was taken so seriously ill that it was necessary to leave him at Newton Bushel, where he died on March 22, of inflammation of the lungs, after only a few days' illness.

At the end of March was read to the regiment on parade the general order, dated March 24, 1808, promulgating the sentence on General Whitelocke, who was sentenced to be cashiered, as the result of his trial for his conduct at Buenos Ayres. The regiment had been under his command at Portsmouth for many years previous to this, and had been accustomed to look up to him with more than ordinary respect, for he had the reputation of being a smart, though very strict, officer; and always held the Worcestershire Militia in the highest esteem. After the report of his cowardice at Buenos Ayres became known to the army, he was held in universal hatred by the men. At Buenos Ayres, General Crawford is reported to have ordered the men to shoot the traitor dead if they could see him in the battle. After his sentence the soldiers used to give as a toast, "Success to grey hairs, but bad luck to White-locks." Indeed, that toast was drunk in all the public-houses for many a day.

In June an Act (48 Geo. iii. c. 3) was passed "for enabling His Majesty to establish a permanent Local Militia Force under

^{*} For establishment of regiment at this period, see Appendix.

1808. certain restrictions, for the Defence of the Realm;" by which a force six times the size of the Regular Militia of the kingdom was obtained by ballot, consisting of men between the ages of eighteen and thirty, who were enrolled for four years, no substitutes being allowed.

One of the chief reasons for the establishment of the Local Militia was, as was well known at the time, the feeling on the part of the authorities that no reliance could be placed on the volunteer force which was then in existence, and had been since the threatened invasion of the country in 1803. Volunteering at that time, though in many cases very hearty and patriotic, was at best never anything else than playing at soldiering.* The members of the various corps were only civilians in uniform. Discipline was very imperfect, and at any fancied affront a man gave in his musket and walked off. The colonel in command of one of the London corps, one day losing his temper on parade, struck a member of the corps with the flat of his sword. Such was the general indignation, that the greater number of both officers and men at once sent in their resignations, and the corps was broken up. Evidently no solid reliance could be placed on a force so ill governed and feebly held together.

At the same time the Government did not openly avow that they intended the Local Militia to supersede the volunteers, for so long as the number of volunteers and yeomanry of any county amounted to the quota fixed for the Local Militia, no ballot would be put in force; but as soon as any deficiency existed, the difference would be at once obtained by establishing Local Militia. But they gave permission to existing volunteer corps to transfer their services in a body to the Local Militia, and they relied on the supposition

"We are glad to insert the above to prevent the recurrence of further mischief."



^{*} We hope the following, narrated in the "Records of the Bedford Militia," does not represent the general standard of proficiency in the use of arms in 1804: "A newly raised volunteer corps, east of the metropolis, met to fire for the first time, when one incautious rear-rank man loaded his musket with four successive cartridges which had not exploded; but having loaded with a fifth cartridge, the gun burst, whereby one of the front rank had his skull fractured in a fearful manner, and was taken to London Hospital with the hope of his recovery. Another private was severely wounded on the side of the head and shoulder.

that it would be largely taken advantage of, which turned out to be 1808. correct. The expense of their maintenance was beginning to fall heavily on the volunteers themselves, and the Government intimated that the assistance they had hitherto granted would be almost entirely withdrawn; in consequence, the volunteers of nearly every county transferred their services to the Local Militia, and regiments were formed strictly under the articles of war.

In Worcestershire five regiments were formed in this manner:—

The Worcester Local Militia (10 companies). Establishment 700 men. Head-quarters—Worcester.

Colonel—Ferdinando Smith.*

North Worcestershire Local Militia (10 companies). Establishment 700 men. Head-quarters—Bromsgrove.

Colonel-Richard Williams.

East Worcestershire Local Militia (10 companies). Establishment 600 men. Head-quarters—Evesham.

Colonel-Major-General Jeffery Amhurst.

West Worcestershire Local Militia (8 companies). Establishment 600 men. Head-quarters—Worcester.

Colonel-Thomas, Lord Foley.†

South Worcestershire Local Militia (10 companies). Establishment 700 men. Head-quarters—Upton-on-Severn.

Colonel—Hon. W. B. Lygon.‡

The new regiments, with the exception of the Worcester Regiment, which at one time showed symptoms of insubordination

- Colonel Ferdinando Smith, of Halesowen Grange, co. Salop, was the eldest son of Ferdinando Dudley Smith, of Halesowen Grange, by Elizabeth Lyttelton, of King's Norton. He was born March 2, 1779. Married first, in 1802, Eloisa, daughter of General Knudson; secondly, in 1830, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Michael Grazebrook, Esq., of Andnam, co. Stafford. He was a J.P. and D.L. for his county, and late Captain Worcestershire Regular Militia.
- † Colonel Thomas, 3rd Lord Foley, was the eldest son of the 2nd Lord Foley, by Henrietta, daughter of 2nd Earl of Harrington. Born December 22, 1780. Married, 1806, Lady Cecilia Olivia Geraldine Fitzgerald, fifth daughter of the 2nd Duke of Leinster, by whom he had eight children. He was lord-lieutenant of the county of Worcester from 1831 till his death in 1833, and for some time captain of the body-guard of Gentlemen-at-Arms. Like other officers who have served in the Worcestershire Militia, he was for two or three seasons, between 1810–14, Master of the Worcestershire Foxhounds.
- ‡ Colonel the Hon. William Beauchamp Lygon, afterwards 2nd Earl Beauchamp, was the eldest son of the 1st Earl, by Catherine, daughter of James Denn, Esq. He died unmarried on May 13, 1823, aged forty years.

1808,

with reference to stoppages for necessaries, accepted their altered conditions of service with a spirit honourable to themselves and the corps in which they had served.*

The services of the force were at first confined to the counties in which they were raised, but by an Act passed in 1813 they became liable to serve out of their own counties till 1815. In 1816 the ballot was suspended annually, and the Local Militia was allowed to die out.

To return to the Worcestershire Regular Militia. The regiment was still at Portsea Barracks, where it remained throughout the year. On July 1 a detachment, consisting of two sergeants, two corporals, one drummer, and twenty-five men, under the command of Lieutenant Cronin, was serving as marines on board a prisonship in the harbour, on which prisoners of war were confined.

We must turn our attention for a short time to the subject of queues, or pigtails, upon which so much attention was bestowed at this period that they were looked upon by officers and men with a mixture of veneration and horror. But upon July 20, 1808, appeared the following memorable order abolishing them for ever:—

"GENERAL ORDER.

"Horse Guards, July 20, 1808.

"The Commander-in-Chief directs it to be notified that, in consequence of the state of preparation for immediate service in which the whole army is at the present moment to be held, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to dispense with the use of *queues* until further orders.

"His Royal Highness desires the commanding officers of regiments will take care that the men's hair is cut close in their necks, in the neatest and most uniform manner, and that their heads are kept perfectly clean by combing, brushing, and frequently washing them. For the latter essential purpose it is His Majesty's

^{*} In June, 1811, the Worcester Local Militia rendered some service during the Burdett Riots at Worcester and Kidderminster.

pleasure that a small sponge shall hereafter be added to each man's 1808. regimental necessaries.

"By order of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief,

"HARRY CALVERT,

Adjutant-General."

Perhaps the officers would have preferred to retain these appendages. Certainly the old-fashioned officers would, as they looked upon them as the very insignia of loyalty to Church and State, and their abolition almost as bad as cutting away one of the strongest supports of the throne. The men were simply in ecstasies. To them it meant a certain release from many hours of toil, and escape from many future punishments. The execution of the above order was, therefore, carried out in a variety of ways, in most of which the men were able to express their joy. One regiment made a bonfire of all the men's pigtails; another buried them with solemnity; while a third, who were on board ship in Portsmouth Harbour, flung them all overboard, together with three cheers. On August 2 an order was issued leaving it to the option of Militia colonels to retain the men's pigtails if they wished; but it arrived too late, for in the majority of cases they were irretrievably gone.

On December 1 a detachment of the Worcestershire Militia, under the command of Lieutenant Henry Harrison, was quartered at Porchester, the remainder of the regiment remaining at Portsea Barracks.

The regiment remained at Portsea Barracks throughout the 1809.* winter and the greater portion of the year 1809.

On March 13 an Act (49 Geo. III. c. 4) was passed, directing that where the number of men exceeded three-fifths of the present establishment (or less than two-fifths of that in August, 1807) two-fifths were allowed to enlist into the regular army. Under its



[•] Officers of Grenadier and Light Companies of Infantry ordered to wear wings in addition to epaulets; also officers of Fusilier and Light Infantry regiments.—G.O., March 28, 1809.

1809. provisions 15,531 men volunteered from the Militia to the regular army,* of which number the Worcestershire Regiment contributed, in April, 220 men.

| | Corporals. | Privates. | Total Men. |
|---|------------|-----------|---------------|
| To 7th Royal Fusiliers , 34th Regiment | 4 3 | 132 67 | 136 70 |
| " 12th, 23rd, 24th, 41st, 43rd, 81st, and 95th Regiments | <u>o</u> | 14 | 14 |
| 1 | 7 | 213 | 220 |

Lieutenants E. Penrice, R. Daniel, and W. Payne in consequence obtained commissions as lieutenants in the 7th Fusiliers, and Lieutenant J. E. Mogridge a lieutenancy in the 34th Regiment.

In less than three months was fought the celebrated battle of Talavera—the bloodiest battle in the Peninsula—on which occasion "the greater part were raw men, so lately drafted from the Militia, that many of them still bore the number of their former regiments on their accourrements." †

In eighteen months the regiment gave six officers and 311 men to the 7th Royal Fusiliers—a favourite corps with the Worcestershire Militia, and, it is certain, as distinguished as any in the British service.†

On March 23 the regiment was inspected at Portsmouth by Major-General Arthur Whetham. Upwards of three-fourths of the privates were substitutes. The nationality was about the same as in 1807, for, with the exception of one Irish officer, nine Irish privates, and one foreigner, the regiment was purely English. In

- * Parliamentary Papers, 1810.
- † "History of the Peninsular War," by General Sir William Napier, vol. ii. p. 145.
- ‡ Most of these men, and no less than five of the officers, were present at Albuhera two years later (when the Royal Fusiliers immortalized themselves), and by their conduct on that occasion upheld the high character the volunteers from the Worcestershire Militia always bore throughout the Peninsular War. Of those who volunteered to the 34th Regiment their excellent conduct on all occasions was highly spoken of by Colonel Fenwick and the officers of that regiment. This was some small consolation to Colonel Newport and the officers of the Worcestershire Militia for the loss of their best men.



height more than half the regiment were above five feet seven 1809. inches.

On March 29 the regiment was ordered to be supplied with a new pair of colours.* No record of their presentation exists, but they were apparently the third set the regiment had received, the last having been presented in 1793. The king's, or royal, colour was the great Union, with the name of the regiment in the centre. The regimental, or county colour, as it was then usually called, was buff, with the arms of the city of Worcester in the centre, surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel. Underneath, on a scroll, was the name of the regiment, and in the right-hand lower corner of the colour the Irish harp, granted for service during the Rebellion.

It appears very probable that the facings of the regiment were changed from yellow to buff at this time. The colours were in the possession of the regiment until 1837.

In May the Militia was ordered to be increased (49 Geo. III. c. 53) by one-half the original quota, the men to be raised by beat of drum at a bounty of twelve guineas. After June 1, 1810, any deficiency was to be made up by the ballot, a fine of £40 being imposed on every parish for each man deficient.†

In June the 2nd Battalion, 8th Regiment, returned to England from Egypt, and on landing at Portsmouth their baggage and ammunition were placed on Point Beach. On June 24 one of the barrels of gunpowder caught fire from a spark, causing a frightful explosion. Many men, women, and children were blown to atoms, three houses were set fire to, and the windows of those near smashed. The barrel of powder being in a tier with several others, they became strewed over with the smoking fragments, which was the cause of considerable consternation lest they should also explode. Immediately the explosion became known, a company of the Worcestershire Militia marched to the spot, and, without the slightest hesitation, undertook, with the assistance of a few

^{* &}quot;Ordnance Warrants," 1809.

^{† &}quot;Commons Journals," vol. lxix. p. 636.

1809. sailors, the dangerous duty of clearing the burning fragments from the other barrels.* The bravery and coolness displayed by these men was very creditable to the regiment, and afforded the greatest satisfaction to Colonel Newport.

On September 18 the regiment, consisting of ten companies, proceeded from Portsea Barracks to Southsea Common, where it was encamped. On October 10 it was inspected at the camp by Major-General Arthur Whetham.

By order of Major-General Whetham, the Worcestershire Militia returned to Portsea Barracks from Southsea Common Camp on October 23.

On October 25 George III. entered upon the fiftieth year of his reign, and a public jubilee was celebrated throughout the country in honour of the event. A feu de joie was fired by all the troops in Portsmouth Garrison. A free pardon was offered to all deserters surrendering within a month, of which act of grace one deserter from the Worcestershire Militia took advantage; and a general amnesty granted to all military prisoners.

In October permission was granted to the officer commanding the 2nd Battalion 36th Regiment, then quartered at Worcester, to use the guard-room and Black Hole of the Militia Depôt till it should be required by the Militia.†

1810. The Worcestershire Militia remained at Portsea Barracks for the first five months of this year.

By a general order of February 9, field-officers were ordered to wear an epaulet on each shoulder; a colonel having a crown and a star on the strap, a lieutenant-colonel a crown, and the major a star. Captains and subalterns, including the quartermaster, to wear an epaulet on the right shoulder only. Officers of flank companies to wear a wing on each shoulder, with a grenade thereon for Grenadiers, and a bugle for light infantry. Paymasters and surgeons were the regimental coat, but without epaulets or sash, and with a black waist-belt for the sword under the coat.



^{*} Morning Chronicle, June 27, 1809.

^{† &}quot;Lieutenancy Minute-Book."

The band of the regiment was at this period in a state of 1810. great efficiency, and much admired. It consisted of about twenty performers, under the leadership of Mr. Charles Quinton. The drums used in the fife-and-drum band, which had up to this year been of brass, with the arms of the city painted on them, were made of wood, the front being painted buff, with some device upon it.

On April 23 the regiment was inspected at Portsmouth by Major-General Arthur Whetham. Of the nationality, three of the officers and eight of the men were Irish, the remainder being English. The height of the men was good, more than one-half of the regiment being above five feet seven inches. But the regiment, like all others, was considerably below its new establishment, though up to that fixed in 1802. The pressure for men was very great, and it is said * that £60 was paid at Plymouth this year for a substitute for the Militia; that one man went on condition of receiving 1s. per diem during the war, and another sold himself for 7s. 3d. per lb. of his weight!

By order of Major-General Whetham, the regiment, consisting of ten companies, moved on May 26 from Portsea Barracks to Four House Barracks, in St. Nicholas' Street, Portsmouth.

On September 25 Major-General Arthur Whetham again inspected the regiment at Portsmouth.

On October 8 the regiment marched from Four House Barracks, Portsmouth, to Porchester, where it remained throughout the winter, doing duty over the prisoners of war confined in the castle.

The Worcestershire Militia remained at Porchester for the first 1811. half of the year 1811.

On April 4 the regiment was inspected by Major-General Arthur Whetham. More than half of the regiment was above five feet seven inches in height. In age, 17 were above forty, 322 between twenty-five and forty, the remaining 413 being between eighteen and twenty-five. There were three Irish officers and six privates; the rest were Englishmen.

* Annual Register, 1810.

On April 11 an Act (51 Geo. III. c. 20) was passed, by which the Militia was again reduced to the original quota by volunteering into the regular army, and was called upon to furnish 6856 men annually, the number in any one county not to exceed one-seventh of the quota. The 6856 men so transferred to the regular army annually were to be replaced by supernumeraries raised by voluntary enlistment at a bounty of ten guineas.

Volunteering for the army commenced on May 23, and lasted until May 30, the men receiving a bounty of fourteen guineas for unlimited and ten guineas for limited service (reduced in July to ten guineas for unlimited and six guineas for seven years' service), and their clothing for the current year. The number to be supplied by the Worcestershire Regiment was eighty-eight men, and these volunteered at once to the following regiments:—

| | Corporals. | Drummers, | Privates. | Total Men. |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|
| To 7th Fusiliers , 29th Foot , 37th Foot , 41st Foot , 43rd Light Infantry , 44th Foot , 67th Foot , 73rd Foot , 81st Foot , 82nd Foot | 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 12 4 2 9 1 25 14 5 | 14 4 2 9 1 25 14 5 |
| | 2 | I | 85 | 88 |

In May an attempt to escape was made by a number of French prisoners confined in Porchester Castle, then in charge of the Worcestershire Militia. Six did manage to scale the wall, but by the prompt measures taken by Captain J. W. Long three were captured in the act, the other three being shortly afterwards retaken.

At this period there were about 47,600 French prisoners in England, while 10,300 English languished in the prisons of France.* Those on parole were often described as accomplished, amusing, and

^{*} See Chambers's Journal, 1875, No. 607.

orderly in their behaviour, but for the most part devoid of any sense 1811. of honour. A report laid before the House of Commons showed that in three years nearly seven hundred French officers and other persons broke their parole, five of whom were generals; but during the whole war only one Englishman broke his parole in France, and that one a very young midshipman in the navy. In the condition of those prisoners who patiently kept their parole in the country towns in England, where they were stationed in parties of from one hundred to two hundred, there was nothing offensive to the feelings; but what was truly revolting to every sense of propriety was the spectacle of vast groups of prisoners—ten thousand at Norman Cross, thousands at Dartmoor, and so on—confined like wild beasts for years within palisaded enclosures, and in a state of that utter idleness which led to criminal acts, as it were, to relieve the tedium of their dismal incarceration.

On May 18, the regiment, together with all the troops in garrison, was present at the funeral of Count Aimable Rufin, French general of division, who died on board the *Gorgon* of wounds received at the battle of Barrossa, where he was taken prisoner, and curiously enough, his life saved by a former Worcestershire Militia officer, Captain Crosse. He was buried with great ceremony, according to the Roman Catholic faith.

In consequence of orders received from General Whetham, the regiment, consisting of ten companies, left Porchester for Weymouth, in two divisions, on June 28 and 29, arriving at Weymouth on July 2 and 3. The regiment remained at Weymouth till July 30 and 31, when it proceeded to Wells, Somerton, and Ilchester, arriving on August 2 and 4. It remained in these quarters till August 26, when it left for Bristol, where the companies from Wells arrived the same day, and those quartered at Somerton and Ilchester on the day following, August 27.

On July 28 a circular, dated July 27, was received from the Horse Guards, offering increased pay to the officers, and a bounty of two guineas to every non-commissioned officer and private who

1811. should volunteer to serve in Ireland under the Interchange Act.

The circular concludes thus:—" His Royal Highness has therefore commanded me to express his entire reliance that the confidence which he has thus reposed in the energy and patriotism of the Militia will not be found to have been in any degree misplaced, and that they will most readily avail themselves of this opportunity of extending the field on which their services are henceforth to be displayed, and of rendering themselves to the United Kingdom, what they have so long been to Great Britain, a never-failing resource on every occasion of difficulty and danger."

The Interchange Act (51 Geo. III. c. 118) was passed on July 1, to enable the British Militia to serve in Ireland and the Irish Militia in England. Not more than one-fourth of the former or one-third of the latter were to serve at the same time, and no regiment for a longer period than two years in succession.*

The circular having been read on parade, the whole regiment, except one officer and eight men, at once volunteered to extend their service to Ireland.

A detachment, consisting of Captain Gorle's and Captain Cox's companies, which left Bristol on August 29, was quartered at Milford from September 7 to October 10, when, on being relieved by the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, it returned to Bristol, arriving on October 19.†

In September the Worcestershire Militia was reduced from ten to eight companies, in accordance with the 51 Geo. III. c. 20.

On October 28 the regiment was inspected on Durdham Down, near Bristol, by Major-General John Hope, commanding the Severn District, who expressed to the men on parade "the feelings of pleasure which he experienced in observing the veteran accuracy which they exhibited in every respect." His confidential inspection



^{*} These regulations were abolished by the 54 Geo. III. c. 10, passed December, 1813, which allowed the Militia to volunteer to serve anywhere in the United Kingdom, without limit as to time.

^{† &}quot;Regimental Pay Lists," 1811.

[†] Berrow's Worcester Journal, November 7, 1811.

report reflects the very highest credit on the colonel and all ranks 1811. of the regiment. In it he reports their "uncommon fine appearance," and adds, "I have great pleasure in reporting that I have seen few regiments equal to the Worcestershire in all points of drill and discipline." He also reported the "band of music remarkably fine," but rather exceeding the number allowed by the regulations.

In December of this year a regimental school was established. Corporal Thomas Woodall was sent to Chelsea Hospital for a course of instruction, at the termination of which he was appointed sergeant-schoolmaster to the regiment, the Government granting an allowance of £10 a year for the supply of stationery.

During the winter of 1811-12 the regiment remained at Bristol, 1812. and consisted of eight companies, Captain Josiah Patrick being in command of the Grenadiers, and Captain Cox of the Light Company.

In pursuance of orders from the War Office, the regiment left Bristol on March 25 and 26, in two divisions, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Deerhurst and Major Bund respectively, and arrived at Portsmouth and Portsea Barracks on March 31 and April 1; upon which a local paper * writes thus:—

"On Wednesday and Thursday last, the Worcestershire and Denbigh Regiments of Militia, which had been some time quartered in this city, and where the gentlemanlike and orderly conduct, both of officers and men, had gained them the approbation of every class of inhabitants, marched from hence to Portsmouth."

On December 17, 1811, a private soldier of the Worcestershire Militia was sentenced to receive "500 lashes with cat-o'-ninetails on his bare back" for theft at his quarters at Bristol, and early in 1812 another man, for disobedience of orders, was sentenced to receive 400 lashes. The discipline of the army in these days appears to have been enforced with what now seems extraordinary and brutal severity.

^{*} Bristol Journal, March, 1812.

1812. Five hundred or even 1000 lashes were often inflicted for the most trivial offences. Being once or twice drunk, or habitually dirty, would invariably bring upon a soldier 150 lashes. A thousand lashes appears to have been the utmost that it was possible to inflict without destroying life, because a few years previous a soldier was sentenced to receive 1500 lashes for striking his superior officer, but the punishment was reduced to 1000 lashes, on the ground that life could not sustain the infliction of a higher number.

On March 25 of this year a general order forbade a regimental court martial to award more than 300 lashes, but even that number severely administered was more than sufficient to destroy life.

Few persons of the present day appear to have the slightest knowledge of the gross barbarity and cruelty of flogging. were frequently crippled and disabled for life from its effects, while it was no uncommon occurrence for officers and men to be carried out sick and in a fainting state from the square where such punishments had been inflicted. The prisoner was generally fastened to crossed halberts, and the punishment inflicted, in the presence of the whole regiment, by a drummer under the superintendence of the drum-major; and if the drummer was unfortunate enough, from a feeling of sympathy or humanity towards a fellow-being, or from being unnerved, to be unable to strike with sufficient vigour, the drum-major would keep him to his duty by continually beating him with his cane, and has been known to strike him to the ground. Yet this revolting practice, which was scarcely ever known to have reformed a bad character, and would have disgraced a nation of savages, was not abolished in the British army till a recent date.

Flogging was almost the only punishment inflicted for many years. For desertion, a soldier, in addition, was ordered "to be marked with the letter D, such letter not to be less than half an inch long, and to be marked upon the skin with some ink or gunpowder, or other preparation, so as to be visible and conspicuous and not liable to be obliterated." Another punishment common at this time was to sentence a prisoner to be transferred to some

regiment serving on an unhealthy station. A private in the Worces-1812. tershire Militia was sentenced this year, and one in the following year, "to be transferred to the Royal West India Rangers."

On April 18 the Worcestershire Militia were inspected by Lieutenant-General Thomas Whetham on Southsea Common. Upwards of three-fourths of the men serving were substitutes; nearly two-thirds were five feet seven inches and upwards in height.

On April 28 two of the companies quartered at Portsea Castle joined the regiment at the Colwert Garden Barracks, Portsmouth. On May 12 the other company proceeded to Southsea Castle from Portsea Barracks. At this time a detachment of the regiment, consisting of ten sergeants, ten corporals, five drummers, and 176 privates, with the following officers, Lieutenants C. K. Rudge, C. B. Eastwood, J. Atcherley, and Ensigns S. Galindo and E. Sweetman, were serving as marines on board H.M.'s ships lying in Portsmouth Harbour, upon which prisoners of war were confined.* Although the Militia could not be ordered to cross the sea even to Ireland, it appears they were bound to serve as marines on vessels lying in the harbours of the kingdom.*

Volunteering to the regular army, under the 51 Geo. III. c. 20, passed in 1811, commenced again in May. The number to be supplied by the regiment was eighty-eight, all of which volunteered at once to the following regiments:—

| | | | | | | Men. |
|---------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 3rd Foot Gua | rds | ••• | .,. | , | | 5 |
| 6th Foot | | | ••• | | | 2 |
| 7th Fusiliers | | | | | | 2 |
| 12th Foot | | | ••• | ••• | ••• | I 2 |
| 16th Foot | | | | ••• | | 2 |
| 29th Foot | | | | ••• | | 1 |
| 34th Foot | | ••• | | , | ••• | 3 |
| 44th Foot | • • • | ••• | | ••• | ••• | 19 |
| 50th Foot | • • • | | ••• | | | 13 |
| 56th Foot | | | | | | 11 |
| | | | | | | |

^{* &}quot;Monthly Returns," 1812.

[†] Clode's "Military Forces of the Crown," vol. i. p. 300.

| 1812 * | | | | | | Men. |
|--------|------------|-------|-------|-----|-------|--------|
| 1812.* | 62nd Foot | • • • | | | | 4 |
| | 73rd Foot | ••• | | ••• | | 10 |
| | 82nd Foot | ••• | ••• | ••• | • • • | I |
| | 103rd Foot | ••• | • • • | ••• | ••• | 3 |
| | | | | | | _ |
| | | Total | • | | | 88 |

On September 8 the Worcestershire Militia was again inspected at Portsmouth by Lieutenant-General Thomas Whetham.

A Horse Guards circular, dated November 12, was read on parade, explaining to those men serving as substitutes, of which upwards of three-fourths of the regiment were composed, that they had no claim to discharge at present; their engagement being for five years, or such further time as the Militia shall remain embodied (if it should be drawn out within the five years).

In December the regiment was still at Colwert Garden Barracks, Portsmouth, with a detachment serving as marines on board prison-ships in the harbour.

1813† The Worcestershire Militia remained at Colwert Garden Barracks, Portsmouth, throughout this year. From January 25 to April 4 three companies, under the command of Captain J. W. Ward, were quartered at Fort Cumberland, a fortification situated at the mouth of Langstone Harbour, having secret communications, and mounting several pieces of cannon.

Volunteering to the regular army, under the 51 Geo. III. c. 20, passed in 1811, took place on March 31 and April 1, when the regiment contributed its full quota of eighty-eight men, including one sergeant and one corporal, to the following regiments:—

| | | | | Men. |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 2nd Foot Guards | | | ••• | 1 |
| 3rd Foot Guards | ••• | | | 8 |
| 7th Fusiliers | ••• | ••• | ••• | I |

[•] General Order, dated Horse Guards, July 1, 1812, directed that the clothing of the trumpeters and buglers of regiments was to be of the same colour as the privates; and cancelled the order of October 8, 1811.

[†] The rank of colour-sergeant was first created this year by G. O., July 6, 1813.

| | | | | | | Men. | 1813. |
|-----------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----------|
| 24th Foot | ••• | | ••• | ••• | ••• | 8 | <u>~~</u> |
| 34th Foot | | | | ••• | | 2 | |
| 39th Foot | | | | ••• | | 6 | |
| 44th Foot | ••• | ••• | | ••• | | 22 | |
| 73rd Foot | ••• | | | | | 38 | |
| 95th Foot | ••• | ••• | | | | 2 | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | Total | ••• | | ••• | | 88 | |

On May 9 the Worcestershire Militia were inspected at Portsmouth by Major-General George Porter, who stated, in his confidential report, that "the privates are a very fine body of men, have every appearance of health, are extremely well drilled, quiet, and well behaved." More than half the men were above twenty-five years of age, and, though not very tall, were of very even size. There were only twenty-three ballotted men in the regiment, nearly all, with the exception of a few volunteers, being substitutes. The band was also far superior to the majority of regiments, and consisted of twenty men, under Mr. Quinton the bandmaster, being twelve more men than was allowed by regulation.

The uniform had been altered within the last few years. Light grey trousers and short gaiters of the same pattern had superseded white breeches and black cloth gaiters. The facings of the regiment were buff,* the collars and cuffs, both of the coatee and great-coat, being of that colour. The braid on the front of the men's coats was placed in rows of two, being in colour a mixed worm of red, buff, blue, and yellow. The sergeants' braid was plain white, and the drummers the same colours as the privates, but arranged differently, and broader.

On May 19 Lieutenant-General Thomas Whetham, lieutenant-governor of the garrison, died at Portsmouth. He was buried with military honours, every regiment in the garrison attending.



^{*} The tough leather, of which the buff coats (much used in the sixteenth century because of their capability of defence against sword-cuts) were made, was prepared from the skin of the buffalo; and as it was of a tawny hue, the word buff came to denote a colour."—Scott's "British Army," vol. ii. p. 445.

1813. A circular dated Whitehall, July 8, stated that by an Act (53) Geo. III. c. 81) passed on July 2, the Militia was to be increased, by raising supernumeraries by beat of drum, to the extent of one-half the original quota of 1802. One-seventh of the number to be allowed to enlist into the regular army. By a circular dated September 7, recruiting was to commence at once; and on August 1 the adjutant and permanent staff of the local Militia had been ordered to recruit for the regular Militia at a bounty of ten guineas. The establishment * of the Worcestershire Militia was by these means raised to 924 privates, but that number was never reached.

On October 29 the regiment was inspected at Portsmouth by Major-General Henry Conran, who reported very highly of it. It still remained at the Colwert Garden Barracks, but a detachment was serving as marines on prison ships in the harbour. At this period no less than nine thousand prisoners of war were confined on board fourteen of H.M. ships in Portsmouth Harbour alone.

At the end of this year, when Europe was making a supreme effort to complete the ruin of Napoleon, England proposed to co-operate in the general movement by sending over a large army, comprising some thirty thousand Militia infantry, who were to serve as Militia with their own officers under the Duke of Wellington.

In November an Act (54 Geo. III. c. 1) was passed to enable men to volunteer from the Militia to the regular army, and to enable the Militia to serve abroad as Militia.

Under sections 1 and 2, the Militia was to be called upon to supply 30,000 men to "serve as Militia in any part of Europe during the remainder of the war, and until the expiration of six months after the termination thereof," but the strength of no regiment was to be reduced below one-fourth. The officers would be entitled to half-pay, and to the men a substantial bounty would be offered. The Crown was also authorized under these sections to form the Militia into Provisional Battalions, not only officered by

^{*} For establishment at this period, see Appendix.

their own officers, but the commands given to field officers of Militia, 1918. provided they had volunteered for extended service; all officers being entitled to half-pay.

The first of these two proposals was never carried into effect; but three strong provisional battalions were formed and proceeded to the Peninsula in the following year. The number of men of the Worcestershire Militia who volunteered for this extended service as Militia, and were incorporated in the provisional battalions,* was—

| Sergeant. | Corporal | s. | Privates. | Total. |
|-----------|----------|----|-----------|---------|
| I | 7 | | 129 | 137 |

Under section 12 of the Act, the Militia were invited to volunteer into the regular army, at a bounty of ten guineas to each man, except in the Royal Waggon Train, for which the bounty was different. For every company of one hundred men, commissions in the regular army would be given to a captain, lieutenant, and an ensign; or if less than one hundred volunteered, for fifty men a captain's, thirty men a lieutenant's, and twenty men an ensign's commission would be given. The rank of the officers to be temporary, and after nine months permanent; all officers being entitled to half-pay.

In November and December the following volunteers were supplied to the regular army, under these conditions:—

| | | | | | | Men. |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-----|-------|------|
| 1st Foot Guar 2nd Foot Gua | | | | | | |
| | | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | 30 |
| 3rd Foot Gua | rds) | | | | | |
| 24th Foot | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | 10 |
| 39th Foot | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | • • • | 9 |
| 43rd Light In | fantry | ••• | ••• | ••• | • • • | I |
| 77th Foot | • • • | • • • | ••• | ••• | ••• | 54 |
| 83rd Foot | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | I |
| 95th Foot | • • • | ••• | • • • | | • • • | I |
| Royal Waggo | n Train | | | ••• | ••• | 19 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total | • • • | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | 125 |

^{*} An account of the composition, services, etc., of these battalions is fully given in the next chapter.



The following officers of the regiment also volunteered their services:—

OFFICERS WHO HAVE VOLUNTEERED TO EXTEND THEIR SERVICE.

| Colonel J. W. Newport | | ••• | | Any service without limit. |
|-------------------------|------|-----------|-------|----------------------------|
| Lieutenant-Colonel Visc | ount | Deerhurst | | Europe. |
| Captain John Cox | | • • • | | Line. |
| " Edward Young | e | ••• | | Europe. |
| Lieutenant C. K. Rudge | e | | | Europe. |
| " J. Atcherley | | ••• | | Europe. |
| " R. Gem | | • • • | | Line or Europe. |
| " T. Beale | | ••• | | Europe. |
| Ensign J. Spooner | | ••• | ••• | Line or Europe. |
| " G. C. Vernon | ••• | ••• | • • • | Line. |
| " J. Palmer | | ••• | ••• | Line. |
| " E. Hobro | | | ••• | Europe. |

Of these officers, Captain Cox was appointed captain 77th Regiment; Lieutenant Gem, lieutenant in the Royal Waggon Train; and Ensign Spooner, ensign 24th Regiment; and Lieutenants Atcherley, Rudge, Beale, and Ensign Hobro obtained commissions in the 1st Provisional Battalion of Militia.

In consequence of these measures the Worcestershire Militia was reduced to little more than 300 men. We will leave the regiment quartered at Colwert Barracks, Portsmouth, and turn for a time to the provisional battalions now in course of formation.

CHAPTER VII.

Formation of provisional battalions of Militia, 1814—Detachment from regiment joins 1st Provisional Battalion—Services of the Militia Brigade in the south of France.

The proposal of the Government to reinforce the Peninsula army 1814 with 30,000 Militia infantry was, as already stated, abandoned, but advantage was taken of the Act of Parliament to send out to the Duke of Wellington a brigade composed of three strong provisional battalions of Militia. The brigade was commanded by Major-General Sir Henry Bayly, G.C.H., late Coldstream Guards, and composed entirely of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Militia.

The 1st Battalion was commanded by Colonel the Marquis of Buckingham, Royal Bucks Militia, whose regiment composed nearly half the battalion; the 2nd Battalion by Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Bayly, Royal West Middlesex Militia; and the 3rd Battalion by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., Royal Denbigh Militia, both of whose regiments formed a considerable portion of the battalions.

The 1st Battalion was organized at Haslar Barracks, the 2nd Battalion at Chelmsford, and the 3rd Battalion at Winchester Barracks; the uniform of all three being nearly alike—red, with blue facings and white braid.

The detachment from the Worcestershire Militia, consisting of Lieutenants James Atcherley, Charles King Rudge, and Thomas Beale, and Ensign Edward Hobro, and one sergeant, seven corporals, and 125 privates, joined the 1st Provisional Battalion on February 13 at Haslar. The Royal Bucks men were already there, and formed

1814. the nucleus of the battalion; but the detachments from the other regiments composing the battalion—Northampton, Wiltshire, and a small party from the 1st and 2nd Surrey combined—joined a little later. The total strength of the 1st Provisional Battalion, exclusive of officers, was 23 sergeants, 23 corporals, 14 drummers, and 909 privates.

The positive point of destination of the Militia Brigade was for some time very uncertain. They first received orders for the Peninsula, then Bergen-op-Zoom, and finally for the south of France. The three battalions embarked at Portsmouth about March 14, in the transports *Camden*, *Cornwallis*, and *Dartmouth*, convoyed by the frigate *Hyperion*.

After some slight adventures, such as the *Hyperion* running on the rocks close to the Needles, and a very stormy passage through the Bay of Biscay in a fearful thunderstorm, the fleet arrived safely off the mouth of Garonne early in April, and three or four days later sailed up the river as far as the village of Royan. A great disappointment awaited the brigade here, as it was reported that hostilities had ceased; indeed, it was afterwards said that a countermand had arrived at the Isle of Wight the day after the fleet had sailed.

One of the officers describes Royan as "a poor unconnected hamlet, the habitations truly a *l'Irlandoise*, and the inhabitants chiefly *douaniers*, yet they had among them some of the prettiest black-eyed brunettes which e'er had met an Englishman's view; but exhalatory fumes of garlick which escaped their rosy lips had such an effect on our olfactories as to form a barrier against a closer acquaintance. Upon the whole we were civilly received, and such articles as we required were sold at a reasonable rate. A whole sheep was purchased for about eighteenpence; but then, it was the size of an Angola cat."

The first boats that attempted to land the Militia on the French coast, at a village nearly opposite Blaye, were fired upon by the French soldiers. Fortunately no casualties occurred, but the officers

had great difficulty in restraining their men from returning the fire. 1814. Colonel Bayly commanding the 2nd Battalion, accompanied by Captain William Brew, the adjutant, landed immediately and remonstrated with the French commandant, who apologized, and assured them that the affair had arisen from a misconception of his orders.

While anchored off Blaye, the fleet was visited by several French families, who were hospitably entertained by the officers, and who, no doubt, were as glad of the close of the long, cruel, and sanguinary war as the militiamen were mortified at the loss of the chance of distinguishing themselves on the field of battle. As it was, only the barren honour remained to them of being the first troops that directly invaded France from the sea since the commencement of the war, all the others having entered that country from the neighbouring countries on the Continent; and of having formed part of the first British force to invade France since Henry V.'s campaign of Agincourt.

After a stay of two or three days off Blaye the troops were piloted to Paulliac, where all disembarked; and the Militia Brigade marched through Bordeaux for Toulouse, where they unfortunately arrived too late to take part in the battle, though the ground was said to have been marked out for them, and the guns engaged could easily be heard; but the splendid appearance of the men did not Colonel Chatterton, speaking in the House of escape notice. Commons on the Militia Bill in 1852, says, "I shall never forget the splendid appearance a brigade of Militia made, composed of the Royal Bucks and other regiments, marching through Bordeaux en route for Toulouse, just at the close of the last war, full of life, vigour, and loyalty, headed by the late Duke of Buckingham and Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn; and I can assure you a universal regret pervaded the army that these regiments arrived too late to be blooded (to use a soldier's parlance) at that glorious, hard-fought, and crowning victory of Toulouse, where they would doubtless have proved that the Militia, acting together, would have equalled the regular army in bravery and in discipline."

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After this the 1st Battalion, containing the contingent from the Worcestershire Militia, was quartered at Bordeaux and its vicinity, under Colonel the Marquis of Buckingham; the 3rd Battalion, under Colonel Sir Watkin Wynn, was in close proximity; while the 2nd Battalion, under Colonel Edward Bayly, brother to the general, remained at Paulliac. The men were lodged in barns, and the officers quartered on the inhabitants, who treated them with great courtesy. The general commanding the brigade, Sir Henry Bayly, G.C.H., with his brigade-major and aide-de-camp, were at Soissan, about twelve miles from Paulliac.

The brigade was placed in Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie's division of the Duke of Wellington's army. Lord Dalhousie inspected the three regiments shortly afterwards, and expressed himself highly pleased with the accession of so well-disciplined and fine a body of men to strengthen his division, and added that their colonels deserved their country's warmest thanks.

An amusing incident occurred in connection with this review. The men, being in heavy marching order, and unused to a march of thirty miles through a loose sandy soil under a burning sun, and without provisions, became somewhat exhausted; but, fortunately for the 2nd Battalion, they met on their return a cart laden with a pipe of wine, which the thirsty militiamen looked longingly at; and no doubt, being in an enemy's country, many from necessity might have considered it "lawful plunder." However, there was not the least occasion even to hold a parley on the subject, much less to storm the outworks, for the Frenchman immediately offered the wine to the men, giving them to understand it was a present from Monsieur le Maire de St. Julien. It was imagined there must be some mistake, but the man insisted, on his honour as a Frenchman, it was correct. The cask was broached, and proved to be most excellent Château Margeaux. Gratitude was expressed towards Monsieur le Maire by quaffing his health with the sincerest cordiality for so singular a proof of generosity and seasonable relief. The men participated, for buckets and glasses were provided with the wine, each having a tumbler of it as they passed in file. On 1814. the 2nd Battalion reaching quarters, Colonel Bayly despatched his adjutant to return the most sincere thanks of his officers and men for the high mark of friendly attention which the mayor had so generously afforded them; but gratitude disappeared as fast as the wine had when the colonel received a letter of remonstrance from Lord Buckingham, wishing to be informed by whose authority the 2nd Battalion had intercepted and drunk a freight of claret, which he had ordered for his own men of the 1st Battalion. On the explanation being given, Lord Buckingham heartily enjoyed the joke, but the officers of the 2nd Battalion had to pay for it.

The three battalions shortly afterwards marched to Soissan, Château Margeaux, Cantenac, etc., and they were in hopes that they would form part of the Paris army of occupation; for there were two columns of allies marching on the French capital, one by the valley of the Seine, and another by the valley of the Marne.

The Militia Brigade did not, however, form part of the army of occupation of Paris, nor did they share in any of the hard-fought battles that led to that last scene in what was thought to be the closing one of Napoleon, for a despatch, received one night towards the end of May by Sir Henry Bayly, ordered his brigade to commence the march to the coast on the following morning.

On May 26 Lord Buckingham issued a farewell order to the 1st Battalion from Bordeaux, which was read on three successive parades. To each non-commissioned officer he gave half a crown, and to each private one shilling, "to drink the king and their comrades' healths."

The transports conveying the 1st Provisional Battalion left Bordeaux on June 6, under the convoy of the *Thais* (twenty guns) and the *Tigress* (sixteen guns), the sick and wounded from the British army being on board the frigates; the 2nd Battalion was conveyed to England in the men-of-war frigates *Clarence* and *Zealous*. The men of the 1st Provisional Battalion, to which the Worcestershire detachment belonged, were disembarked at Plymouth and Plymouth

1814 Dock on June 15, and at Portsmouth and Hilsea on June 17 and 18.

Louis XVIII., the new King of France, out of regard for Lord Buckingham, to whom he was personally attached, and also out of gratitude for the services of the Militia Brigade, offered the order of Le Lis, first to the officers of the Royal Bucks, and subsequently to all the officers of the brigade, but it was declined.

The colours carried by the 1st Provisional Battalion in France are still preserved in the private chapel at Stowe, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. The first, or king's colour, is the union flag; and the second, or regimental colour, dark blue, with a small union in the upper canton. In the centre of the colour are the words "1st Provisional Battalion," surrounded by a wreath of roses. The colours hang within the rails of the communion table; and, as a tribute due to the officers and men composing the battalion under his command, the late Duke of Buckingham placed on one side of the door of the gallery the following inscription, on a marble tablet:—

"The colours which hang in this Chapel belonged to the First Provisional Battalion of Militia, composed entirely of volunteers from the English Militia.

"This regiment, under the command of Richard Marquess of Buckingham, joined the British army in France, under Arthur Marquess of Wellington, in the year MDCCCXIV.

"In remembrance of the officers and men who accompanied him upon this service, and assisted in setting an example to their countrymen, Richard Marquess of Buckingham has preserved these colours, which he recommends to the care of his descendants."

On the other side of the door, on a corresponding marble tablet, are inscribed the names of the officers and staff of the regiment, together with a return of the quotas of the different regiments of Militia which formed the battalion.

The king's colour of the 2nd Provisional Battalion was the Union. The regimental colour was garter-blue, with the Union in

the upper canton. In the centre are the crown and arms of 1814. Middlesex (three swords on a red ground), encircled by the words II^d Provisional Battalion of Militia, the whole surrounded by a wreath of roses, shamrocks, and thistles. They were in the possession of the Royal West Middlesex (afterwards 2nd Middlesex or Edmonton Rifles) Militia until June 21, 1875, when they were deposited with some ceremony in the parish church of Barnet, Middlesex, and now hang in the chapel of that church.

The king's colour of the 3rd Provisional Battalion was the Union. The regimental colour was blue, with the Union in the upper canton. In the centre was the name of the regiment, surrounded by a wreath; and underneath, on a scroll, the motto, "Pro aris et Focis." They were presented to the battalion in an animated speech by Sir Watkin Wynn, at Winchester Barracks, in March, 1814. Their fate is unknown.

The 1st Provisional Battalion was broken up on its disembarkation in June, 1814, and Lieutenants Atcherley, Rudge, and Beale, Ensign Hobro, and the detachment of non-commissioned officers and men rejoined the Worcestershire Militia at Bristol, at the end of June, being paid by the Provisional Battalion up to June 24.

It is to be hoped that some day the services* of this Militia Brigade, which will compare more than favourably with those of the Militia regiments garrisoning the Mediterranean during the Crimean War, and which are commemorated on their colours, may be recognized by the regiments composing it being permitted to bear on their colours the words "South of France, 1814." The surviving officers and men were not even granted the Peninsula medal on its issue to the army in 1849.

[•] For much of the information I have been enabled to give in this chapter I am indebted to His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., to the *United Service Magazine*, 1830, and the "History of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia."

CHAPTER VIII.

1814-1816, EMBODIED.

1814. Regiment at Portsmouth—Marches to Bristol, and guards prisoners of war—Militia disembodied in consequence of peace—Thanks of H.R.H. Prince Regent, H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, and the Houses of Lords and Commons—Regiment marches to Worcester, and is disembodied.—1815. Napoleon's escape from Elba—Recommencement of war with France—Embodiment of Militia—Worcestershire regiment assembles at Bromsgrove—Battle of Waterloo—Regiment marches to Bristol—Embarks for Ireland—Quartered at Birr Barracks, King's County.—1816. Regiment marches from Birr to Roscrea, thence to Kilkenny, and embarks at Cork for Bristol—Disembodied at Worcester—Address of Colonel Newport—Services of the Militia generally—Decay of Local Militia.

Barracks, Portsmouth, but its strength had been much reduced by volunteering into the regular army and the absence of so many men in the 1st Provisional Battalion. A detachment consisting of two sergeants, two corporals, one drummer, and thirty-four privates, under the command of Captain G. C. Vernon, was serving as marines on board prison ships in the harbour. Until May there were always some men of the regiment employed in this manner, at first under the command of Ensign Dickinson, and subsequently Lieutenant J. Palmer.*

A circular of March 24 reduced the bounty to Militiamen volunteering to the regular army from sixteen guineas to twelve for unlimited service, and from twelve to eight guineas for limited service. This, coupled with the fact that only five months before it had supplied seven officers and 258 men to the line and provisional

* "Monthly Returns," 1814.



battalions, accounts for only six men of the regiment going when 1814. volunteering commenced again in April. Recruiting for the Militia by beat of drum was ordered to be discontinued by a circular of April 18.

On May 7 the regiment was inspected at Portsmouth by Major-General John Wilson.

On May 9 and 10 the regiment left Portsmouth, in two divisions, under Colonel Newport and Major Bund respectively, for Bristol, where they arrived on May 17 and 18, and took over the charge of the prisoners of war confined in the Stapleton Prison.

On June 1 a number of prisoners left Bristol for Gosport, escorted by a detachment of fifty-six men, under the command of Captain E. Younge. On June 13 Captain Vernon and fifty-three men proceeded to Exeter on a similar duty. On June 16 a detachment of the regiment, consisting of two sergeants, two corporals, one drummer, and forty-eight men, under the command of Lieutenant S. Galindo and Lieutenant J. Palmer, left Bristol for Exeter in charge of a large number of American prisoners of war.*

Paris capitulated on March 30. Buonaparte vacated his throne, and was sent to the island of Elba, and Louis XVIII. restored to the throne of his ancestors. A definite treaty of peace was subsequently signed at Paris, and the English Militia, excepting a few regiments, were ordered into their several counties to be disembodied, full instructions for which were contained in a War Office circular of June 16, which granted to all subalterns and surgeon's mates a gratuity equal to two months' pay; and to every non-commissioned officer and private not receiving a pension, a gratuity of fourteen days' pay, their clothing, and knapsacks. The circular also conveyed the Prince Regent's approbation of the services of the regiment.

The Militia received the thanks of the commander-in-chief for their services during the war in the following general order:—

* "Monthly Returns," 1814.



1814.

" Horse Guards, June 24, 1814.

"The Re-establishment of Peace having enabled His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, to direct the disembodying of the Militia Forces, the Commander-in-Chief, previous to their return to their respective counties, desires thus publicly to offer to them his best acknowledgments for the zeal and perseverance with which they have, during a long and eventful War, shared with the Regular Army in every military duty which has fallen within their province.

"From the gallant and patriotic spirit displayed by the Militia were now derived, at the most critical periods of the War, the means of reinforcing the disposable force of the country—a measure which most essentially contributed to its military renown, by placing the British Army foremost in those confederate bands which resisted the unbounded ambition and overwhelming power of the late Ruler of France, and by their bravery and discipline, under the direction of Divine Providence, rescued that country from tyranny and oppression, and restored to Europe the blessing of Peace.

"The Commander-in-Chief feels personally indebted to the Militia Forces for the ready and cheerful obedience with which they have at all times received his commands; and he requests that, with these heartfelt expressions of approbation, they will, collectively and individually, accept his warmest wishes for their welfare and happiness.

"FREDERICK,

"Commander-in-Chief."

Both Houses of Parliament also passed a vote of thanks to the Militia—the House of Lords on the 5th, and the House of Commons on the 6th July.*

The Worcestershire Militia remained embodied a little later than most regiments, in consequence of being ordered to continue on duty at the Stapleton Prison at Bristol, till all the prisoners of war

* See "Lords and Commons Journals," v. 49 and 69; and "Parliamentary Debates," v. 28.

confined there had embarked for France. This took some little time, 1814.* for the number of French prisoners who had to be sent home to their own country at this period amounted to 67,000, exclusive of some thousands of Dutch, Danes, Swiss, and Americans who had already been liberated.

At the end of June Lieutenants Atcherley, Rudge, Beale, and Ensign Hobro and the 133 non-commissioned officers and men who had been serving with the 1st Provisional Battalion of Militia in the south of France, rejoined the Worcestershire Militia at Bristol.

On July 28 and 29 the regiment left Bristol in two divisions for Worcester, arriving there on August 2, and meeting with a most hearty welcome. For some miles before reaching Worcester, crowds of people thronged the roads and escorted the regiment into the city.

On August 5 the non-commissioned officers and men were entertained at a dinner, and on the following day the Worcestershire, or 47th Regiment of Militia, was disembodied at Worcester, having, with the exception of a few months in 1802-3, done permanent duty for over twenty-one years. The establishment on being disembodied was one sergeant-major, twenty sergeants, twenty-one corporals, one drum-major and ten drummers, and 616 privates.

Previous to being disembodied, the following correspondence took place:—

"Colonel Newport and the officers of the Worcestershire Militia, considering the utensils and linen that remain belonging to their mess may be of service to the infirmary, beg leave to present them, with a donation of twenty guineas."

"The governors beg to return their best thanks to Colonel Newport and the officers of the Worcestershire Militia for their handsome and liberal donation.

"Worcester, Monday, August 8, 1814."



^{*} G.O., December 27, 1814: Assistant-surgeons to rank with lieutenants, and hospital assistants with ensigns. G.O., December 28, 1814, directed that the caps of light infantry or rifle regiments or companies were to have a bugle-horn, with the number of the regiment below it, instead of the brass plate worn by the rest of the infantry.

In consequence of Napoleon Buonaparte's escape from Elba into France, war with that country was renewed.

By a circular of April 25, recruiting for the Militia by beat of drum, which had been suspended since April, 1814, was to be commenced immediately, at a bounty of four guineas to each recruit, with a further guinea to purchase necessaries on being embodied.

Troops were pushed forward to the seat of war at once, but the English Infantry contained many recruits, and was also very largely supplemented by heavy drafts from the Militia, their presence distinctly pointed out by their knapsacks, which bore the inscriptions of their several counties, and by this circumstance and by their great numbers attracted particular notice on the occasion of the celebrated moonlight march from Brussels, which terminated in the great conflict of Waterloo.†

On June 16 a warrant was issued ordering the immediate embodiment of a portion of the Militia, including that of Worcestershire.

The Worcestershire Regiment accordingly assembled for permanent duty on July 10, at Bromsgrove, the assizes commencing at Worcester on that day preventing the regiment assembling in the city; but it moved there from Bromsgrove on July 13, on their termination. But the chief necessity for calling out the Militia no longer existed, for the pride of France had been humbled and her power for ever crushed by the ever-memorable battle of Waterloo, fought on June 18, the most glorious victory ever won by British arms. On that celebrated occasion "a large proportion of the British troops was composed of weak second and third battalions, made up of Militia and recruits who had never been under fire; the 3rd Guards and the 42nd Highlanders had near 800 militiamen in their ranks. The Guards actually fought in their Militia jackets." ‡



^{*} G.O., July 22, 1815: Arms of infantry ordered to be browned. G.O., August 10, 1815, introduced new shako with feather or tuft and broad crown for infantry.

[†] Broad Arrow, May 8, 1875.

^{‡ &}quot;A Voice from Waterloo," Cotton, p. 7.

To the fund for the relief of the sufferers at Waterloo, the 1815. non-commissioned officers and men of the Worcestershire Militia subscribed £26 11s. 6d., being one day's pay from each man.

On July 31 the regiment marched out of Worcester for Bristol, reached Sodbury, etc., on August 2, and proceeded to Bristol on August 9, on the termination of the assizes there. The regiment remained at Bristol until ordered, in the following month, to embark for Ireland. Greatly to its credit, only eight men of the Worcestershire Militia declined to volunteer to serve in that country, and they were attached to the West Middlesex Militia.

On October 2 the regiment embarked at Bristol on board transports, and reached Waterford after an unusually long passage, upon which the *Waterford Mirror* writes, "The Worcester Militia landed here from on board transports yesterday, and this morning proceeded on their march for Birr, King's County, under the command of Colonel Newport. They are the best-appointed and finest-looking English Militia Regiment we recollect to have seen landed at this port."

The regiment was quartered in the barracks at Birr, King's County, where it remained throughout the winter.

On October 25 a detachment of twenty-five men proceeded to Athlone, returning to Birr on the 27th.

On November 9 detachments, consisting of seventy-five and seventy-six men respectively, marched to Longford and Granard, where they remained for a week, and returned to head-quarters on November 23. A small party of twenty-five men had also been to Tullamore, King's County.

On December 19 an order was issued from Dublin Castle regulating the allowance to be granted to soldiers when escorting civil prisoners. Probably the detachments that proceeded to Athlone, Longford, Granard, and Tullamore, were engaged upon that duty.

Provisions appear to have been remarkably cheap in the neighbourhood of Birr Barracks in 1815. Observe the following items of

1815. a Christmas dinner of which thirty-three men of the light company and four women partook:—

| BILL OF FARE. | |
|---|--|
| Leg of Mutton, boiled. Roast Turkey. Roast Beef. Roast Goose | Potatoes. |
| Roast Turkey. Stewed Giblets. Pickled Pork. Roast Turkey. | Greens. |
| Roast Goose. Roast Saddle of Mutton. Roast Turkey. Roast Beef. Leg of Mutton, boiled. A Plain Pudding, one pound and a half in weight, for each man. | Turnips. |
| | Leg of Mutton, boiled. Roast Turkey. Roast Beef. Roast Goose. Roast Turkey. Stewed Giblets. Pickled Pork. Roast Turkey. Roast Goose. Roast Saddle of Mutton. Roast Turkey. Roast Beef. Leg of Mutton, boiled. A Plain Pudding, one pound and a half in |

The cost of this sumptuous entertainment is as astonishing as the fare, which was said to have cost each man but $10\frac{1}{4}d$.

1816. At the commencement of this year the head-quarters and about half the regiment were at Birr Barracks, and the remainder as follows:—

| | | | | | | Men. |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Maryborough | 1 | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | 85 |
| F erbane | ••• | ••• | ••• | •• | ••• | 32 |
| Horsleap | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | 32 |
| Ballinagore | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | 13 |
| Streamstown | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | 13 |

The depôt left at Worcester consisted of four sergeants, five corporals, three drummers, and thirteen privates, under the command of Captain C. K. Rudge.

On March 2 the head-quarters and companies quartered at Birr, King's County, were ordered to proceed to Roscrea, County

Tipperary, where they arrived on March 4, and relieved the 1816. Monaghan Militia.

On April 8, 9, and 10 the regiment left Roscrea in three divisions for Kilkenny, and arrived on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of the month. The detachments from Maryborough, Ferbane, and Horsleap joined head-quarters on April 12, 16, and 17, those from Ballinagore and Streamstown having already rejoined.

At the end of April the regiment received orders to return to England, all the Militia being about to be disembodied. It left Kilkenny in two divisions on April 22 and 23, arrived at Clogheen and Clonmell on April 24, embarked at Cork, and landed at Bristol on May 3.

On May 7 and 8 the regiment marched out of Bristol in two divisions, and arrived in Worcester on May 11 and 14.

On May 15 the Worcestershire Militia was finally disembodied at Worcester. The subalterns, who on being disembodied became entitled to half-pay, received also gratuities of two months' pay each.

Before the men were paid off, the following memorable address, by Colonel Newport, was read to each company, and speaks volumes for the state of the regiment at the time:—

"Soldiers,

"I should do you the greatest injustice if I permitted you to separate without previously expressing the high sense I entertain of you as a military body.

"Your soldier-like and becoming conduct has very justly produced both the admiration and esteem of all classes of people wherever you have been stationed, and fully entitles you to every encomium it is in my power to bestow.

"In taking my leave, which is a matter of the most poignant regret to me, I cannot forbear noticing a circumstance that redounds so much to your credit, and I believe to be unexampled in the annals of military service, which is that not a single punish-

1816. ment * has occurred since the period of your being called together
—to me a pleasing reflection indeed.

"To the officers, for their cordial co-operation in the exercise of the necessary functions imposed upon me in the high situation I have the honour to fill, I am infinitely indebted. Their gentlemanly deportment, with the unanimity by which their endeavours have been so universally influenced, has essentially contributed to place the regiment in the state of discipline in which it now stands, and for which I beg they will accept my best thanks.

"J. Newport,
"Colonel."

There are not wanting persons, at the present day, who affect to sneer at the bloodless services of Militia regiments. Others, too, do not hesitate to apply to the force Dryden's satire, "In peace a charge, in war a weak defence." But these persons display their ignorance not only of the constitution of the Militia, but of the services it has rendered to the country.

Are they aware that between the reorganization of the force in 1758 and the year 1816 it had been embodied and done permanent duty for no less a period than thirty-three years, and since the year 1793 for nearly twenty-three years continuously? Do they know that, in addition to quelling insurrections, riots, etc., and preserving the peace of the country generally, the Militia supplied to the regular army in time of war its best recruits; and that, between the year 1805 and 1814, no fewer than 111,000 men, or on an average 11,000 "as splendid and well-organized troops as ever trod the earth"† were annually transferred from its ranks to the regular army, exclusive of some hundreds of officers?

Have they read what was said by Lord Castlereagh, Secretary



[•] The word "punishment" in the army in these days meant, probably, flogging; but the circumstance is none the less remarkable, because it was almost the only mode of punishment then in vogue.

[†] Colonel J. Leach, C.B., in Naval and Military Gazette, June 14, 1853.

of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons in 1813? * 1813. "Without the Militia we could not have kept possession of Portugal, or have sent forces to co-operate in the deliverance of the Peninsula at large, and to take up that menacing position on the frontiers of France which our army now occupies. We should have been shut up within the bounds of our insular policy, and we could not have set that glorious example to other nations, or borne our share in the general exertions which have been made for the deliverance of Europe. Parliament ought always, therefore, to bear in recollection that it is to the Militia we owe the character we at present enjoy in military Europe, and that without the Militia we could not have shown that face which we have done in the Peninsula."

We know what the great Duke of Wellington thought of the force. In the debate on the Militia Bill in the House of Lords, on June 15, 1852, exactly three months before his decease, he said, "In the last war I had great experience of the value of several regiments of English Militia, and can assure your lordships that they were in as high a state of discipline and as fit for service as any men I ever saw in my life, even amongst her Majesty's troops. It was quite impossible to have a body of troops in higher order, or in better spirit, or more fit for discipline, than these bodies of British Militia were at the commencement of the present century up to 1810; they were as fine corps as ever were seen." †

No reader of military history will deny that but for the Militia the victories ‡ of Vimiera, Corunna, Talavera, Busaco, Barrossa, Fuentes D'Onor, Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, Nive, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse, and Waterloo, which now adorn the colours of many distinguished regiments, would never have been won. On many of these celebrated occasions, and notably at Talavera and Waterloo, so recently were the men drafted from the Militia to the line that they

^{*} Hansard's "Parliamentary Debates," vol. xxvii. p. 86.

[†] Ibid., vol. cxxii. p. 730.

^{‡ &}quot;At Albuhera, at Badajos, in Portugal, and in Egypt they covered the ground and acted with our choicest troops."—Sidney Herbert.

1816 fought in the ranks of the latter in their Militia uniforms. In 1814 no less than three thousand men voluntarily joined the British army in the south of France, under the Duke of Wellington, serving as Militia battalions and with their own officers.

But this is not all. At home the Militia maintained, generally, a state of efficiency,* certainly not inferior to the line, and their regiments were the envy of many a line colonel. The Worcestershire regiment—and there were others, no doubt, as good—in addition to supplying the line during the last ten years of the war with nearly thirty officers and upwards of 1000 men, or on an average more than 100 every year, could boast of a superiority in discipline, drill, physique, and general efficiency over many regiments of the line; a fact acknowledged at the time, and since borne out by the confidential inspection reports.

The training of the Militia this year was suspended by an order in council dated July 1,† an Act (56 Geo. III. c. 64) having been passed on June 22 for that purpose.

At Michaelmas the five Worcestershire regiments of Local Militia were ordered to give up possession of their depôts, and no further payments on account thereof would be made.‡ This appears to have been the commencement of the decay of the Local Militia, as there were no further enlistments, and the regiments were not afterwards called out for training, the force being allowed gradually to die out. In fact, the whole military force of the kingdom was reduced after the war.

•



^{* &}quot;Although the Militia had been for so long a period a nursery for the line, and had been so often drained by large drafts made from it into the regular army as volunteers, still this domestic force maintained a fine aspect, both on duty as well as by exemplary and general good conduct in quarters; the uniforms were beautifully clean, and the martial music excellent. From these ranks the regulars could boast of having drawn some of their best soldiers; there was not a forlorn hope, a storming or an escalade party, or any other desperate enterprize in this eventful war in which men originally from the Militia did not largely partake."—"Narrative of Events in South of France, 1814-15," Cook, p. 79.

† London Gazette, 1816, p. 1296.

‡ "Licutenancy Minute-Book."

CHAPTER IX.

1817-1851, DISEMBODIED.

Economy—Trainings in 1820, 1821, and 1825—Presentation to Colonel Newport-Charlett, 1825—Renewal of lease of depôt, 1827—Training in 1831—Coronation of William IV.—Reform Riots at Worcester—Services of regiment, 1831—Numbered 67th Regiment of Militia, 1833—State of Militia staff—Militia ordered to wear silver lace, etc., 1836—Return of stores, arms, and colours to Ordnance Office, 1837—Coronation of Queen Victoria—Death of Colonel Newport-Charlett, and appointment of Lord Coventry, 1838—Death of Lord Coventry, and appointment of Colonel Bund, 1843—State of the Militia, 1850–51.

THE reduction of the army after the peace was attended by a 1817.* corresponding economical spirit on the part of the authorities towards the Militia, which showed itself in more than one form.

On June 30 an Act (57 Geo. III. c. 57) was passed authorizing the training of the Militia to be suspended in any year by an order in Council; and the staff of the regiment was reduced to one sergeant-major and fifteen sergeants, fifteen corporals, and a drummajor and six drummers.

An order in Council, dated July 15,† dispensed with the training of all regiments for this year—indeed, there were no further trainings till 1820; and a circular of July 31 ordered that all the new waistcoats, breeches, and great-coats belonging to the Militia were to be returned to the storekeeper-general, London, with a view to serving them out to the line, only sufficient for one company being retained.

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^{*} G. O., May 10, 1817, fixed uniform for paymasters, quartermasters, and surgeons. Single-breasted red regimental coat without epaulets, wings, or sash. Belt worn under coat. Cocked hat, with feather for paymaster, others without feather.

[†] London Gazette, 1817, p. 1569.

1818. The training of the Militia was dispensed with by an order in Council of April 6.*

1819. The training of the regiment was again dispensed with this year by order in Council of April 3; and a War Office circular of March 14† made a further reduction in the permanent staff by dispensing with some of the sergeants and drummers.

Captain Joseph Moore, who had been adjutant of the regiment for nearly twenty years, retired on January 30. He was a fine old soldier, and at this period was seventy-one years of age. He had served thirty-three years in the 12th Regiment before joining the Militia, having enlisted as a private in that regiment in 1765; and after serving throughout the siege of Gibraltar, obtained his commission as ensign and adjutant in 1788, and retired as captain 1798. Lieutenant Thomas Smith, half-pay, 34th Regiment, succeeded him as adjutant of the Worcestershire Militia.

The regiment was completed to its full strength by the ballot in August, and on October 3 assembled at Worcester for twenty-eight days' training, under Colonel Newport. The number present was 450; there being 157 absentees, most of whom had enlisted into the regular army without leave. The officers at this period were—

James Wakeman Newport, late Lieutenant 6th Dragoons. Colonel ... Lieutenant-Colonel ... G. W. Viscount Deerhurst, M.P. Thomas Henry Bund, late Captain 13th Light Dragoons. Major Josiah Patrick, late Cornet 18th Light Dragoons. Captains ... John Wakeman Long. Thomas Taylor Vernon. Robert McLeod, late Captain Royal Marines. Hon. John Coventry. John Cox, late Captain 77th Regiment. Charles King Rudge. Sir Roger Gresley, Bart. Thomas Yate (Assistant-Surgeon). Lieutenants Thomas Garmstone (Paymaster). James Atcherley.



^{*} London Gazette, 1818, pp. 633, 1215.

[†] Ibid., 1819, pp. 609, 713, etc.

| Lieutenants | | Samuel Galindo. | 1000 | | |
|---------------|-----|---|-------|--|--|
| Licutenants | ••• | Edward Ely. | 1820. | | |
| | | • | - • - | | |
| | | George William Harris. | | | |
| | | Henry Hickman, late Ensign 63rd Regiment. | | | |
| | | John Way. | | | |
| | | Henry Jeffries. | | | |
| Ensigns | ••• | Charles Albrecht. | | | |
| | | Percy Galindo. | | | |
| | | John Palmer. | | | |
| | | William Wilton Woodward. | | | |
| Adjutant | | Brevet-Captain Thomas Smith, late Lieutenant 34th | | | |
| • | | Regiment. | | | |
| Quartermaster | ••• | Lieutenant John Garmstone. | | | |
| Surgeon | | Matthew Pierpoint. | | | |
| | | Lieutenant Thomas Yate. | | | |
| Paymaster | | Lieutenant Thomas Garmstone. | | | |
| , | ••• | Dientenant Inomus Carmstone | | | |

The uniform consisted of a red jacket or coatee laced in front, buff facings; grey trousers and short grey gaiters or spats; shako with broad top and upright feather in front. The drum-major and drummers had buff coats with red facings.

The official inspection of the regiment was ordered to be made by Colonel Newport; and Lord Sidmouth, Secretary of State for the Home Department, in a letter to the lord-lieutenant, dated November 3, writes, "The report made by that officer of the exemplary conduct of the Worcestershire Regiment of Militia during its late training and exercise has afforded me great satisfaction." *

The men were paid off on Monday, October 30, previous to which the following order was read to them:—

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

"Colonel Newport has the gratifying task, through the medium of the orderly book, of assuring the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the regiment of his entire approbation of their conduct during the period for which they have been called together. Their deportment he with pleasure and pride acknow-

^{* &}quot;Militia Letter-Book," 1820-25.

ledges to have been marked by the strictest regard to discipline and good order, and a willing disposition to become proficient in their exercise and various duties, with a degree of alacrity highly praiseworthy. It is indeed scarcely necessary for the Colonel to add any caution with respect to their departure from quarters on Monday, as he is fully satisfied that the same soldier-like spirit and proper feeling which has so eminently distinguished the regiment since it has been embodied will be its guide on that occasion. Colonel Newport has now only to perform the last and most painful part of his duty, viz. taking leave of the corps, which in sentiment is but feebly and inadequately expressed by a declaration of friendship and good will towards them all, and an anxious wish for their prosperity and happiness.

"Worcester, October 28, 1820."

The good behaviour of the regiment earned the following satisfactory letter from the mayor of Worcester:—

"Worcester, November 1, 1820.

"SIR.

"The Worcestershire Regiment of Militia having been disembodied, I embrace with pleasure the opportunity of expressing to you, in the name of myself and brother magistrates, our high sense of that orderly and soldier-like conduct which the regiment has displayed during the period of its training—a conduct which, while it reflects the highest credit on the officers and men who compose the corps, affords an assurance that should the country ever require the active services of the regiment, it will be found to maintain that high character which, under your command, the Worcestershire Militia acquired during the late war.

"I have, etc.,
"F. Hooper,

" Mayor.

"To Colonel Newport."



After the training the locks of the rifles and the bayonets were 1820. numbered, and sent to the Ordnance Office at Weedon, where they were kept till the training in the following year.

In April and May the regiment was completed to its full 1821. strength by the ballot.

His Majesty George IV. was crowned on July 19, and the event was celebrated in Worcester with great ceremony. The permanent staff of the Worcestershire Militia, under the command of Captain and Adjutant Thomas Smith, with the band, and drums and fifes, formed part of a procession which was organized; and the staff fired three volleys outside the Guildhall when the health of the king was drank at dinner.

On October 2 the regiment assembled at Worcester for twentyone days' training, under the command of Colonel Newport; absentees fifty-seven. It was inspected on October 12, after which the following appeared in orders:—

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

"Worcester, October 21, 1821.

"The exemplary conduct of the regiment during the period of its being embodied claims Colonel Newport's warmest acknowledgments; and he begs that the officers in command of companies will convey to the men his best thanks for their soldier-like appearance under arms, attention to duty, and uniformly good conduct on the occasion—circumstances that cannot but tend to increase the Colonel's regret at the approaching disjunction of so orderly and respectable a body."

The regiment was paid off on October 22, and the good conduct of the men drew forth the following letter from the city magistrates:—

"The Mayor and Magistrates of Worcester beg leave to express to James Wakeman Newport, Esq., Colonel of the Worcestershire Regiment of Militia, their high approbation of the very 1821. orderly and exemplary behaviour of his regiment during the time of their being embodied."

1822. The training of the Militia for this year was dispensed with by an order in Council of February 28.*

In consequence of the numbers of men who enlisted in the regular army while belonging to the Militia, a War Office circular of February 18 ordered that any such were not to be allowed to join their line regiments until their service in the Militia had expired, and any men who did so were to be delivered up to their Militia regiments. If, on the completion of their Militia engagement, they failed to give themselves up to some officer, they were treated as deserters.

1823. Training of the Militia dispensed with by order in Council, dated April 3.†

A War Office circular of November 5 directed that vacancies amongst quartermasters were not to be filled up, the duties being undertaken by the paymasters, assisted by a quartermaster-sergeant. More economy!

1824. Training of the Militia again suspended by order in Council, dated March 10.‡

Notwithstanding orders to the contrary, the number of men who enlisted in the regular army while belonging to the Militia was considerable. Sentences of three and six months' hard labour were imposed on two privates of the Worcestershire Militia for enlisting in the 29th and 96th Regiments respectively.

1825. In April the Worcestershire Militia was completed to full strength by ballot.

On September 30 the regiment assembled at the Guildhall, Worcester, for twenty-eight days' training, under Colonel Newport-Charlett. The men assembled at ten o'clock, and at twelve paraded on Pitchcroft Ham. The following were the officers at this period:—



^{*} London Gazette, 1822, p. 385. † Ibid., 1823, pp. 537, 1113. ‡ Ibid., 1824, p. 417.

| | Colonel | ••• | ••• | . James Wakeman Newport-Charlett, late Lieutenant 6t Dragoons. | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------|-----|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Lieutenant-Colonel | | | | G. W. Viscount Deerhurst, M.P. | | | | | |
| | Major | ••• | ••• | Thomas Henry Bund, late Captain 13th Light Dragoons. | | | | | |
| | Captains | ••• | ••• | Josiah Patrick, late Cornet 18th Light Dragoons. John Wakeman Long. Thomas Taylor Vernon. | | | | | |
| | | | | Robert McLeod, late Captain Royal Marines. John Cox, late Captain 77th Regiment. | | | | | |
| | | | | Charles King Rudge. | | | | | |
| | | | | Sir Roger Gresley, Bart., M.P. | | | | | |
| | | | | Thomas Clutton-Brock. | | | | | |
| | Lieutenants | | ••• | Thomas Yate (Assistant-Surgeon). | | | | | |
| | Licutenants | • ••• | ••• | Thomas Garmstone (Paymaster). | | | | | |
| | | | | James Atcherley. | | | | | |
| | | | | Samuel Galindo. | | | | | |
| | | | | Edward Ely. | | | | | |
| | | | | George William Harris. | | | | | |
| | | | | John Way. | | | | | |
| | | | | Henry Jeffries. | | | | | |
| | | | | Charles Albrecht. | | | | | |
| | | | | Percy Galindo. | | | | | |
| | Ensigns | ••• | ••• | John Palmer. | | | | | |
| | | | | William Wilton Woodward. | | | | | |
| | | | | Baynham Jones. | | | | | |
| | | | | Frederick Dodd Stevenson. | | | | | |
| | Adjutant | ••• | ••• | Brevet-Captain Thomas Smith, late Lieutenant 34th Regiment. | | | | | |
| Quartermaster | | | ••• | Lieutenant John Garmstone. | | | | | |
| | Surgeon | ••• | ••• | Matthew Pierpoint. | | | | | |
| | Assistant-Su | ırgeon | ••• | Lieutenant Thomas Yate. | | | | | |
| | Paymaster | ••• | ••• | Lieutenant Thomas Garmstone. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

There were ninety-nine men absent from the training, many of whom were known to have enlisted in the line. The men were in billets, the officers in lodgings, and the mess at the Hop Pole Inn. "In these piping times of peace," says a writer in the Worcester Herald, "the presence of so many red coats amongst us is quite an agreeable novelty; and the Foregate Street is thronged each night to hear the tattoo." The officers appear to have been a very sociable set, to have entertained largely, and to have drank

1825. very good wine at mess, and were very popular in the city; as were indeed, the whole regiment, for the conduct of the men was exemplary.

The uniform was much the same as when called out in 1821, and consisted of red coatee, braided in front with white braid, buff facings, silver buttons, etc., dark grey trousers, and shako with broad top and upright feather. The officers wore a similar uniform, only the coatee was not laced in front, sash round waist, white shouldersword belt and breastplate, silver lace, epaulets, etc., and gilt gorgets. Buff silk tights were worn on state occasions, with hessian boots and tassels in front, and at mess on guest nights. Swords were not worn at mess, but sashes and belts were. The drum-major and drummers wore buff coats, faced with red. Sergeants still carried pikes.

A favourite song with the men of the regiment for many years was one written by Private James Wallis on the training of 1825. Here are three specimens of the verses:—

I.

On the 30th of September, in the year of twenty-five, The renowned city of Worcester that day was all alive: Our Militia were embodied, as you shall understand, And fitted with smart young coves from all parts of our land.

Ш

So now our clothes are fitted, and we do look so bright, We bravely went to Pitchcroft Ham to learn what's called three's-right; We learned to march in slow time, likewise in the quick step, While so neatly we performed the change which now is called three's-left.

X.

Then No. 4, called Captain Brock's, so neatly did appear, Attendant to their duty, I solemnly declare; Besides so famous was their skill, their duty did so well, They fired their volleys so complete that none can them excel.

There are twelve other verses in the same style; and at the head of the song is a drawing of a Militiaman, on a par with the composition in point of art. The Grenadiers and light company meet with evident approval at the hands of the composer, but some

of the captains come in for a little respectful chaff. Songs must have 1825. been very difficult to obtain in those days, or the men of the regiment were very easily pleased.

On October 26 the regiment was inspected by Colonel Newport-Charlett on Pitchcroft Ham, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Deerhurst acting as commanding officer. The men were dismissed the following day.

On the evening of October 27, after dinner, Colonel Newport-Charlett was presented by the officers with a handsome silver salver, valued at one hundred guineas, bearing the following inscription:—

This Salver was presented to
COLONEL J. W. NEWPORT-CHARLETT,
by the Officers of the Worcestershire Regular Militia,
as a mark of the high sense they entertain of that urbanity
of manners and strict attention to military discipline, which,
during a series of years, has uniformly characterized his conduct
as an
Officer and a Gentleman.
Oct. 27, 1825.

The usual toasts to the royal family having been drank, Sergeant-Major Waterson, flanked by two old sergeants, entered the room, carrying the salver, when Lord Deerhurst addressed the colonel as follows:—

"Colonel Newport-Charlett,—It falls to me, as senior officer, to perform one of the most pleasing duties I ever yet experienced in my life, in presenting to you, on behalf of my brother officers and myself, this salver—a small tribute of our esteem and respect for you. There is no occasion for any lengthened speech from me; the force of language could convey no compliment—no sentiment, expressive of our regard, equal to what is contained in the short page engraved upon this gift—carrying to your mind a volume in reference to the feeling by which we are unanimously animated. Long may you live to view this emblem of our gratitude; and when, in the course of nature, it is handed to your posterity, may they ever cherish the memory of one who, at the hands of those most intimately

1825. acquainted with his worth, received this unequivocal mark of approbation in the distinguished character of an officer and a gentleman."

As soon as the cheers which followed this address had subsided, Colonel Newport-Charlett, evidently feeling what a soldier ought upon such an occasion, briefly replied to his lordship—

"I accept, with heartfelt gratitude, this token of the esteem and regard of my brother officers. To the latest period of my life, the reflection that I have received this mark of approbation from them will be indelibly and lastingly impressed upon my mind."

Colonel Charlett afterwards addressed the following letter to Lord Deerhurst:—

"Worcester, October 28, 1825.

"MY DEAR LORD,

"Having, under the impression of my feelings, too shortly perhaps addressed your Lordship on receiving the very handsome token from my brother officers, I am induced to take this method of further conveying to you how deeply sensible I am of the very flattering and distinguished honour in which they have testified their approbation of my conduct. It is, my Lord, to the congenial spirit of harmony and co-operation with which my brother officers have so promptly and effectually enabled me to discharge the manifold and complicated duties of the high situation I have so long had the honour to fill, that the Worcestershire Regular Militia has maintained that system of discipline for which it has ever been distinguished.

"I may here vainly be permitted to add, that in the execution of so important a trust I have at all times done my best, and the consciousness of my own good intentions, if I have erred, will exonerate me from self-reproach.

"With a grateful impression of the sincere affection my brother officers have shown towards me, and to your Lordship more particularly, I beg to subscribe myself,

" My dear Lord,

"Your ever faithful servant,

"J. Newport-Charlett,

Col. Worc. Regt.

"Viscount Deerhurst, Lieut.-Col. Worc. Regt."



An order in Council, dated February 15, suspended the training 1826. of the Militia.* Indeed, there were no further trainings until 1831, on the score of economy—that brutal principle which forces those in authority to neglect the defence of the kingdom until danger is threatened.

In April and May, 213 men were raised by ballot to supply the vacancies of men whose service would expire in the course of the year.

Training dispensed with by order in Council of March 14.† 1827.

Negotiations for a renewal of the lease of the regimental depôt at Worcester appear to have been carried on by the Corporation and Lieutenancy since 1821, but with little success. The Corporation asserted that the last lease was taken out in 1781, for a period of forty-one years, and expired at Michaelmas, 1822, and they declined to assent to a renewal; while the Lieutenancy contended that the lease was renewed in 1795 for forty-one years, and would not expire until 1836. In March, 1826, notice to quit the premises was served on the Lieutenancy, and as the latter had unfortunately lost all the deeds and papers relating to the transaction, they, acting on legal advice, came to terms with the Corporation, with the result that a renewal of the lease was assented to for twenty-one years, from March 1827, at a rent of £60 per annum.

The depôt was situated in St. Nicholas' Street, out of Foregate Street, and had been the head-quarters of the regiment in all probability since it was raised. In 1807 it was rebuilt and enlarged, and in 1813 further added to.

The Militia was not called out for training this year, an order 1828. in Council, dated February 13, dispensing with it.‡

More economy, and more reductions! A circular of December 24 threatened further reduction in the permanent staff, which consisted of one adjutant, one paymaster, one surgeon, one quarter-master, one sergeant-major, fifteen sergeants, fifteen corporals, one

^{*} London Gazette, 1826, p. 361. † Ibid., 1827, pp. 689, 1510. † Ibid., 1828, pp. 313, 1551.

1828. drum-major, and six drummers. It was also in contemplation to abolish paymasters, quartermasters, and surgeons.

1829. Training suspended by order in Council of March 18.*

By an Act passed on April 13 (10 Geo. IV. c. 10), ballot for the Militia was suspended, and continued annually, and the reductions in the permanent staff threatened in the previous year were partially carried out.

1830. The permanent staff went into mourning from June 28 for his late Majesty King George IV.; and an order in Council of the same date dispensed with the training of the Militia for this year.†

By Horse Guards circular of July 31, pikes, which had been carried by sergeants for ages, were ordered to be laid aside, and fusils were supplied in lieu; but pikes continued to be carried by sergeants of the Royal Artillery until 1845. About the same time (1830) officers ceased to wear gorgets.

Another circular of August 27 directed that light infantry regiments were to wear green tufts instead of a feather, and that bands were to wear white coats with regimental facings. During the old war, the band of the Worcestershire Militia wore coats of the same colour as the facings, first yellow and subsequently buff. The drummers had latterly worn buff coats with red facings, and before that red coats.

An order in Council of December 27 directed that men should be balloted for to complete the Militia. ‡

1831. Four hundred and eighty men were raised this year by the ballot, to complete the regiment to its full strength before the training. This was the last occasion of the ballot being put into operation, but it is still liable to be enforced should the quota of any county not be completed by voluntary means.

The Worcestershire Militia was ordered to assemble for twenty-eight days' training on May 5, but in consequence of the general election it was altered to June 3, on which day the regiment

^{*} London Gazette, 1829, pp. 549, 1237. † Ibid., 1830, pp. 1393, 1417, 1441. † Ibid., 2713.

assembled at the Guildhall at 10 o'clock. There were sixty-four 1831. absentees, fifty of those enrolled in 1827, and who were supposed to be in the army, and fourteen of those enrolled in March 1831, and two men deserted during the training.

The officers at this period were—

Colonel ... James Wakeman Newport-Charlett, late Lieutenant 6th Dragoons.

Lieutenant-Colonel ... G. W. Earl of Coventry.

Major ... Thomas Henry Bund, late Captain 13th Light Dra-

goons

Captains ... Josiah Patrick, late Cornet 18th Light Dragoons.

John Wakeman Long. Thomas Taylor Vernon.

Robert McLeod, late Captain Royal Marines.

John Cox, late Captain 77th Regiment.

Charles King Rudge.

Sir Roger Gresley, Bart., M.P.

Thomas Clutton-Brock.

Lieutenants ... Thomas Garmstone (Paymaster).

James Atcherley. Samuel Galindo.

George William Harris.

John Way.
Henry Jeffries.
Charles Albrecht.
Percy Galindo.
John Palmer.

William Wilton Woodward.

Ensigns ... Baynham Jones.

Edward Dolman Cooper. Crewe Henry Maunde.

D'Arcy Haggitt. Baynham Jones, Jun. Thomas William Walker.

Adjutant ... Brevet-Captain Thomas Smith, late Lieutenant 34th

Regiment.

Paymaster ... Lieutenant Thomas Garmstone.

Quartermaster ... Brevet-Lieutenant John Garmstone.

Surgeon ... Matthew Pierpoint.

Assistant-Surgeon ... Lieutenant Henry Jeffries.

The uniform was nearly the same as that worn in 1825, and

white cross-belts, dark grey trousers, and shako with broad top, and feather in front eight inches in height. Officers wore a similar uniform, but with silver lace and epaulets, white leather shoulder-belt and breastplate, crimson silk sash tied round the waist. Their undress consisted of a single-breasted blue frock coat, black leather waist-belt and frog for the sword, and crimson silk sash tied round waist; cap with turned-down peak. Officers of Grenadier and light companies wore wings in lieu of epaulets. Drummers and drummajor wore buff coats with red facings, and the band white coats with buff facings.

The regiment still maintained a very good band, composed of brass and reed instruments, and consisting of about twenty performers, under the leadership of their veteran bandmaster, Mr. Charles Quinton.

Colonel Newport-Charlett inspected the regiment on Pitchcroft Ham on June 29, on which occasion Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Coventry acted as commanding officer. The regiment marched past in slow and quick time, and performed a variety of new movements looked upon at that time as great accomplishments, being part of the new system introduced by General Sir Henry Torrens, adjutant-general to the forces. Under the old cumbrous Dundas system, the wheeling or countermarching of a column was unknown; and he was a rash commanding officer who attempted an echelon movement in quick time, and it was not to be presumed upon before The marching past in slow time was quite a a general officer. At every angle the commands "halt," "left wheel," "halt," "dress," "march," were given, and such work it was again to step off in time with the preceding company. That regiment was to be admired whose colonel could put them through "Dundas's eighteen manœuvres;" and skirmishing was almost unknown except in light infantry and rifle regiments.

The regiment was paid off and dismissed on June 30, having again attracted the notice of the city magistrates for the excellent

behaviour of the men in the streets and billets, the following letter 1831. being received from the mayor:—

"Worcester, June 30, 1831.

"SIR.

"As the time for which the Worcestershire Regiment of Militia was embodied has now expired, I gratify my brother magistrates and myself by expressing our sense of the orderly and soldier-like conduct of the regiment during its stay in this city; conduct the more satisfactory as it affords a pledge that whenever the country may require the more active services of the corps, it will justify the high character which the Worcestershire Regiment of Militia has ever maintained. I cannot conclude without congratulating you, Sir, and the other officers, on the success of your and their efforts to discipline the corps.

"I have the honour to be, etc.,
"H. B. Tymbs,
"Mayor.

"Colonel Newport-Charlett."

September 8, being the day appointed for the coronation of his Majesty William IV., was observed with great ceremony throughout the kingdom. At Worcester the band of the Worcestershire Militia and the drums and fifes headed a procession from the Foregate Street to the Guildhall, whence, on being joined by the mayor and corporation, they proceeded to the cathedral for Divine service. In the evening the city was illuminated.

The country was at this time in a state of considerable uneasiness with regard to the Reform Bill. Its progress through Parliament was watched with the most intense interest, and its rejection by the House of Peers was attended at several large towns, etc., by riot and disorder on the part of the friends of the Bill. Worcester was not without its representatives of this class, and a meeting was arranged to be held in the city on November 5—rather an ominous day. Preparations for the preservation of the peace were accordingly

1831 made by the mayor. Four hundred townsmen were sworn in as special constables, a troop of the 7th Hussars, and a detachment of the 91st Argyllshire Highlanders arrived in the city, and the permanent staff of the Worcestershire Militia, under the command of Captain and Adjutant Thomas Smith, placed on duty.

These preparations were not in vain, for Worcester was the scene of riot and disorder from noon on November 5 till the following day, Sunday, and not finally quieted for some days after. The principal duty allotted to the staff of the regiment was the important one of guarding the county and city gaols, which the rioters intended to break open and then liberate the prisoners. With this view an advance was at one time made upon one of the gaols, but the determined attitude of the defenders made such an alteration in the tactics of the rioters that they beat a retreat. The services of the regiment were subsequently acknowledged by the mayor.

"I do hereby certify that, as mayor of the city of Worcester, in the month of November, 1831, I called upon Captain and Adjutant Thomas Smyth, and the permanent staff of the Worcestershire Militia, at a time of considerable peril, in aid of the civil power, and the call was obeyed with the greatest alacrity, and their exertions continued greatly to the preservation of the public peace at that time.

"Witness my hand, this 5th day of July, 1834.
"Henry Clifton."

1832. An order in Council, dated March 14, suspended the training of the Militia for this year.* Indeed, no further trainings took place till 1852, when the force was reorganized. During these twenty years until 1852 the Militia was entirely and wilfully neglected by the authorities, and permitted to get into a state which would scarcely be credited.



^{*} London Gazette, 1832, pp. 593, 617, 916.

An order in Council of April 3 suspended the training for this 1833. year.*

On February 28 the king gave a grand military banquet at St. James's Palace, to which the lord-lieutenants of counties and the colonels of Militia were invited. After dinner his Majesty, in an appropriate speech, informed his guests that the object of the meeting was to settle permanently the point of precedence among Regular balloting glasses were then the regiments of Militia. produced, and the names of the regiments were put into the glasses in three divisions, and drawn in that order. The first division contained the forty-seven regiments raised before the peace of 1763; the second division those regiments raised between the peace of 1763 and the peace of 1783; and the third contained the sixty regiments raised for the Revolutionary War; but many of the regiments were placed in the wrong divisions, presumably because the War Office, and perhaps the regiments themselves, did not know when they really were raised. Some were credited with having been formed many years before they really were, while others were treated in the opposite way, the consequence being that many regiments obtained The Worcestershire Regiment was placed in wrong precedence. the second division, and drew number 67, which it retained until the year 1881, when numbers in the Army and Militia ceased.

The training of the Militia was again suspended by an order in 1834. Council, dated March 19.†

The permanent staff of the several regiments of Militia were inspected this year, with a view to effect a reduction in their numbers by discharging those who, by age or service, were unfit for further military duty. The inspection of the Worcestershire Militia was made by Major Alexander Barton, 12th Lancers, on July 7. Of the sixteen sergeants composing the staff only two were reported fit for duty, no less than twelve being reported unfit, and two doubtful. Of the six drummers two were reported unfit.

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^{*} London Gazette, 1833, pp. 665, 729, 926.

[†] Ibid., 1834, pp. 501, 535, 563, 719.

The reports of the different inspecting officers, which were presented to Parliament,* revealed a disgraceful state of affairs.

The reports are worthy of perusal, if only to show the state of inefficiency the Government allowed the staff of the Militia to arrive at.

The descriptions, in the inspection reports, of the sergeants of some of the regiments are ridiculous in the extreme. The following are a few of them:—"Paralytic;" "quite worn out;" "lunatic;" "unable to march;" "age, rotundity of body, and quite unfit to perform active service;" "vision much impaired in one eye, and is quite blind of the other;" but perhaps the best is that of the bugler who "cannot sound the bugle, has no teeth."

A further reduction of one-third in the staff of the Militia was made this year, the drum-majors and drummers being reduced by the 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 37. By an order in Council, dated September 9,‡ the staff of the Worcestershire Regiment was reduced to one sergeant-major and six sergeants. The vacancies thus created

1836. A circular was issued from the Home Office early this year, ordering all the arms, accountrements, and other stores of the regiment to be sent to the Ordnance Department, only sufficient being retained for the permanent staff.

were not filled up till 1852, when the force was reorganized.

Previous to this year gold or silver lace, etc., had been worn by the Militia according to the wishes of the colonels, but a circular, dated September 3, informed the colonel that for the future the uniform of the officers of the Militia should be laced in silver, and that in royal regiments silver embroidery, instead of lace, was to be worn. This made no difference in the uniform of the Worcestershire regiment, as it had always worn silver.§

The strength of the permanent staff at this time was one

^{* &}quot;Parliamentary Return," House of Commons, No. 201, 1835.

[†] London Gazette, 1835. ‡ Ibid.

[§] G.O. of September 25, 1830, ordered the regular army to discontinue wearing silver lace and adopt gold.

adjutant, one sergeant-major, and five sergeants, out of an establish1836.
ment of one adjutant, one sergeant-major, fifteen sergeants, one drummajor, and six drummers.*

The following letter † was received this year from the Ordnance 1837. Department:—

"Office of Ordnance, October 6, 1837.

"SIR,

"Having submitted to the Board of Ordnance your letter, dated May 2 last, respecting arms unaccounted for by the Worcester Regiment of Militia; and it appearing that the colours are in the Regimental Store, and the following arms and accourtements retained for the use of the staff, viz.:—

| Serjeants' swords | | ••• | ••• | 6 |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| Musquets, complete | ••• | | | 12 |
| Accoutrements, sets | | | | I 2 |

and that besides the foregoing, there are in store accourrements and old swords;—I am directed to signify the Board's desire that you will send the accourrements and swords to the Tower, addressed to the Honourable the Principal Storekeeper, in order to satisfy the Board's claim against the Regiment; the Board also requests that the colours may be forwarded at the same time, unless the Commandant wishes to retain them.

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"I am, etc.,

"G. Butler,

"For the Secretary.
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No trace whatever can be obtained of the colours after this period, though the compiler of these records has searched in vain the records of the War Office, Public Record Office, Army Clothing Department, and Ordnance Office on the subject. Rumour reports

[&]quot;Captain and Adjutant Smyth, Worcester Militia."

^{*&}quot; Parliamentary Return," No. 416, of 1836.

^{† &}quot;Militia Letter-Book," 1827–42.

been subsequently mislaid or destroyed; but their most probable fate appears to have been that they were returned to the Ordnance Office at the Tower of London, and in that case perished in the fire of 1841.

How any commanding officer could have allowed these honourable relics of the service of the regiment during the old embodiment to be delivered up, when he had the option of retaining them, it is not easy to imagine. But it is more difficult still to associate such an act with Colonel Newport-Charlett, with the love—amounting almost to a weakness—that he always bore for the regiment. The colours were presented to the regiment in 1809, and had therefore been in use twenty-eight years.

1838. On June 28 the permanent staff of the regiment took part in the festivities at Worcester to celebrate the coronation of her Majesty Queen Victoria; forming part of the procession to the cathedral, which also included a detachment of the Worcestershire Yeomanry, and the different recruiting parties at Worcester. This was the last occasion on which the old staff appeared in public.

It has been shown how, in the previous year, the colours, arms, and accoutrements were taken away from the regiment. Now it was to have no head-quarters, for, at a meeting of the Lieutenancy, held at the Shire Hall on July 14, it was resolved that the trustees of the Militia Depôt do deliver up the lease by which it is held to the Mayor and Council of the city of Worcester. These premises—situated in St. Nicholas' Street, at the end of Queen Street, leading out of Foregate Street, and at present used as the head-quarters of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Worcestershire Regiment—had been used as the depôt of the Worcestershire Militia, certainly since the year 1781, and in all probability since the regiment was raised in 1770. After this an allowance of seven shillings a week was made

^{*} The Rev. Canon Cattley, who has been very kind in making inquiries on this head, states he well remembers seeing the colours of some regiment hanging in the cathedral; but they have disappeared, and cannot be traced anywhere.—ED.

to Colonel Newport for the custody of the arms, accourrements, etc., 1838. of the staff.

On August 5 Colonel James Wakeman Newport-Charlett died after a lingering illness, at his residence, Hanley Court, Worcestershire, in his seventy-fifth year. He entered the regiment as ensign in November, 1779, at Chatham, and served at Shrewsbury till October, 1780, when he was appointed ensign in the 28th Regiment. In 1781 he exchanged to the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, became lieutenant in 1783, and in 1787 resigned his commission in the regular army, on being appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Worcestershire Militia, of which he became colonel in 1794, on the retirement of Colonel Lechmere. His service in the regiment extended over half a century, and he commanded it for the unprecedented period of forty-four years; during twenty-two of which it was permanently embodied, including the critical period of the Irish rebellion. love for the regiment amounted almost to a weakness, and his sole ambition was to raise it, by the devotion of his whole time, his welladapted talents, and the liberal use of his purse, to the pitch of excellence it attained during the war, which caused it to be looked up to by the whole British army as a pattern of discipline and The estimation in which he was held by his brother efficiency. officers was very forcibly shown on the presentation of the silver salver to him in 1825. He had lived to see the regiment he loved, and which was once the envy of more than one line colonel, reduced to a mere skeleton; for at the time of his death it consisted of a sergeantmajor and some six sergeants.

Lieutenant-Colonel George William, Earl of Coventry,* was promoted to be colonel of the regiment *vice* Newport-Charlett, deceased. Major Thomas Henry Bund succeeded to the lieutenant-



^{*} The Right Hon. George William, 8th Earl of Coventry, was the eldest son of George William, 7th Earl of Coventry, by his second wife, Peggy, daughter and heiress of Sir A. Pitches, Kt., of Streatham, Surrey. He was born October 16, 1784. Married first, in 1808, Lady Emma Susanna Lygon, daughter of William, 1st Earl Beauchamp, by whom he had two sons and a daughter; secondly, in 1811, Lady Margaret Beauclerk, daughter of Aubrey, 6th Duke of St. Albans, by whom he had two children. His lordship was M.P. for Worcester from 1820 to 1826, and vice-lieutenant of the county of Worcester from 1826 to 1831.

1838. colonelcy; and Captain Josiah Patrick, Captain of the Grenadier Company, became major.

1839-40. Nothing worthy of being recorded occurred during this period.

1841. This year the twelve stands of arms and accourrements belonging to the permanent staff, with a few rounds of ammunition, were placed in the lodge of the gaol for security, and the remainder of the Government stores in the northern lodge of the new county courts. At the same time the sum of 7s. a week, granted out of the city rates for their custody, was stopped.

1843. On May 15 in this year Colonel George William, Earl of Coventry, died at Coventry House, Piccadilly, London, in his fifty-ninth year, and after a service in the Worcestershire Militia of thirty-six years, having joined as lieutenant-colonel in 1806. During the embodiment of the regiment from 1806 to 1816 he was rarely absent from his duties; was very popular, and figured prominently in any movement having for its object the welfare of the regiment, in which he always took the greatest interest.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Henry Bund* succeeded him as colonel of the regiment; Major Josiah Patrick became lieutenant-colonel, and Captain John Cox major.

1844. On March 28 Lieutenant-Colonel Josiah Patrick died, aged sixty-one years, and was succeeded by Major John Cox;† Captain Thomas Clutton-Brock obtaining the majority.

The regulation uniform for officers at this period was almost identical with that described in 1831, with the following exceptions:—A red and white ball—except for the light infantry com-

* Colonel Thomas Henry Bund, of Wick Episcopi, co. Worcester, was the eldest son of Thomas Bund, Esq., D.L., J.P., by Susanna, daughter and co-heiress of Benjamin Johnson, Esq., of Worcester, a bencher of the Inner Temple. He was born July 11, 1774; married November 16, 1802, Ann, daughter of Rev. Pynson Wilmot, of Halesowen. He was a D.L. and J.P. for the county of Worcester, and late Captain 13th Light Dragoons.

† Lieutenant-Colonel John Cox, a son of William Cox, Esq., J.P., of Apperley Court, Gloucestershire, by Mary, daughter of Giles Surman, Esq., J.P., of Treddington, came from an old cavalier family of that name which migrated into Gloucestershire from Kent in the sixteenth century. His direct ancestor sold his plate to raise a troop of horse for Charles I., and another who was created a baronet in 1661 was ancestor of Lord Somers.

pany, which wore green—had taken the place of the upright feather 1844. worn in the shako; and scales of silver were worn on the shoulders of the undress frock-coat.

The staff of the regiment, such as it was, was inspected this 1845. year by a field-officer of the regular army.

Various circulars were received from the Home Office and War Office as to completing the staff to the number fixed by the 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 37 (1835); and regiments having vacancies for adjutants or other commissions were to fill them up.

In consequence of the circulars received in the previous year, 1846. Captain Thomas Smith, who had been adjutant of the regiment since 1820, retired on a pension, and was succeeded by Ernest Lavie, late Captain 8th (King's) Regiment. The colonel also communicated with all the officers, requesting those who would be unable to serve should the regiment be required for duty, to resign their commissions; in consequence of which two lieutenants and three ensigns resigned their commissions, and their vacancies were immediately filled up.

On December 25 Lieutenant-Colonel John Cox died at Chelten-1847. ham, in his seventieth year. He entered the 2nd Worcestershire Militia in 1798, and was transferred to the regular Militia in 1800; became captain in 1804, and in 1813 took his company with him to the 77th (Middlesex) Regiment, obtaining the rank of captain. After serving a few months in the Peninsula in 1814, he retired on half-pay; rejoined the Worcestershire Militia in 1815, was promoted to be major in 1843, and lieutenant-colonel in 1844.

On March 10 Major Thomas Clutton-Brock was appointed 1848. lieutenant-colonel *vice* Cox, deceased; and Thomas Clowes, Esq., late Captain 8th (King's) Regiment, was appointed major.

The staff of the regiment went through the farce of an inspec-1849-50. tion at this time by order of the War Office. We have not seen the inspection report; but it is presumed that no officer in possession of his faculties could have reported a staff intended for instructing, drilling, and organizing a regiment otherwise than inefficient,

1849-50. which consisted of a sergeant-major and six sergeants averaging in age about seventy years each.

The cost of maintaining this wretched permanent staff of the Militia of the kingdom amounted to £100,000 a year, which a member of the House of Commons, rather unkindly, but with truth, described as "a most profligate waste of public money;" and the idea of their forming a nucleus upon which to embody the Militia "a perfect farce, composed, as they are in general, of a set of fat old non-commissioned officers, whose ideas of military glory have long since evaporated—who would have to commence drill de novo to become acquainted with our new military system, to enable them to teach others, and be perhaps still ineffective."*

At this period "the very name of Militiaman served only to 1851. Into the deserted streets of some old county recall the past. town a few superannuated sergeants emerged at rare intervals, creeping into sunny corners in a scarlet misfit of antique design. Round the mahogany of some old squire of the old school a circle of sad young dogs would now and then at small hours listen with roguish solemnity to old Major A--- or Captain B--- mischievously called upon his legs, as he returned sonorous thanks for himself and corps. The sergeant-major still summoned energy enough to enact his weekly drill at the young ladies' seminary. a few old haunts the chorus of 'Muster Militiaman' hung yet at times tenaciously on the beery atmosphere; and a generation was fast arising that had faith in umbrellas and fishing-rods as the accredited weapons of their county regiment. The commissions of the field-officers were still in request as marks of county distinction; and the rank of captain was occasionally conferred on some youngster, to whom a projected tour on the Continent rendered a uniform desirable. As for the rest, the return 'missing' would have included the majority, and an application to their respective medical men might, if the weather was fine, have procured an introduction to the remainder. Adjutants died, and Government

^{*} Hansard's "Parliamentary Debates," vol. cxx. p. 1083.

made no sign. A blank succeeded to their names, and the corps 1851. itself seemed destined to follow them into oblivion."*

This is no exaggerated description of most Militia regiments The Worcestershire, however, could boast of an at this period. efficient adjutant; but the sergeant-major was seventy-three years of age, and the majority of the other six sergeants composing the staff equally ancient. The regiment, it is true, possessed its full complement of officers; very few, though, had ever seen the regiment to which they belonged, and many had no uniforms. The depôt had been sold; and the arms (twelve old flint muskets!) deposited at Worcester Gaol for safety—a wise precaution on the part of the authorities, both for the sergeants and the muskets. With the exception of the colonel, the oldest officers in the regiment were the senior subalterns, three or four of whom were veterans of the old war: and on the occasion of a certain dinner it was remarked that the health of the field-officers and captains was responded to by quite young men, but that dear white-headed old gentlemen of forty years' service replied to the toast of the subalterns.

Shortly after the last training of the regiment in 1831 (probably about the year 1838, for in that year the depôt was given up) all the mess-plate, etc., consisting of some valuable silver—for the regiment for many years supported a fund devoted entirely to the purchase of plate—was, or rather supposed to have been, carefully packed in strong boxes, and deposited for security in the Worcester Old Bank. Upon the boxes being subsequently examined by some of the officers, they were found to contain nothing but brickbats, sawdust, etc. One of the participators in this disgraceful transaction—an officer—on his death-bed confessed his guilt; but, with the exception of two old snuff-boxes, the plate was never recovered.†

The state of the Militia was evidently disgraceful. In many cases gentlemen could boast of having held commissions for twenty



^{* &}quot;The Militiaman at Home and Abroad," by Emeritus, 1857.

[†] The officers have certainly secured themselves against any similar fraud at the present day; for in 1881 all the plate then in use was sold, and a heap of new electro-plated rubbish purchased from Birmingham with the proceeds of the sale.—R. H.

1851. years in regiments which they had never seen. As for uniform, they had never worn, or even possessed, such a thing. Every regiment had a contingent fund, supported by Government, which was known to have been devoted in several instances to objects for which it certainly was not formed, as, for instance, increasing the incomes of the officers and staff.

In short, the Militia was on its last legs, and appeared incapable of ever being reorganized. Like the admiral in the old song—

"The bullets and the gout
Had so knocked his hull about,
That he'd never, never more be fit for sea."

CHAPTER X.

1852-1854, DISEMBODIED; 1854-1856, EMBODIED; 1857-1858, EMBODIED.

Reorganization of the Militia—Resignation and death of Colonel Bund, and appointment of Colonel Clutton-Brock-Depôt built-War with Russia-Presentation of colours by Lady Lyttelton-Embodiment of the regiment-Regiment volunteers for foreign service—Gives volunteers to the line—Theatricals—Quartered at Stourbridge-Moved from Worcester to Aldershot-Good character of regiment—Royal review—Furnishes Royal Guard of Honour—Regiment noticed by the queen, etc.—Theatricals at the camp—Return of regiment to Worcester— Thanks of commander-in-chief, Houses of Parliament, and the queen-Regiment disembodied—Officers invited to banquet—Death of Colonel Clutton-Brock, and appointment of Colonel Clowes—Resignation of Colonel Clowes, and appointment of Colonel Webb.

Quitting the unsatisfactory state of things described in the pre-1862. vious chapter, we come to a period when the condition of affairs on the Continent compelled the Government to look to the country's means of defence. The country turned its thoughts to the longneglected Militia, and the ministry of Lord John Russell brought in a Militia Bill which was defeated, and they had to resign; the reason being that the Ministry desired to revive the Local Militia, while the nation wanted to have its old regular Militia. On the resignation of the Ministry, Lord Derby formed a government, and at once framed a bill to reorganize the old regular Militia. bill was introduced by Mr. Secretary Walpole, and read a third time on June 7. In the House of Lords the Duke of Wellington strongly supported the bill in one of the last speeches of his life, and referred in the highest terms to the service of the old Militia.*

* Hansard's "Debates," 1852; Records, 2nd Surrey Militia.

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On June 30 the Act* passed to consolidate and amend the 1852. laws relating to the Militia in England. The men to be raised by voluntary enlistment at a bounty not exceeding £6, and to serve for five years, the quota of England and Wales being fixed at 80,000 men; 50,000 were to be raised in 1852, and 30,000 in 1853. The quota to be provided by each county was fixed by an order in Council, and by the same authority the ballot might be put in force to raise the required numbers, provided they could not be An order in Council, dated raised by voluntary enlistment. June 30, fixed the quotas for the several counties, that for Worcester county and city being 1267, of which 789 men were to be raised in 1852, and 478 in 1853. The annual training was reduced from twenty-eight to twenty-one days, the queen having the power to reduce or extend the time by order in Council; such period not to exceed fifty-six days, or be less than three days. The regulations, dated August 16, made by the Secretary of War, fixed the age of recruits from eighteen to thirty-five; volunteers over that age might be accepted if the surgeon reported them fit for duty for five years; or any men discharged from the regular army with a good character after three years' service, could be accepted up to forty-five. height was fixed at five feet four inches and upwards. of the bounty was payable on enrolment, and one guinea during each successive training, the balance of five shillings being paid at the termination of the fifth training; when embodied, it was paid to them quarterly.

An Act passed on June 30† granted disembodied or retired allowances to all subalterns who were serving when their regiments were last disembodied in 1814–16, provided they had not sufficient property to qualify for the rank of captain. The paymasters, quartermasters, and surgeons reduced in 1829 were also allowed to retire on allowances. Lieutenants Samuel Galindo, Percy Galindo, Henry Jeffries, and William Woodward, and Lieutenant and Quartermaster John Garmstone retired in September under these conditions.

* 15 & 16 Vict. c. 50.

† Ibid., c. 74.



The enrolment of men for the Worcestershire Militia com-1852. menced on September 10, the first man enlisted being—

No. 1, William Lippitt; enrolled September, 10, 1852, at Kempsey; occupation, labourer; age, 20 years 4 months; height, 5 ft. 9 in.; and by the end of the year nearly 800 volunteers had been enlisted, the men being generally of the best of the working classes, varying in age from 20 to 35, and in height from 5 ft. 6 in. to 6 feet.

In July Colonel Thomas Henry Bund resigned the command of the regiment on account of age and ill health. In less than a month he died at Malvern, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was formerly a captain in the 13th Light Dragoons, and entered the Worcestershire Militia as major in 1807, served throughout the embodiment till 1816. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in 1838, and on the death of Lord Coventry succeeded him as colonel, June 19, 1843.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Clutton-Brock* succeeded to the command of the regiment, Major Thomas Clowes became lieutenant-colonel, and Thomas Webb, Esq., late captain 90th (Perthshire) Light Infantry, was appointed major.

The uniform of the officers at this period consisted of a high shako, with a ball and gilt shako plate, scarlet double-breasted coatee, with buff facings, and silver epaulets, lace, etc.; white enamel shoulder-belt for the sword, and breastplate; crimson silk sash worn round the waist; silver laced trousers. For undress, blue cloth cap with turned-down peak and chin-strap, and a black oak-leaf lace band; blue frock-coat with black silk buttons, and occasionally a red waistcoat, and crimson sash worn round the waist over a black leather sword-belt and slings; broad red stripe down the trousers.

* Colonel Thomas Clutton-Brock, of Pensax Court, co. Worcester, was the eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Clutton, J.P., of Pensax Court, co. Worcester, and Kinnersley Castle, co. Hereford. Born November 21, 1795, assumed additional surname of Brock in 1809; married, 1831, Emma, daughter of Rev. Henry William Hill, Rector of Rock, co. Worcester, leaving issue a son, Thomas Henry, afterwards Captain Worcestershire Militia. Colonel Brock was a D.L. and J.P. for co. Worcester, and for some time Master of the Worcestershire Foxhounds.

and white gloves. Officers of the light infantry company and Grenadier company wore wings instead of epaulets. The non-commissioned officers and men wore a similar uniform with shoulder cross-belts for bayonet and pouch, and in undress a shell jacket and round cap. On the cap was a scroll, on which was engraved the name of the regiment; on the shoulder-belt breastplate was a plate with a similar scroll under a crown. The drummers wore wings, and laced coatees, and the drums were painted buff in front.

Up to 1855 officers wore epaulets, and those of the Grenadier and light infantry companies wings. The privates of the Grenadier company had a grenade on the collars of their tunics, and those of the light infantry company a bugle.

The regiment assembled for training this year in two divisions, each for twenty-one days. The 1st Division assembled at Worcester on April 12, under the command of Colonel Clutton-Brock. Clothing and accourrements, as already described, were issued from the stores, but the majority of Militia regiments were only supplied with shell jackets and undress caps. The clothing issued, which was made up by contract at the cheapest rate, was in most cases very bad. The cloth, which was characterized by the men themselves as "devil's dust," was believed to be old cloth, torn up and re-made. The coatees, supposed to last four years, did not at the most last twice as many weeks. In consequence of the failure of the contractors to deliver the clothing in time, some regiments were compelled to undergo training without uniform, and others with regimental trousers only.

The officers' mess was at the Shire Hall, and the drills were carried on in a field at the back of the Talbot Inn, Tything. On wet days the new Music Hall, Corn Exchange, and the Shire Hall were used. With the assistance of twelve drill-instructors from the 77th Regiment, quartered at Weedon, very satisfactory progress was made by the men in their drill. Divine service on Sundays was held in the Ladye Chapel of the cathedral.

The 1st Division was inspected on the drill ground at the back

of the Talbot Inn on April 29, by Colonel Patton, inspecting field-1853. officer, Bristol District, in the presence of the lord-lieutenant; and on May 2 was paid off and dismissed.

The 2nd Division, consisting of five companies, assembled at Worcester on May 2, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Clowes; was inspected by Colonel Patton on May 19, and on May 23 paid off and dismissed.

The following was afterwards inserted in regimental orders:-

"Colonel Clutton-Brock feels much gratification in stating to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the regiment, the terms of commendation in which Lieutenant-Colonel Patton, I.F.O., expressed himself, on the very high state of discipline and efficiency which they have arrived at, both as regards the interior economy and arrangements of the corps, and its soldier-like and steady performance of the manœuvres in the field, which he thinks cannot be surpassed."

Previous to this year militiamen who enlisted into the regular army without permission of their commanding officer were liable to be imprisoned for six months; but the Mutiny Act was altered to put them under stoppage of a penny a day for eighteen months instead.

In the previous year and in this year several meetings of the Lieutenancy had been held in Worcester to select and purchase a site for a depôt for the regiment. Eventually a house and land in St. George's Square was purchased and the depôt established there. The establishment, when completed, consisted of four apartments sufficient for the accommodation of 1400 stands of arms, two apartments for stores and clothing, two used as a hospital for seventeen patients, three used as orderly-room and paymaster's offices, accommodation for three of the staff sergeants, two cells for prisoners, a guard-house, magazine, and open store shed.

The regiment assembled at Worcester on April 11 for twenty-1854. eight days' training, under the command of Colonel Clutton-Brock, Lieutenant-Colonel Clowes being second in command. The officers'

1854. mess was at the Shire Hall, and the men were in billets. The lower part of Pitchcroft was hired as a drill-ground for the training.

The regiment was armed with the old service percussion musket of 1842, commonly known as the "brown bess," and in use at that time by many regiments of the line.

The war with Russia was uppermost in the thoughts of every Englishman at this moment. On April 14 Colonel Clutton-Brock addressed the men, and urged them to volunteer into the line, expressing a hope that they would evince the same alacrity in coming forward at this critical period as had distinguished the regiment in times past. The official declaration of war appeared in the London Gazette of March 28, and the Guards and other regiments had already sailed for the East; volunteers for the army were urgently needed. A War Office circular of May 27 directed that militiamen might be released for the purpose of enlisting into the line without repaying the bounty. By the end of the year the Worcester Militia contributed to the regular army nearly 200 men, well drilled and of good physique; and during the war, ending in 1856, between 400 and 500 men.

On May 4 the regiment paraded at Pitchcroft in review order for presentation of colours by Lady Lyttelton,* wife of the lord-lieutenant of the county.

At half-past two, Lieutenants Sanderson and T. C. Brown-Westhead, the officers deputed to receive the colours, took them, cased, from their stand near the flag-staff on the Severn side; and escorted by the Grenadier company and the band playing the "British Grenadiers," marched to the middle of the ground where the presentation was to take place, the regiment at the same time presenting arms. The colours were then handed to the Dean of Worcester, the very Rev. John Peel, D.D., who performed the ceremony of consecration, after which the colours were unfurled, and



^{*} Mary, Lady Lyttelton, was a daughter of the late Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., by Mary, daughter of Richard, 1st Lord Braybrooke; and married July 25, 1839, George William, 4th Lord Lyttelton, P.C., K.C.M.G., D.C.L., etc., Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Worcester. She died August 17, 1857.

Lady Lyttelton gracefully presented the queen's colour to Lieutenant 1845. Sanderson, and the regimental colour to Lieutenant Brown-Westhead, both officers bending their right knee to receive them.

Lord Lyttelton then addressed the officers as follows:-

"Colonel Brock and officers of the Worcestershire Regiment,— Although the accomplishments of ladies are acknowledged to be great, they do not include speech-making; at all events it is so with Lady Lyttelton, and therefore I feel bound to say a few words on her behalf on this auspicious occasion. An auspicious occasion it certainly is, and I can assure you that Lady Lyttelton feels great pride and gratification at being present to have the honour to present these beautiful colours to the regiment. I must say it gives me the greatest satisfaction to be here, and I trust that you will convey to the non-commissioned officers and men my appreciation of their conduct from the day of the reorganization of the regiment to the present time.

"I feel sure that all here to-day regard this presentation as a proof of the seriousness and responsibility attached, more particularly at this time, when one thought is uppermost in the minds of every one—that thought being that this country is actually at war. I need not repeat that this reflection causes additional seriousness with regard to the offensive and defensive arrangements of this country. With regard to the Militia, and to the Worcestershire Regiment in particular, I cannot say what new or old duties you may have to perform; but whatever those duties are, I feel sure they will be performed in a manner alike creditable to officers and men, and to the past history of the regiment.

"In conclusion, I feel sure that all connected with the corps will look back with pride and pleasure to the day when you received these colours."

Three hearty cheers having been given for the Lord-Lieutenant and Lady Lyttelton, the regiment marched off the field.

These colours, which were carried by the 3rd Battalion until June, 1886, are of silk and are six feet flying, and five feet six

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in the centre, and Worcestershire Militia below on a scroll. The regimental colour is buff, the colour of the facings of the regiment at the time, with the Union in the upper canton. In the centre of the colour is the Irish harp, granted for the service of the regiment in the Rebellion of 1798.

There was no ceremony with regard to the old colours, because they had disappeared many years previous. After the presentation the officers entertained the lord-lieutenant and Lady Lyttelton, the dean of Worcester, and a large party to luncheon in the Shire Hall.

On May 5 the regiment was inspected on Pitchcroft by Colonel Reid, C.B., commanding the Midland District, accompanied by the lord-lieutenant, in the presence of some 4000 spectators. At the termination he addressed the regiment and expressed his entire satisfaction with the drill and discipline.

On May 8 the regiment was paid off, and the men dismissed to their homes.

On account of the serious nature of the war with Russia, the Government, at the end of the year, ordered the embodiment of the different Militia regiments to take garrison duty at home, and relieve the line. The Worcestershire Militia assembled for permanent duty on December 14, at the regimental depôt in St. George's Square, Worcester, under the command of Colonel Thomas Clutton-Brock. Thomas Clowes, late captain 8th Regiment, was lieutenant-colonel, and Thomas Webb, late captain 90th Light Infantry, the major; and there were twelve companies, including the Grenadiers and light infantry company.

The men were billeted in the city, and the officers in lodgings. A field at the back of the Talbot Inn, Tything, was hired as a drill-ground.

1855. On January 9 a special parade of the regiment was held after the morning drill. By an Act (18 Vict. c. 1) passed on December

23, 1854, her Majesty was enabled to accept the service of the 1855. Militia out of the United Kingdom for the vigorous prosecution of the war, but not more than three-fourths of the actual establishment of any regiment was to serve abroad, and the men volunteering were to be released from their existing engagements, and re-enrolled for a further period of five years to serve out of the United Kingdom. The places to which the service of the Militia was to be extended were Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands, the bounty allowed to each man volunteering being—

£2 on volunteering and taking the oath. £1 to provide him with extra necessaries. £5 issued at the rate of £1 per annum, or five shillings quarterly. Total £8.

All the officers having previously volunteered, Colonel Clutton-Brock briefly addressed the men, explaining the terms of the Act of Parliament, and drawing special attention to the fact that the offer was to be a purely voluntary one on their part. Those men who volunteered for foreign service were then ordered to step out of the With the greatest enthusiasm 450 men at once stepped forward, placing their caps on the tops of their muskets, and giving a round of cheers such as none but the lungs of Englishmen can produce. The Worcestershire had the honour of being the second regiment of Militia to volunteer for foreign service, the Denbighshire being the first. On January 15, a week later, a circular was issued from the War Office ordering colonels of Militia to assemble their men for the purpose of ascertaining the number who would extend their service, in consequence of which forty-eight regiments followed the example of the Denbigh and Worcestershire, and offered to serve abroad.*

The men of the Militia had been originally enrolled to serve "on actual invasion, or imminent danger thereof," but Parliament

^{*} Fifty regiments of Militia, representing a force of 48,936 men, exclusive of officers and non-commissioned officers, volunteered for foreign service during the Crimean War.

1855. found it necessary to enable the Crown to embody the Militia "whenever a state of war exists between her Majesty and any foreign power." An Act (18 Vict. c. 1) passed both Houses for this purpose, but it so altered the position of the men then serving, that it was found necessary to allow those who were unwilling to accept service under the new law to go to their homes, and be called up for fifty-six days annually. On March 27 a circular was issued from the War Office, stating that men enlisted prior to May 12, 1854, were not liable to be kept embodied for more than fifty-six days a year, and directing that such men should be reattested for the remaining period of their five years' engagement, receiving an additional bounty of \mathcal{L}_{I} ; those who declined to be reattested to be sent to their homes, but be called up for fiftysix days' training annually. Three hundred and twenty-two of the Worcestershire Militia declined to be reattested; and from a return * it appears that 14,710 men in the Militia were lost to the country under Lord Panmure's "Act of Grace," as it was called.

In consequence of this and the number of men who had volunteered to the line, the Worcestershire Militia was so reduced in strength that the offer of foreign service could not be accepted by the Government. Between 250 and 300 took the extra guinea and reattested, and recruiting was carried on briskly, but it took some time to complete the regiment.

The regulations under which militiamen were invited to volunteer into the regular army were embodied in a circular from the War Office, dated December 20, 1854. A bounty of $\mathcal{L}7$, including a bonus of $\mathcal{L}1$, was offered to each man, and an ensigncy in the line without purchase was given for the first seventy-five men volunteering from each regiment, another for the second seventy-five, and a third commission for the third seventy-five. The War Office were not slow at discovering that good food for powder existed in the ranks of the Militia, composed

^{* &}quot;Parliamentary Return," House of Commons.

as it was then of the best of the English peasantry; and the service 1855. came forward, as it had always done when called upon, and reduced its splendid regiments to skeletons to fill the wasted ranks of the army in the Crimea, and, alas! destined before long, to add to the long list of those brave English soldiers who, through official neglect and inefficiency at home and at the seat of war, were allowed to die of fever, scurvy, dysentery, cold, and even starvation.*

On Sunday evening, February 4, some excitement was caused in the regiment by the arrival of a letter from the lord-lieutenant, ordering it to be held in readiness to assist the authorities at Dudley in keeping the peace, should any disturbance occur in consequence of the riots in Staffordshire. Several companies were held in readiness all night, but their services were fortunately not required.

In May new clothing was issued to the regiment, consisting of a double-breasted tunic, in lieu of the old coatee, with two rows of silver buttons in front, dark blue trousers with a red stripe, white waist-belt for the bayonet (introduced by circular of September 1, 1854), and shoulder-belt for the pouch, and shako with a ball. For undress, a red shell jacket and round cloth cap were worn.

The officers wore tunics similar to those worn by the men, and had a white shoulder-belt and pouch as shown in the portrait of Colonel Clowes; but on arrival of the regiment at Aldershot, the belt was ordered to be laid aside as contrary to regulation, as also the broad silver stripe down the trousers in full dress, and the broad red stripe in undress.

To relieve the monotony of military life in Worcester, but chiefly for the purpose of raising contributions for the Patriotic Fund for the benefit of the wives and families of soldiers killed in the Crimea, the officers of the regiment organized an amateur

^{* (1)} The number killed in action or died of wounds of the British army (including officers) in the Crimea, from the date of embarkation for the East to April 30, 1856, was 4579; the number who died of disease, etc., was 16,037.

⁽²⁾ Thirty-two thousand men volunteered from the Militia to the regular army during the two years of the Crimean War.

1855. theatrical performance, of which the following was the advertisement:—

THEATRE ROYAL, WORCESTER.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE

For the benefit of the Patriotic Fund, upon which occasion the following gentlemen amateurs, Officers of the Worcestershire Militia, will appear, viz.:—

Captain Hawkins.
Captain Kinder.
James Bridge, Esq.
William Spooner, Esq.

Captain Elrington. Captain Granville. C. Stevenson, Esq. J. Villars, Esq.

Aided by Miss Kate Rivers, from the St. James's Theatre; and Miss Seaman, from the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

On WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1855,

Will be presented J. R. Planché's Comedy of

THE PRINTER'S DEVIL

In the course of the evening occasional addresses; after which the Comedietta of

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

The performance will conclude with LEMAN REDE'S Farce of

AN AFFAIR OF HONOUR!

The entire arrangements produced under the immediate and personal superintendence of Mr. Coleman, lessee of the Theatre Royal, Sheffield; and principal tragedian of the Theatres Royal, Liverpool, Manchester, Bath, Bristol, Norwich, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Prices:—Dress Circle, admittance by ticket only, 5s. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully requested to be in full dress. Upper Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

Doors open at seven, performance to commence at half-past.

The Box Plan is already prepared, and may be seen at Deighton and Sons'; an early application will be required to insure seats.

Mr. Sanderson delivered the prologue, and the orchestra was composed of the band of the regiment. The performance concluded

with a military spectacle emblematic of the union of England, 1855. France, and Turkey, with the flags of the three nations, the band playing the several national anthems. The performance was very well received by a lenient public, and on June 22 was repeated on behalf of the funds of the Worcester Infirmary.

On July 23 the half-yearly inspection of the regiment was made on the drill-ground at the back of the Talbot Inn, by Colonel Slade, commanding the Midland District. The regiment paraded in heavy marching order at twelve o'clock, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Clowes. After the review the regimental books, hospital, etc., were inspected.

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

"Worcester, July 24, 1855.

"The commanding officer feels much pleasure in promulgating for the information of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the regiment, the terms of commendation in which the inspecting field-officer expressed himself yesterday, on the very high state of discipline and efficiency which they have arrived at, both as regards the interior economy of the regiment, and its soldier-like and steady performance under arms, which he was pleased to say could not be too highly commended."

The regiment was ordered to be moved to Stourbridge during the training of the yeomanry in September, because of the very limited billet accommodation in the city; and two-thirds of the men were permitted to go on furlough to assist the farmers in the harvest operations. The regiment paraded at the depôt at 7.30 a.m. on September 5, and was conveyed by train to Stourbridge. The men were billeted, and the officers' mess was at the Talbot Inn. On Sunday the regiment attended Divine service at Old Swinford Church, and on September 15 returned to Worcester.

Orders were shortly afterwards received for the removal of the regiment to Aldershot. It paraded at the Depôt on the morning of October 5, and at half-past eight marched to the station 1855. with bayonets fixed, and the band playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me." The regiment, on arrival at Aldershot, was placed in the brigade commanded by Colonel William N. Hutchinson, Grenadier Guards. Three days afterwards, October 8, General W. T. Knollys, commanding the division, inspected the regiment, and expressed extreme satisfaction at the marching and manœuvring of the regiment, and particularly noticed the light infantry company.

The force at the camp, at that time, consisted of some of the Foot Guards, three battalions of rifles, some regiments of the line, Foreign Legion, and fourteen regiments of Militia.

The Worcestershire Militia was shortly afterwards removed into the 3rd Infantry Brigade, commanded by Colonel Napier, and was located in the South Camp in huts.

In consequence of severe illness, Colonel Clutton-Brock, who had not been able to attend to his active regimental duties for some months, was unable to accompany the regiment to Aldershot. The command, therefore, devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Clowes,* who had already displayed considerable efficiency upon every occasion on which he had assumed the command.

On December 20 the half-yearly inspection of the regiment was made by Lieutenant-General W. T. Knollys, commanding the division. The regiment paraded in heavy marching order, and the general afterwards inspected the regimental and companies' books, and visited the men at dinner. He complimented the regiment on its excellent drill and conduct in quarters. It had the reputation, at this time, of being the best marching regiment in the camp.

1856. On February 22 her Majesty and the Prince Consort visited Aldershot, and expressed her approval of the appearance and discipline of the troops.

• Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Clowes, of Froxmer Court, co. Worcester, was son of the Rev. Robert Clowes, of Nether Knutsford, Cheshire, by Catherine, only daughter of Rev. Thomas Jee, vicar of Thaxted, Essex, by Catherine his wife, only daughter of Sir Peter Leicester, Bart., of Tabley. Colonel Clowes was a J.P. and D.L. for the county, late Captain 8th Regiment, and for many years, until his death, Master of the Worcestershire Hounds.

On April 14 Colonel Napier, commanding the 3rd Infantry 1856. Brigade, inspected the regiment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Clowes.

" 3rd Brigade Office, April 14, 1856.

"SIR,

"I have the honour, by direction of Colonel Napier, to express to you his great satisfaction at the state of the regiment under your command.

"The clean and steady appearance of the men on parade is most satisfactory, and the field movements this morning were executed with celerity and precision.

"The Company huts appear to be well looked after, and are in a creditable state of order and cleanliness.

"The Colonel commanding was also much pleased with his inspection of the Regimental and Company Books, which are kept in strict conformity with Her Majesty's Regulations; and lastly, he begs to congratulate you on the conduct of the men in quarters, which has always been quiet and orderly.

"He requests you will make known to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men under your command, the favourable opinion he entertains of their efficiency.

" I am, etc.,
"W. C. Mollan, Major,
"Major of Brigade.

"Lieut.-Colonel Clowes, Worcestershire Regiment."

General Knollys had, on more than one occasion, expressed to Colonel Clowes his approval of the efficiency and orderly conduct of the regiment. An opportunity afterwards offered itself for the general to show the confidence he reposed in it.* Considerable

• General Knollys, in his evidence before the Royal Commission on the Militia, stated that there were some Militia regiments at Aldershot under his command during the Russian War which he considered perfectly fit to have gone bodily to the Crimea for any service which might have been required of them.—Report of Royal Commission, 1859, qn. 5196.



and Galway Regiments of Militia. By order of General Knollys, the Worcestershire Militia was ordered out to put a stop to it, in consequence, as the brigade-major said, of its being "the best and steadiest regiment in camp." It had, however, begun to rain, and the news that the regiment was getting under arms had stopped the disturbance; and when the lines of the Hertford and Galway were reached, the men were dispersing, and looking at the Worcestershire round the corners of their huts. The only result was that the regiment was kept some time in a pouring rain while the officers of the Hertford and Galway restored order.

On April 18 her Majesty the queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, again visited the camp and inspected the troops; and on the following day reviewed the whole army of Aldershot. In the life of Prince Consort occurs the following *:--" Two days afterwards the queen and Prince Albert visited Aldershot. The growth of the camp there had been closely watched by them from time to time. was now completed, and the present visit was intended as a formal recognition of the fact. On reaching the camp her Majesty exchanged her carriage for a chestnut charger, richly caparisoned, and rode forward to inspect the troops. They mustered to the number of 14,000, drawn up in two lines, and presenting a front of a mile and a half in extent. It was a spirit-stirring sight, as her Majesty rode down the front line and returned by the rear column, the bayonets flashing as the men presented arms, and the music of the bands of about twenty regiments giving jubilant welcome as she passed. This over, her Majesty rode to an elevated piece of ground, from which, surrounded by a brilliant staff, she saw the march-past of this fine body of men. The Royal Pavilion, which had been constructed for her Majesty's use, in anticipation of frequent visits to the camp, was occupied on this occasion for the first time, a great field-day having been appointed for the following morning. On this occasion her Majesty again appeared on horse-

^{* &}quot;Life of the Prince Consort," by Sir Theodore Martin, vol. iii. p. 484.

back, wearing the uniform of a field-marshal, with the star and 1858. ribbon of the Garter, and a dark blue riding skirt. The troops, 18,000 strong, were drawn up on the range of barren heights known as Ladyhouse Common, and, after being minutely inspected by the queen and prince, they went through a series of manœuvres on a large scale, under the command of General Knollys, the commander of the camp. After a brilliant day the Court returned to Buckingham Palace."

On this occasion the regiment was again distinguished by being ordered to furnish the Guard of Honour to her Majesty and Prince Albert. This guard, the first ever to mount at the Royal Pavilion, consisted of 100 men and the queen's colour, under the command of Captain Robert Blayney, the senior captain in the regiment. The queen and Prince Albert stayed the night at Aldershot at the Pavilion. Bitterly cold it was, and no fuel had been provided for the guard. The subaltern, however, managed to get sight of a Government ladder which he broke up for a fire. He reported the circumstance to the field-officer of the day, who recommended him to say nothing about it; so the expense fell upon the country.

On the occasion of the review on the Saturday, the queen was accompanied by the Prince Consort, Princess Alice, Princess Royal, Duke of Cambridge, Viscount Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief, and other distinguished officers, and the regiment attracted particular notice, eliciting the admiration of her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Duke of Cambridge, and General Knollys, for the smartness of its appearance, its marching, and manœuvring. In addition to the Worcestershire, the following regiments took part in the review:—3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 8oth Regiment, 91st Highlanders, part of Land Transport Corps, and the Antrim Rifles, Cambridge, Cavan, Dublin City, South Gloucester, Hereford, Hertford, Kerry, Leicestershire, 5th Middlesex, 1st Somerset, 2nd Surrey, and Royal Sussex Militia—a total force of about 18,000 men, divided into four brigades. The queen, after the review, visited the guardroom at the Pavilion, and was graciously pleased to express her



1856. approval of the guard; not only asking numerous questions of Captain Blayney in reference to the regiment, but also entering into conversation with one of the sentries.

"GENERAL ORDER.

"Horse Guards, April 21, 1856.

"The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has received the Queen's command to express her unqualified praise of the soldier-like appearance of the troops of the Line and Militia at Aldershot, when reviewed by Her Majesty on the 19th instant.

"The Queen admires the spirit of the Militia, and appreciates the zeal of its officers, by whose exertions that force has attained so high a state of drill and discipline, as manifested by the steady and correct performance of extensive manœuvres on difficult ground, proving the great attention that has been paid to its instruction, the successful issue of which could scarcely be expected from troops so recently brought together in camp, and which surpassed the sanguine expectations of Her Majesty.

"By command of the Right Hon. the Field Marshal Viscount Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief,

"G. A. WEATHERALL,
"Adjutant-General."

The Worcestershire Militia in private life gained a notoriety scarcely less distinguished to that for discipline and drill, and to the regiment the camp was indebted for many of the amusements which relieved the weariness of the soldier's life at Aldershot during the early part of the year 1856; the theatrical talent which so many of the officers possessed being turned to good account. The following programme is one of the many performances in which the regiment took a prominent part. The Secretary of State for War, and other persons of distinction, honoured this particular performance with their presence.

1856.

THEATRE ROYAL, ALDERSHOT.

Under the special Patronage of

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL KNOLLYS.

The Theatrical Committee of Management, South Camp, Aldershot, have the honour to announce that on

Monday Evening, May 12, 1856,

The Performance will commence with

THE PRINTER'S DEVIL.

| COUNT DE MAUREPAS, Minister to Louis XVI. | | Captain Militia. | | Worcester |
|---|-------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| DUKE DE BRINGHEN, Ambassa- dor from the Court of Vienna | | Captain Militia. | Kinder, | Worcester |
| GRIFFET, Secretary to the | Court | Captain Militia. | ELRINGTON, | Worcester |
| PIERRE PICA | ••• | Assistant cester N | r-Surgeon L Militia. | owe, Wor- |
| Servant | | Lieutena Militia. | NEWBO | LT, Herts |
| MADAME GIRARD | | Miss Ros | A PEVENSEY. | |
| CECILE | ••• | Miss Edith Heraud. | | |
| After which a Musical Curiosity from Robert le Diable will be | | | | |

After which a Musical Curiosity from Robert le Diable will be performed on the flute and pianoforte at the same time, by LIEUTENANT LE PATOUREL, Royal South Gloucester Militia.

To be followed by the Serio-Comic, Bombastic, Operatic Interlude of AMOROSO, KING OF LITTLE BRITAIN.

Amoroso, King of Little Britain Captain Roche, Cavan Militia. etc., etc., etc.

After which a Vocal Interlude by the members of the ALDERSHOT MUSICAL SOCIETY.

To conclude with the Farce of

TO PARIS AND BACK FOR FIVE POUNDS.

MR. SAMUEL SNOZZLE ... LIEUTENANT CROSSMAN, Herts Militia.

VIVAT REGINA.

at Sandhurst, along with the Hereford Militia, etc.

A treaty of peace having been concluded with Russia, the Militia were ordered into their several counties to be disembodied. On June 3 the Worcestershire Militia received orders to return to Worcester for embodiment. On the same day the following divisional order was issued:—

" DIVISIONAL ORDER.

"Camp, Aldershot, June 3, 1856.

"The Lieutenant-General, having received notification of the departure of the several regiments of Militia stationed in the camp, takes the opportunity to request them [here is given a list of eighteen regiments, and amongst them the Worcestershire] to accept the expression of his thanks for their excellent conduct during the time he has had the honour to command them, and of his sincere regret at parting with them. It is difficult for troops to have given less trouble to their General than has been the case with the Militia who have been quartered at Aldershot; the unvaried zeal of all ranks in doing their duty, and the invariable attention the Lieutenant-General has experienced in meeting his wishes, from the highest to the lowest, it would neither be consistent with justice nor with his feelings to pass unacknowledged. The country may well be proud of its Militia. Had another year's war called for their services, the Lieutenant-General has been practically acquainted, from the experience of the last year, how that call would have been During that year the Lieutenant-General has had answered. twenty-seven regiments of Militia, English and Irish, under his command, and there has not been one of those twenty-seven regiments whose general efficiency and capacity, for all purposes of soldiers, would not have done credit to any regular corps in Europe."

On June 5 the Worcestershire Militia left Aldershot Camp at seven o'clock in the morning, under the command of Lieutenant-

Colonel Clowes, and marched to Farnborough Station, and was 1856. conveyed by special train to Worcester, which was reached at a quarter to four in the afternoon. The regiment marched to the Star Hotel, and thence to their billets. The officers' mess was at the Shire Hall.

On June 9 the thanks of the commander-in-chief were conveyed to the Militia in a general order, from which the following is an extract:—

"GENERAL ORDER, No. 669.

"Horse Guards, June 9, 1856.

"The Militia Forces having been directed to be disembodied, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, previously to their return to their counties, desires to offer to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men his best acknowledgments for the zeal and discipline which they have shown during the whole period of their service. They have not only performed every duty which fell to their share with the cheerful obedience of good soldiers, but they have, in large numbers, gallantly volunteered into the Line at the most critical period of the War, and, by thus reinforcing the British army before Sebastopol, have essentially contributed to its success.

"Several regiments having volunteered their services for the garrisons of the Mediterranean, the offers of ten were accepted, thereby liberating an equal number of regiments of the line to proceed to the Crimea.

"The Field Marshal has received constant reports from general officers, at home and abroad, of the excellent state of discipline of the Militia Regiments generally; and, at this moment of their returning to their homes, he desires to express to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers of every regiment embodied during the War, his thanks for their good conduct, and his best wishes for their welfare and happiness."

On June 14 the Worcestershire, or 67th, Regiment of Militia was disembodied at Worcester, having been on permanent duty

allowance equal to six months. The subalterns received an allowance equal to six months' pay,* the surgeon and assistant-surgeon an allowance equal to one year's pay each, and the men the balance of their bounty for the current year and a gratuity of fourteen days' pay. In the letters awarding these allowances, her Majesty's approbation of the services of the regiment was conveyed by the Secretary of State for War.

The regiment had the honour of receiving, along with the rest of the Militia, the thanks of the Houses of Lords and Commons;† but perhaps the most gratifying thing to the regiment was the banquet to which the officers were invited by the magistrates and gentry, etc., of the county of Worcester, "to mark its appreciation of their services, and of the credit reflected on the county of Worcester by the behaviour of its Militia."

The banquet was held in the Assembly Room of the Guildhall on July 9, and was attended by about 140 persons, including Lord Lyttelton, lord-lieutenant of the county, Earl Beauchamp, Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, M.P., Viscount Elmley, M.P., Sir Thomas Winnington, M.P., Sir Offley Wakeman, M.P., and other members of Parliament, the Mayors of Worcester, Evesham, Droitwich, Dudley, and Kidderminster, nearly all the most influential county and city magistrates, the colonel and officers of the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, and many other persons. was decorated with flags of the allies, the royal arms, and other appropriate devices, and for its splendour the banquet was long remembered in the county. The following toasts were drank:-Colonel Clutton-Brock (absent on account of illness), Lieutenant-Colonel Clowes, and the Worcestershire Regiment; Major Webb; the captains; the subalterns; the adjutant; and the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment,—all of which were received with the greatest enthusiasm.

+ "Parliamentary Debates," 1856, vol. cxlii.



^{*} By a recent royal warrant (1885) all officers on disembodiment receive a gratuity of £100, with a further one of £50 for every subsequent year's service.

On December 23 the regiment suffered a severe loss by the 1858. death of Colonel Thomas Clutton-Brock, who died at his residence, Pensax Court, in the sixty-second year of his age. He entered the regiment in 1821 as captain, became major in 1844, lieutenantcolonel in 1848, and colonel August 3, 1852. The best testimony to his character as commanding officer are the words used by the lord-lieutenant in proposing his health at the banquet to the regi-"It is with feelings of real satisfaction that I have to state, from the first day of his appointment to the command of the regiment, Colonel Brock has never failed, in any one respect, in the execution of his important duties. Although suffering from bodily weakness, I have never known an instance in which he has delayed so much as writing a letter, even sitting up in bed to do so; in fact, a more striking instance of mental energy overcoming bodily weakness I should think has never been afforded. He has in every respect done his duty." In private life he was equally respected. For four seasons, 1832-36, he was Master of the Worcestershire Hounds, and Cecil, in his "Hunting Tour," speaks of him as "a fine sportsman, whose hunting lore was not the less valuable from having been cultivated by the ever celebrated pastor and sportsman, the Rev. William Smith, of Badger, whose pride it was to instil into his pupils the education of gentlemen, with an appropriate taste for foxhunting." His establishment is said to have been of the most recherché order; but after a four seasons' mastership, the subscriptions being totally inadequate to the expenditure, and his health unequal to the exertion, he resigned.

No colonels were appointed to the Militia after the year 1852, so that Lieutenant-Colonel Clowes, who had commanded the regiment all through the embodiment, became commandant, Major Thomas Webb remaining as major.

On February 3, to the great regret of every officer and soldier 1857. of the regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Clowes resigned his commission. As an officer, it may be said the regiment has never possessed a smarter commandant, and the high reputation it earned during the

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1857. Crimean embodiment was due principally to the attention he bestowed on the regiment. He joined the Worcestershire Militia as major in 1848, and became lieutenant-colonel in 1852, having previously served for nine years in the 8th Regiment. As a country gentleman and sportsman his good qualities were excelled by no one in the county. Devoted to hunting and racing, he was also a first-rate shot with a gun, and an expert at archery. For about fifteen years he acted as Master of the Worcestershire Hounds, and his popularity among all grades of sportsmen, from the highest to the lowest, was well known to all, as well as the celebrity which the hunt attained under his judicious management. No expense and no pains were spared, and the hearty and unaffected way in which he welcomed those who were engaged with him in sport endeared him to all. Among his many other good qualities, that of hospitality, which with him was unbounded, was always the subject of remark. He died on August 10, 1865, in the forty-ninth year of his age, and his name adds one more to the list of Worcestershire Militia officers who distinguished themselves as hunting men; for Lord Foley, John Parker, Colonel Clutton-Brock, and Colonel Clowes, had all held office as Master of the Worcestershire Hounds.

Major Thomas Webb* succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Clowes in the command of the regiment with the rank of lieutenant-colonel commandant, and Captain Edward Winnington† was promoted to the vacant majority.

On account of the regiment having been so recently disem-

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^{*} Colonel Thomas Webb, of The Berrow, Ledbury, co. Hereford, was the eldest son of Thomas Webb, Esq., D.L., J.P., banker, of Ledbury, by Anne (who died in 1881 in her hundred and third year), daughter of John Thackwell, Esq., of Rye Court, and sister of General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., a Peninsula and Waterloo hero. He was born January 17, 1812, and married first, in 1847, Anne Elizabeth (who died 1854), daughter of Rev. H. Bulkeley Williams, of Beaumaris, co. Anglesey; secondly, in 1858, Ellen Jane (who died 1875), daughter of Thomas Hampton Symonds, Esq., of Mynde Park, co. Hereford. He was a D.L. and J.P. for the counties of Worcester and Hereford, and late Captain 90th Light Infantry.

[†] Major Edward Winnington was the third son of Sir Thomas Edward Winnington, M.P., third baronet of Stanford Court, co. Worcester, by Joanna, daughter of John Taylor, Esq., of Mozeley Hall, near Birmingham. He was a D.L. and J.P. for the county of Worcester, and late Captain 33rd Regiment.

bodied, the training for 1857 was dispensed with by order in 1857. Council.

In April the permanent staff was inspected at Worcester by the inspector-general of Militia.

In consequence of the outbreak of the Sepoy mutiny in India, many Militia regiments were ordered to be embodied. But as no power existed to call out the force under such circumstances, her Majesty was authorized, by the 20 & 21 Vict., passed on August 25, 1857, "to draw out and embody the Militia, or some part of it, in consequence of the sudden demand for the services in India of a large body of the regular forces."

The Worcestershire, or 67th, Regiment of Militia assembled for permanent duty at the depôt in St. George's Square, Worcester, on November 12, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Webb. The men were billeted in the city, the officers' mess was at the Shire Hall, and the drill-ground was at the back of the Talbot Inn, in the Tything.

On December 2 Lord Lyttelton, lord-lieutenant of the county, inspected the regiment on the parade-ground.

On December 11 orders were received for the removal of the regiment to Ireland. The baggage left Worcester on the 12th, and the regiment followed on December 14. The regiment paraded at daybreak in heavy marching order, the officers and men in great coats, and wearing oilskin covers to their shakos. Headed by the band, the regiment marched from the depôt to Shrub Hill Station, where a special train (consisting of forty passenger carriages, two horse-boxes, two break-vans, and two engines) conveyed them to Liverpool, which was reached between two and three in the afternoon. The regiment travelled in two divisions—the first, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Webb, consisting of the band, the Grenadiers, light infantry company, and Nos. 4, 7, 9, and 10 companies, the staff and their wives and families. The second division, under Major Winnington, consisted of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 8 companies, the women and children and sick. No.

1857. 6 company was left at Worcester, under the command of Captain C. S. Hawkins and Lieutenant H. D. Mitchell, to form a depôt, but it rejoined head-quarters later on.

On arriving at Liverpool, the regiment marched to the Docks, embarked at 3 p.m., sailed at 4.30, and reached Kingstown Harbour at 5 o'clock on the morning of December 15, disembarked at Dublin at 11 o'clock, and finally arrived at the Curragh by rail at 2 p.m.

Here the regiment was unfortunately destined to experience an instance of the mismanagement which appears to have pervaded all military arrangements at that time. For it was found that no preparations had been made for its reception, and officers and men, who had marched through a soaking rain on a windy and bitterly cold December day, were wet to the skin. The baggage not having been brought up, they had no means of changing their clothing; and two of the officers, for want of better accommodation, were constrained to sleep on a table in their wet clothing, terminating fatally in one case, and depriving the regiment of a most popular officer, an ardent and accomplished sportsman, and a thorough English country gentleman.*

The regiment was stationed in the camp at the Curragh of Kildare, then commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, G.C.B., and formed part of the 1st Infantry Brigade under the command of Major-General Horatio Shirley, C.B., who inspected the regiment on December 23.

On Christmas Day, after attending Divine service, every non-commissioned officer and man was treated by the officers to a substantial dinner, a quart of Dublin stout each, and tobacco. Notwithstanding this sumptuous entertainment, it was very creditable to the regiment that not a single case of drunkenness had to be disposed of on the following morning.

Flank companies were abolished by a general order, dated Horse Guards, December 24, 1857, in which it was prescribed



^{*} Captain Frederick Clifton died at Whittington, Worcestershire, on June 29, 1858, of consumption, the result of a chill and cold, contracted on that occasion.

that the companies of regiments should be numbered from 1 con- 1857. secutively. The old Grenadier company became No. 1 (present A company, 3rd Battalion), and the Light company No. 12 (present H company, 3rd Battalion).

On January 15 the regiment sent a detachment to Naas, 1858. county Kildare, to relieve a detachment of the 2nd Royal Lanark Militia.

Volunteering to the regular army took place in December, 1857, and January of 1858, at a bounty of £2, afterwards increased to £3, and the men were allowed to reckon one-half of their embodied Militia service rendered over the age of eighteen, as a part of line service towards pension and other advantages, provided they had completed six months' service. An ensign's commission in the line for every seventy-five volunteers was offered by War Office circular of August 19, 1858, for officers under twenty-three years of age. A circular, dated August 30, increased the number necessary for a commission in the artillery, Engineers, or line to 100 men. Nearly 200 men volunteered from the Worcestershire Militia to the regular army—a great number going to the cavalry—in the year 1858, and several officers in consequence obtained commissions.*

On February 1 a detachment proceeded from head-quarters at the Curragh to join the depôt at Worcester; and on February 23 and March 6 drafts left the depôt for head-quarters. In the month of February the regiment sent detachments to Tullamore and Philipstown, both in the King's County.

On March 22 the force at the Curragh was inspected by General the Right Hon. Lord Seaton, G.C.B., commanding the forces in Ireland, when the regiment is said to have "gained its usual amount of applause for its steadiness and military bearing." The troops present at the review consisted of two batteries of



^{*} In addition to volunteering in great numbers to the line, eighteen regiments of Militia, representing a force of 12,714 men, exclusive of officers and non-commissioned officers, volunteered for foreign service during the Indian Mutiny.

1858. Royal Artillery, 3rd Light Dragoons, Military Train, 16th (Bedfordshire) Regiment, and the Worcestershire Militia.

On April 16 the regiment was inspected by Major-General Horatio Shirley, C.B., commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade.

"BRIGADE ORDERS.

"Camp, Curragh, April 16, 1858.

"Major-General Shirley, commanding the 1st Brigade, takes this opportunity of expressing in orders the satisfaction he experienced at the inspection of the Worcester Militia this day.

"The steadiness of the men under arms, and the precision with which they moved, very far exceeded his expectations, knowing, as he does, how short a time many of the men have been in the ranks; indeed, some of their movements could hardly be exceeded by the best-drilled regiments in the service.

"It is also most creditable to the discipline of the regiment that it has only been found necessary to try one man by district court-martial during the time (five months) the regiment has been stationed at this camp.

"The general conduct of the men has been exemplary, and it is very evident from all that the Major-General has observed, during the time they have been quartered here, that the exertions of all ranks to uphold the discipline as well as to forward the drill of the regiment have been unremitting, and it will be the pleasing duty of the Major-General to make his report for the information of His Royal Highness, the General Commanding-in-Chief, to that effect.

"By order,

"J. B. Mann, Major,

"Major of Brigade."

At the end of April orders were received for the return of the Regiment to Worcester for disembodiment. It left the Curragh at 11 o'clock on the morning of May 10, arrived at Dublin at 6



o'clock the same evening, and embarked on board the transports 1858. Trafalgar and Prince for Birkenhead, and disembarked there at 6 o'clock the following morning, and arrived at Worcester in two divisions, at 4 and 5 o'clock respectively, on May 11.

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

"Worcester, May 14, 1858.

"The Lieutenant-Colonel commanding feels much pleasure in having it in his power to signify that Her Majesty has commanded him to express to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men the very great satisfaction which Her Majesty has received from the exemplary conduct and the services of the regiment, to which he begs to add his utmost expression of thanks."

The Worcestershire, or 67th, Regiment of Militia was disembodied at Worcester on Tuesday, May 18; the men receiving an allowance equal to a fortnight's pay, and their clothing.

About this time the full dress uniform of the regiment was again altered—a single-breasted being substituted for the double-breasted tunic, and felt shakos of a new pattern adopted.

This year the old "Brown Bess" muskets were returned to the Tower, and were replaced by a far superior weapon known as the Enfield rifle, or "rifle-musket, pattern 1853," but only a muzzle-loader after all.

CHAPTER XI.

1859-1886, DISEMBODIED.

Annual trainings—Militia Reserve formed—Property qualification for officers abolished—Colonel Webb retires, and is succeeded by Colonel Norbury—Militia transferred from lord-lieutenant to the Crown—Formation of brigade depôts—Formation of 2nd Battalion—Manœuvres at Salisbury—Presentation of colours to 2nd Battalion—Militia officers made subject to Articles of War throughout year—Head-quarters moved to Norton Barracks—Militia Reserve called out on apprehension of war with Russia—Formation of territorial regiments, and consequent alteration of uniform, etc.—Egyptian War—Regiment volunteers for foreign service—Presentation of new colours by Countess Beauchamp—Conclusion.

1859. The regiment assembled on June 20 for twenty-one days' training at Worcester, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Webb. The men were billeted in the city; the officers' mess was at the Star Hotel; and the drill-ground at the back of the Talbot Inn, in the Tything.

On July 7 the regiment was inspected on the drill-ground by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry J. Shaw, commanding 45th (Notts) Regiment, and paid off on July 10.

Major Edward Winnington having resigned his commission, Captains T. C. N. Norbury and C. S. Hawkins were promoted to be majors from July 15—an additional major being allowed in consequence of the regiment having more than eight companies.

On August 13 an Act* was passed to allow the Militia to serve in any part of the United Kingdom and in the Channel Islands; and for the future men were ordered to be enlisted to

* 22 & 23 Vict. c. 38.



THOMAS CLOWES, LIEUT. COLONEL. 1852-56 LT. COL. COMM., 1856-57



THOMAS WEBB, LT. COL. COMM. 1857-70 HONY. COLONEL, 1870-83.



THOMAS CONINGSBY N NORBURY.

serve in Great Britain and Ireland. Previous to this they were only 1859. enlisted to serve in their respective divisions of the United Kingdom.

On April 26 the regiment assembled at Worcester for twenty- 1860. eight days' training, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Webb. The officers' mess was at the Shire Hall, and the drill-field the same as the previous year.

On April 30 the regiment was inspected by Lord Lyttelton, lord-lieutenant of the county.

On May 17 the official inspection of the regiment was made by Major-General Robert Percy Douglas, inspector-general of Militia, who, in the course of his remarks, said, "As an old soldier of the 29th Worcestershire Regiment, and one who has seen some service, it is indeed truly gratifying to me to witness the soldier-like bearing of the Worcestershire Regiment of Militia. I am perfectly surprised at your appearance to-day, and the manner in which you have gone through your military exercises. In your very walk I have seen evidence of honest pride, and every man I have noticed in and about the streets is fit for service in any garrison town in the kingdom. Everything I have seen of your conduct and military discipline has my most unqualified approbation."

The theatrical talent of the officers was not allowed to lie idle, and on May 18 an amateur performance was given in the theatre, in which the following officers of the regiment took part: Major Norbury, Captains Elrington, Taylor, and Clutton-Brock, Surgeon Lowe, and Lieutenants Saunders and Hook. Mrs. James Rogers, Miss Griffiths, Miss Franklin, Miss Theodore, and Miss Lee took ladies' parts, the pieces selected being "Charles XII.," "Going to the Derby," and the farce "Poor Pillicoddy."

On May 22 the men were paid off.

On April 22 the annual training commenced at Worcester for 1861. twenty-eight days, under Colonel Webb. The drill-field used this year was Flag Meadow, adjoining the Lansdown Road; and the ball practice was carried out on Hartlebury Common, whither the companies were conveyed by train.

The regiment was inspected on May 17 by Colonel Cooper, inspecting field officer, Bristol District, and paid off on the following day.

1862. The preliminary drill of the recruits commenced on April 24 for fourteen days, and on May 8 the regiment assembled for twenty-one days' training at Worcester, under Colonel Webb. The men were billeted in the city, and the officers' mess was at the Shire Hall. The drill-ground was Flag Meadow, and the musketry practice was carried out on Rainbow Hill.

On May 24 General the Earl Beauchamp, accompanied by General Pilcher, made an unofficial inspection of the regiment on Broadheath Common. The official inspection was held on May 26 by Colonel Cooper, inspecting field officer, Bristol District, on Broadheath Common, the ground being kept by a detachment of the county constabulary. On May 28 the regiment was paid off.

Companies were ordered to stand on parade according to the seniority of the captains, from flanks to centre, the senior captain on the right, the next senior on the left, and so on.

1863. On April 10 the recruits commenced preliminary drill for fourteen days; the regiment assembled for twenty-one days' training on April 24, under Colonel Webb. The officers' mess was at the Shire Hall, and the drill-ground a field near Pitchcroft, known as Benton's Field, or Hughes's Meadow.

The regiment was inspected on May 13 on Broadheath Common, by Colonel the Hon. St. George G. Foley, C.B., D.A.Q.M.G.; and paid off on May 14.

During the festivities at Worcester this year to celebrate the marriage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales with Princess Alexandra of Denmark, the permanent staff took part in a procession, marshalled by Captain and Adjutant Lavie, in which all the societies of the county were represented, together with detachments of the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry and Volunteers. All the permanent staff attended, with the band and colours of the regiment,

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under the command of Captain Lavie, with Lieutenant-Colonel and 1863. Quartermaster Thomas Rainforth and Surgeon Lowe.

The recruit drill commenced on April 7 for fourteen days, and 1864. on April 21 the regiment assembled for twenty-one days' training, under Colonel Webb. The regiment was inspected on May 7 by Colonel Adams, commanding 49th (Hertfordshire) Regiment; and paid off on May 11.

On May 10 the recruits assembled for seven days' preliminary 1865. drill, and on May 17 the annual training commenced for twenty-eight days, under Major Norbury, in the absence on sick leave of Colonel Webb. Hughes's Meadow was again hired as a drill-ground, but the officers' mess was established at the Star Hotel, in place of the Shire Hall. Divine service on Sundays was conducted in the square at the back of the depôt by the Rev. F. G. Lugard, rector of St. Clements, and acting chaplain to the regiment.

The regiment was inspected on the drill-ground on June 10, by Colonel Pipon, inspector-general of Militia; and paid off on June 12.

The preliminary drill for recruits commenced on April 16 for 1866.* seven days; and on April 23 the regiment assembled for twenty-eight days' training, under Colonel Webb. On May 17 the regiment was inspected by Colonel Charles F. T. Daniel, commanding 28th (North Gloucestershire) Regiment; and paid off on May 19.

On April 29 the recruits assembled for fourteen days' pre- 1867. liminary drill. The annual training of the regiment for twenty-eight days commenced on May 13, under Colonel Webb, there being only six absentees.

On June 7 Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Gildea, commanding 81st (Loyal Lincoln Volunteers), accompanied by the lord-lieutenant of the county, inspected the regiment, and at its termination both



^{*} Steel scabbards, previously worn only by adjutants and musketry instructors, adopted throughout the service by all officers except field-officers, who wore brass scabbards. For the men, stitched blue cloth shakos were substituted for felt.

Stripes, similar to good-conduct badges worn in the army, ordered to be worn on the right arm above the cuff by re-enrolled men, one for each period of re-engagement, by W.O. circular, August 20, 1866, No. 971.

1867. addressed the regiment in congratulatory terms. On June 8 the men were paid off.

In March the undress double-breasted blue frock-coat for officers was abolished, and the short blue patrol jacket substituted; and bands, which had since 1830 been dressed in white tunics or coatees, were ordered to wear red tunics; * and the permanent staff were this year supplied with Snider breech-loading rifles, in lieu of the Enfield muzzle-loaders.

On August 20 was passed the Militia Reserve Act (30 & 31 Vict. c. 111), which authorized one-fourth of the quota of the United Kingdom, or 30,000 men, to be enlisted for five years, receiving one pound per annum in addition to their Militia bounty, for which they became liable to be drafted in any regiment of the regular army in case of war, or imminent danger thereof. By these means the British army can command, in time of war, the services of 30,000 of the finest men in the British service, generally the pick of the Militia both as to physique and character.

1868.†

The recruits assembled at Worcester on April 13 for fourteen days' preliminary drill, and on April 27 the annual training of the regiment commenced for twenty-eight days, under Colonel Webb. The inspection took place in Hughes's Meadow on May 22, by Lieutenant-Colonel William Cooper, commanding 70th (Surrey) Regiment; the ground being kept by a detachment of the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry and City Police. The regiment was paid off on May 23.

Previous to the training, Captain Ernest Lavie, who had been adjutant of the regiment since 1846, was placed on retired pay, and granted the honorary rank of major; being succeeded in the adjutancy by Captain William Charles Hill, 36th (Herefordshire)

^{*} G.O., Nos. 21 and 22 of 1867.

[†] The buttons on the cuffs and skirts of the tunic were, in September, ordered to be removed; the skirts were left plain as at present, and the cuff was braided for the men and laced for the officers.

G.O., No. 79, authorized silver laced sashes, sword-belts, and stripes for the trousers to be worn by officers at levées, balls, etc.

Regiment. On the evening of May 22 Major Lavie was invited to 1868. mess, when many former officers of the regiment were present, and was presented with a silver salver, bearing the following inscription: "To Major Ernest Lavie, from Colonel Webb and the officers of the Worcestershire Militia, this token, as a mark of esteem and regard, and in recognition of his services of twenty-two years as adjutant in the regiment, was presented, May 22, 1868."

On April 19 the recruits assembled at Worcester for fourteen 1869.* days' preliminary drill. The regiment assembled for annual training of twenty-eight days on May 3, under the command of Major Norbury, in consequence of the sickness of Colonel Webb.

On May 27 the regiment was inspected in Hughes's Meadow, by Major-General the Hon. James Lindsay, inspector-general of Reserve Forces. A portion of the Militia had been supplied this year with Snider-Enfield breech-loading rifles. The Worcestershire had the honour of being selected as one of the few, in consequence, as the inspecting officer explained, of its being a steady shooting regiment, and the great attention it had always devoted to musketry.

The regiment was paid off on May 29.

On May 13 Parliament passed an important Act (32 Vict. c. 13), abolishing the property qualification for officers; and allowing the Militia, when assembled for training, to be placed under the authority of the general of the district. The Articles of War were also altered to allow commanding officers to impose fines for drunkenness.

On March 15 Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Webb resigned his 1870. commission as commandant of the regiment, and at the same time was appointed First Honorary Colonel of the Worcestershire Militia. He was formerly a captain in the 90th (Perthshire) Light Infantry, and, on the reorganization of the Worcestershire Militia in 1852, offered his services in any capacity to the lord-lieutenant, who appointed him major; in 1857 he succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Clowes in the command of the regiment.



^{*} G.O., No. 65, introduced a new pattern shako, smaller in size, with a curb chain, and lace for officers.

1870. Colonel Webb was succeeded in the command of the regiment by Major Thomas Coningsby Norbury Norbury,* and Captain Henry Handley Elrington obtained the vacant majority. Colonel Norbury, who had previously served as captain in the carabineers during the Crimean Campaign, joined the Worcestershire Militia as captain a few months after leaving the army in 1856, served with the regiment during the embodiment of 1857–58, and was promoted to major in 1859.

The recruits assembled for fourteen days' preliminary drill on April 11; and the regiment commenced its annual training of twenty-eight days on April 25, under Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Norbury.

The Rev. William Rayson, M.A., minor canon of the cathedral, acted as chaplain during the training, Divine service being held, by permission of the dean, in the cathedral at special hours. To Mr. Rayson, now vicar of Lindridge, near Tenbury, is the regiment indebted for many acts of kindness and interest shown to the men during this and the subsequent years in which he acted as chaplain.

On May 19 and 20 the regiment was inspected by Colonel Roche, assistant inspector of Reserve Forces; and paid off on May 21.

1871. On March 27 the recruits assembled at the regimental depôt, for preliminary drill of twenty-eight days; and on April 24 the regiment commenced its annual training of twenty-eight days, under the command of Colonel Norbury, there being only four absentees unaccounted for.

On May 18 the regiment was inspected in heavy marching order, and on the following day in review order, by Lieutenant-

* Colonel Thomas Coningsby Norbury Norbury, of Sherridge, co. Worcester, is the eldest son of the late Thomas Norbury, Esq., D.L., J.P., of Sherridge, by Mary Anne, daughter of Coningsby Norbury, Esq., of Droitwich. He was born February 2, 1829, educated at Eton and Oxford, and married June 2, 1855, the Hon. Gertrude O'Grady, daughter of Standish, 2nd Viscount Guillamore, by whom he has a family. He is a D.L. and J.P. for county of Worcester, J.P. for county of Hereford, and late captain 6th Dragoon Guards (carabineers).

Colonel the Hon. William Henry Herbert, assistant adjutant-1871. general, and paid off on May 20.

The Regulation of the Forces Act (33 & 35 Vict. c. 86), passed on August 17 of this year, made some very important changes in regard to the Militia. The command of the Militia was transferred from the lords-lieutenant of counties to the Crown, and the secretary of state enabled to place such command in the hands of the general of the district; and to the House of Commons was delegated the power of determining, by annual vote, the number of militiamen to be provided, irrespective of the quotas formerly fixed by statute. The preliminary drill for recruits was authorized to be extended to a period not exceeding six months, and the trainings of regiments permitted to take place out of their respective counties; and officers from this time were commissioned by the sovereign instead of by the lord-lieutenant of the county.

On March 25 the recruits, to the number of 400, assembled at 1872.* the regimental depôt, Worcester, for fifty-five days' preliminary drill, under the command of Colonel Norbury, assisted by the adjutant, four captains, and four subalterns. They were inspected on May 14 by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. H. Herbert, assistant adjutant-general.

On March 22 Major and Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Handley Elrington resigned his commission, and Captain Martindale Edwin Vale was promoted to major in his vacancy.

On May 27 the regiment assembled for twenty-eight days' training, under the command of Colonel Norbury. The inspection was held on June 21 by Colonel Herbert, A.A.G., and the men were dismissed to their homes on the following day. At this period the Worcestershire was the largest Militia regiment in the kingdom, exceeding by 200 men the enrolled strength of any other regiment;

^{*} The title of the Militia was changed from "Reserve" to "Auxiliary" Forces, by a W. O. circular of May 28, 1872; and a circular of February 24 ordered the Militia to wear good shooting badges, the same as the line.

G. O. 71, of 1872, introduced scarlet patrol jackets for infantry officers in undress. They were only in existence a short time, being discontinued by G. O. 57, of 1874.

1872. and, with one exception, no regiment had fewer absentees in proportion to the strength.

This was the first year in which Militia regiments were allowed to encamp for training, instead of being quartered in billets.

1873. A circular, dated April 21, contained a warrant, dated April 8, stating that her Majesty had sanctioned the formation of district brigades. The Worcestershire Militia, to which a 2nd Battalion was to be added, was brigaded with the 29th (Worcestershire) Regiment, the 36th (Herefordshire) Regiment, and the Herefordshire Militia; the whole forming the 22nd Brigade under Colonel Robert White, C.B., late 17th Lancers. Barracks were to be built for the accommodation of the brigade depôt at Norton, about three miles from Worcester.

On February 24 the recruits assembled at Worcester for sixtynine days' preliminary drill under the adjutant, assisted by a captain and two subalterns. They were inspected, April 30, by Colonel E. G. Bulwer, C.B., deputed by the War Office to establish the brigade depôt at Worcester, and were paid off on the following day.

The regiment assembled for annual training on May 5, under the command of Colonel Norbury; was inspected by Colonel E. G. Bulwer, C.B., on May 29 and 30, and paid off on May 31.

On November 22 and December 5 circulars were issued, extending the period of service in the Militia and Militia Reserve from five to six years, the bounty remaining at £6, paid annually.

1874. On March 2 the recruits assembled at Worcester for fifty-five days' preliminary drill under the adjutant, assisted by Hon. Major W. P. Howell, and Lieutenants Bearcroft and Hooper; they were inspected on April 24, and paid off the following day.

The regiment assembled for annual training on April 27, under the command of Colonel Norbury; was inspected on May 22 by Colonel Robert White, C.B., commanding 22nd Brigade Depôt, and paid off on May 23. The men were this year supplied with glengarry undress caps and a new pattern badge, in lieu of the old 1874. round cap with the name of the regiment on a scroll; and shell jackets were worn by the men for the last time in undress.

In May the first step was taken towards forming second battalions to Militia regiments, under the new organization scheme, by a War Office circular dated May 13, which added a second battalion to four regiments,* one of which was the Worcestershire. The new establishment of the 2nd Battalion was to consist of 600 privates, or six companies of 100 men in each; 200 men were required when orders were received from the War Office to complete the battalion, and these 200 men were raised in a fortnight—a striking proof of the popularity of the regiment in the county.

Major and Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Sidney Hawkins † was promoted to the command of the new 2nd Battalion. His vacancy and the additional majority consequent upon the increase of the regiment were filled by the promotion of Captain and Hon. Major Howell,‡ and Captain Richard Prescott-Decie.

Though perhaps scarcely a subject for a regimental record, we cannot resist making a brief reference to an event—a boat race which caused no small excitement and amusement in the regiment at the time. During the training, the officers, perhaps not content with the good name the regiment had acquired on land, determined to assert their prowess on the water. However, four old Etonians challenged any other four in the regiment, and the following were the crews:—

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^{*} The 2nd Lancashire, Northampton and Rutland, 1st Stafford, and Worcestershire had the honour of being the first four regiments to form second battalions.

[†] Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Sidney Hawkins, late of Cantlowes, Middlesex, was the eldest son of the late John Sidney Hawkins, Esq., of Cantlowes, and grandson of Sir John Hawkins, Knt., D.L., J.P., Chairman of the Middlesex Sessions. He was born October 16, 1817, educated at Charterhouse, and Maydalen College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1843. He was a D.L. and J.P. for the Tower Hamlets and county of Middlesex, and J.P. for Gloucestershire.

[‡] Major William Parker Howell, of Penrheol, Carmarthenshire, is son of the late W. Howell, Esq., and was born January 31, 1824. He married, August 28, 1855, Gertrude Elizabeth Dorothea, eldest daughter of Colonel Thomas Clutton-Brock, Worcestershire Militia, of Pensax Court, co. Worcester. He was formerly an ensign in the 8th (King's) Regiment.

| 1874. | ETON BOAT. | | OTHER SCHOOLS' BOAT. | |
|-------|------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|
| | Lieut. E. H. Bearcroft | Bow. | Lieut. W. H. Chillingworth | Bow. |
| | Captain A. T. Hancocks | 2. | Captain T. King | 2. |
| | LieutColonel Norbury | 3⋅ | Captain R. Prescott-Decie | 3⋅ |
| | Lieut. J. S. Kersteman | Stroke. | Lieut. Owen Walcot | Stroke. |
| | Surgeon G. E. Hyde | Cox. | AsstSurg. H. G. Budd | Cox. |

The race took place on the Severn on May 20, the course being from the waterworks to the grand stand, a distance of one mile. For the first half-mile the two boats kept together, and neither appeared able to head the other, after which Lieutenant Walcot's boat secured a slight lead, which he managed to maintain to the finish, winning a very exciting race by a quarter of a boat's length. The race was rowed at 5 p.m., and though intended to be strictly private, attracted a considerable number of spectators.

1875.* The recruits assembled for fifty-five days' preliminary drill at the depôt, Worcester, on March 22, were inspected by Colonel Robert White, C.B., on April 13 and 14, and paid off April 15.

The annual training of the two battalions of the regiment commenced at Worcester on May 24, under the command of Colonel Norbury. They were inspected on June 16 by Colonel Robert White, C.B., commanding the 22nd Brigade Depôt. The Rev. H. E. Taverner acted as chaplain during the training.

The numbers by which the companies were previously known were this year dropped, and letters substituted. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H formed the 1st Battalion, and I, J, K, L, M, N the 2nd Battalion.

1876.† On March 6 the recruits assembled at Worcester for fifty-five days' preliminary drill, were inspected on April 27 and 28 by Colonel Robert White, C.B., commanding 22nd Brigade Depôt, and dismissed on April 29.

Under the new scheme for the mobilization of the forces in

^{*} Regimental pattern buttons, except for officers, abolished in the Army and Militia.

[†] G. O., No. 33 of 1876, fixed the time for roll-call, or tattoo, at all garrisons and stations at home at 10 p.m. all the year round, a privilege much appreciated throughout the army. Hitherto the time had varied, in camp and barracks, according to the season of the year.

Great Britain and Ireland, the Worcestershire Militia was attached 1876. to the 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, of the 5th Army Corps of the "Active Army." The troops forming the 2nd Brigade were

1st Battalion Worcestershire Militia. 2nd Battalion Worcestershire Militia. Royal Wiltshire Militia. Shropshire Militia.

This Army Corps being ordered to be mobilized this year, the two battalions of the regiment assembled at Worcester on July 3, under the command of Colonel Norbury, Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkins being in command of the 2nd Battalion. On July 5 the 1st Battalion, and on the following day the 2nd Battalion, were conveyed by train to Salisbury, and marched from thence to Wylye, and were encamped at Yarnborough. The 5th Army Corps, whose head-quarters were at Salisbury, was commanded by General the Hon. Sir Augustus Spencer, G.C.B.; and the 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, to which the Worcestershire battalions belonged, by Major-General the Hon. Leicester Curzon Smyth, C.B.

The 36th (Herefordshire) Regiment, under the command of Colonel F. F. Hunter, was at Homington Camp, Salisbury, in the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, and if the authorities had displayed a little thought, the 29th (Worcestershire) Regiment might also have attended, when the whole 22nd Brigade and the present territorial regiment would have been together; for the 29th were at Petersfield, with the 2nd Army Corps. Such an opportunity may never, and probably will never, occur again.

On July 14 the 5th Army Corps was reviewed by Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commanding-in-Chief. The weather was intensely hot, and many cases of sunstroke occurred. After the review the following brigade order was issued by General Smyth:—

"BRIGADE ORDER.

"Camp, Yarnbury Castle, July 14.

"His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief was pleased to speak with marked approval of the bearing and

marching past of the four battalions on parade this morning. To the zeal and good spirit of all ranks of the Wiltshire, Worcestershire, and Shropshire Militia regiments the success is entirely due, and the Major-General commanding the Brigade congratulates them upon having obtained the expression of His Royal Highness' approval."

On July 21 the regiment left the camp near Yarnborough Castle for Homington Down, and was encamped in a field just below the Down. On the following day the 5th Army Corps was reviewed by General the Hon. Sir Augustus Spencer, G.C.B., when, notwithstanding the intense heat and dust, the Militia again acquitted themselves admirably.

On July 25 new and first colours were presented to the newly raised 2nd Battalion on Homington Down. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge had expressed his intention of presenting them, but was unavoidably prevented at the last moment from doing so. The presentation was therefore entrusted to General the Hon. Sir Augustus Spencer, G.C.B., commanding the 5th Army Corps, who was attended by his staff, and Lieutenant-General A. Borton, C.B., commanding 1st Division; Major-General William Lenox Ingall, C.B., commanding 2nd Brigade, 1st Division; Major-General the Hon. Leicester Curzon Smyth, commanding 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division; their staffs, and the commanding officers of all the cavalry, line, and Militia regiments in the camp.

The regiment was formed up in three sides of a square, with the band in the open space. The drums were placed in the centre, with the new colours crossed over them.

The consecration ceremony, which was performed by the Right Rev. George Moberly, D.C.L., Bishop of Salisbury, included a beautiful hymn, the Lord's Prayer, and the prayer used in the consecration of colours.

The queen's colour was then handed to Sir Augustus Spencer by Major Prescott-Decie, and the regimental colour by Captain W. H. Allsopp; the general presenting them to the two senior subalterns, Lieutenant J. V. Colby and Lieutenant C. E. Little, 1876. who knelt to receive them.

Sir Augustus Spencer said, "Colonel Hawkins, officers, noncommissioned officers, and men of the 2nd Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment, I feel myself highly honoured that the presentation of your colours, so long delayed, should now be placed in my hands. In examining your records, it appears that the Worcestershire Militia served in Ireland during the Rebellion of 1798. During the Peninsular War it was embodied, and gave many men to the line, and served again in Ireland. In 1854 it was embodied, served during the Crimean War through 1855, and till peace was proclaimed in 1856. In 1855 the regiment offered to take 1000 men out to the Mediterranean, and, if necessary, to the seat of war. When the Indian Mutiny broke out in 1857, the regiment was again embodied, and went to Ireland, being encamped at the Curragh, and remained there till the spring of 1858. the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny it gave, at different periods, large bodies of men—over 1000—to the line. In 1874 the regiment was ordered to recruit to the number of 1400 privates; only 200 were required to complete the number, and they were raised in a The second battalion was then formed. fortnight. these colours in your charge, and feel assured that the corps to which you have the honour to belong will ever guard them faithfully, and if called upon to meet the enemies of their country, will follow these colours with zeal and gallantry, wherever our queen may require their services."

Colonel Hawkins responded, "Sir Augustus Spencer, in the name of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 2nd Battalion Worcestershire Militia, I beg to tender you the best thanks in my power for the honour you have to-day done us in presenting to us our new and first colours. I have also to thank you for the honourable mention you have made of the services of the regiment. That these services have not been more extended is from no fault of either officers or men. The spirit of the regiment

1876. has always been excellent, and it has always been ready to give its services wherever they have been required. The men of to-day are as good as those of yesterday, and I feel convinced that if it should please God that the young men now composing this battalion should be required to bear these colours (the emblems of our battalion's honour) against the enemy, they will remember that they are the inhabitants of the county which holds the 'faithful city,' and will carry them out with credit, and will bring them home without disgrace. Neither will they, I am assured, forget from whose hands they have received them."

The colours were then carried into the square, the band playing "God save the Queen." The 2nd Battalion presented arms, and reformed line, broke into column, and marched past; the 1st Battalion presenting arms to the colours as they passed. The officers afterwards entertained the general and his staff, the bishop, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen at luncheon in the mess-tent.

These colours, which are now carried by the 4th Battalion, are of silk, and of the smaller size introduced into the army in 1859, three feet nine inches flying, and three feet on the pike exclusive of the fringe. The pike is surmounted by the royal crest—a crown and lion passant gardant. The royal or first colour is the great Union, with the imperial crown in the centre, and under it "Worcestershire Militia" on a scroll. The regimental or second colour is buff, the facings of the regiment at the time. In the centre is the Irish harp, granted for the services of the regiment in the Rebellion of 1798, surrounded by the name of the regiment. "II. Batt." is on a scroll beneath the Union wreath. The fringe of the royal colour is gold and crimson, and of the regimental colour gold and buff. The cords and tassels are crimson and gold mixed, and are three feet long.

On July 26 a final inspection of both battalions of the regiment was made by Major-General the Hon. Leicester Curzon Smyth, C.B., commanding the 2nd Brigade; and on the following day the regiment marched from camp to Salisbury Station, and was conveyed

by train to Worcester. On July 29 the men were paid off and 1876. dismissed, the regimental books, etc., having been previously inspected by Colonel Robert White, C.B., commanding the 22nd Brigade Depôt.

On July 29 a general order was issued from the Horse Guards by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, in which he expressed his satisfaction at the appearance of the Militia in these words: "Considering the very short time which had elapsed between the assembly and inspection of the Militia regiments, His Royal Highness is of opinion that they deserve his high commendation, more especially as it was evident that they made every endeavour to rival the regiments of the line in smartness, steadiness, and general appearance."

The following gratifying report was afterwards received by Colonel Norbury, and communicated to the regiment:—

"CONFIDENTIAL INSPECTION REPORT.

"War Office, Pall Mall, S.W., September 28, 1876,

"His Royal Highness, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, is pleased to observe that the report on each battalion of this regiment is highly satisfactory in every way.

"R. Вірригрн, Colonel, "For Inspector-General Auxiliary Forces."

On March 26 the recruits assembled at the regimental depôt, 1877. Worcester, for fifty-six days' preliminary drill under the adjutant, assisted by Captains S. B. R. Hawkins and A. W. Hooper, and Lieutenants M. H. Berkeley and H. T. Allsopp. Sub-Lieutenants E. L. A. Heygate, R. V. Berkeley, and K. G. Buchanan also attended for instruction. The recruits were inspected on the 17th, and paid off on 19th May.

On May 28 the two battalions of the regiment assembled at Worcester for annual training, under Colonel Norbury. The officers' mess was at the Star Hotel, and the men were in billets. Lieutenant



1877. F. S. Allen, 36th Regiment, acted as adjutant to the 2nd Battalion during the training. The regiment was inspected on June 21 by Colonel Robert White, C.B., commanding 22nd Brigade Depôt, and paid off on June 23.

In November Colonel Charles Sidney Hawkins, commanding the 2nd Battalion, resigned his commission, and was succeeded in the command of the battalion by Major and Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Martindale Edwin Vale; * Captain John Barber† obtaining the vacant majority.

Under Section 2 of the Mutiny Act of 1877, a very important change was made with regard to Militia officers, for under that section they are made subject to that Act and the Articles of War, during the non-training as well as the period during which their regiments may be assembled for training and exercise. The first regular Mutiny Act was passed on April 3, 1689, being annually renewed by Parliament, which has continued as the standing military law of the country up to the present time, although under a new title in 1879, being then called the "Army Discipline Act," and in 1881 as the "Army Act."

The shako and ball hitherto worn by officers and the permanent staff was this year abolished by General Order, No. 85, which introduced a cloth helmet with silver spike and ornaments for officers, and metal for the men; but the staff-sergeants and drummers were not actually supplied with helmets till the year 1883.

1878. Early this year the head-quarters of the regiment were moved from the regimental depôt, St. George's Square, Worcester, to the newly-built barracks at Norton, about three miles from Worcester,

^{*} Colonel Martindale Edwin Vale, of Mathon Court, co. Worcester, is son of the late William Vale, Esq., J.P., late Lieutenant R.N., of Mathon Court, and was born in March, 1829, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1853. In 1856 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. He is a D.L. and J.P. for the county of Worcester.

[†] Major John Barber, of the Jewkes, Tenbury, was the eldest son of Stephen Barber, Esq., of Grimley, co. Worcester, and was born at Hallow in 1818, and educated at Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840, and M.A. in 1843. In 1843 he was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn. He was a J.P. for the counties of Salop and Worcester.

where accommodation was provided for nearly all of the permanent 1878. staff.

By General Order of April 3, the War Office ordered the mobilization of the 1st Class Army Reserve, and the Militia Reserve, in consequence of the apprehension of war with Russia. The Militia Reserve men belonging to the Worcestershire Militia assembled at Norton Barracks on April 20, where they were quartered. One hundred and fourteen men left Worcester on April 29, and joined the 36th (Herefordshire) Regiment at Pembroke Dock, where they remained until, at the close of the Berlin Congress in July, the whole of the reserves were ordered to be demobilized by General Order of July 20, 1878.

On their departure from the 36th Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Carr, commanding that regiment, wrote as follows to the colonel of the Worcestershire Militia:—

"On the departure of the Militia Reserves from the Thirty-Sixth Regiment, I am glad to take the opportunity of expressing in the highest terms my satisfaction with the general conduct of the men of the Militia Reserve during the four months they have served with the Thirty-Sixth Regiment, and with their steadiness and intelligence at drill. Their cleanliness and soldier-like bearing under arms attracted the notice of the Lieutenant-General commanding the District, at the annual inspection of the Regiment on the 3rd instant, who pronounced them 'a remarkably fine body of men.' I trust that the connection thus formed with our reserves may prove a lasting bond of union between the two corps."

On April 16 the first division of recruits assembled for fifty-five days' preliminary drill, and on June 8 were paid off and dismissed. On June 10 the second division assembled for fifty-five days' preliminary drill, and were placed under canvas in the encampment adjoining Norton Barracks.

The two battalions of the regiment assembled for annual training, under Colonel Norbury, on July 8, and were placed under canvas in the camping-ground adjoining the barracks. Except

1878. during the manœuvres of 1876, this was the first year in which the regiment camped out for the annual training; but the system, far superior in every way to the old demoralizing system of billeting, has continued ever since, with a very beneficial and marked result to the regiment.

On July 15 Lieutenant-General the Hon. Leicester Curzon Smyth, C.B., commanding the Western District, inspected the regiment along with the reserve men quartered at the depôt, and expressed his approval "of the appearance and drill of the troops, and the satisfactory state of all that came under his notice."

On August 2 the regiment was inspected by Colonel Fitzwilliam Frederick Hunter (late 36th Foot), commanding the 22nd Brigade Depôt, and on the following day paid off, along with the second division of recruits.

The third division of recruits assembled on August 12, for fifty-five days' preliminary drill at Norton Barracks, and were paid off on October 5.

1879. On March 31 the first division of recruits assembled for fifty-five days' preliminary drill at Norton Barracks, and were paid off on May 24. The second division assembled on June 9.

On July 14 the two battalions of the regiment assembled for twenty days' training in Norton Camp, under the command of Colonel Norbury. On July 21 Lieutenant-General the Hon. Leicester C. Smyth, C.B., commanding the Western District, inspected the regiment in the drill-field adjoining the camp. The general afterwards visited the camp.

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS, WORCESTERSHIRE MILITIA.

"The Camp, Norton, Worcester, July 22, 1878.

"The commandant has much pleasure in informing the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Regiment that he is desired by the Lieutenant-General commanding the Western District to express his entire satisfaction with the appearance and marching of the regiment on parade, and the cleanliness of the camp, show-

ing that they still maintain the same excellent spirit which he 1879. remembered among them when under his command in the manœuvres of 1876."

On August 1 the annual inspection of the regiment was made by Colonel Hunter, commanding the 22nd Brigade Depôt, and on August 2 the men, together with the second division of recruits, were paid off.

The third division of recruits assembled for fifty-five days' preliminary drill at Norton Barracks on August 4, and were paid off on October 4.

Major John Barber having resigned his commission, Captain Augustus Talbot Hancocks* was promoted to the rank of major from October 11.

On April 5 the first division of recruits assembled for fifty-five 1880.† days' preliminary drill at Norton Barracks, under the adjutant, assisted by Lieutenant R. Holden and Lieutenant T. F. Kelly. They were inspected on May 28 by Colonel Hunter, commanding 22nd Brigade Depôt, and paid off on May 29. The second division assembled on June 1 for fifty-five days' preliminary drill, under the adjutant, assisted by Lieutenant J. R. M. Anderson and Lieutenant R. Holden.

The two battalions of the regiment assembled for annual training of twenty-eight days on July 5, under the command of Colonel Norbury, and were placed under canvas at Norton, the second division of recruits moving into camp at the same time. Second Lieutenant Viscount Castlerosse, Royal Bucks Militia, was

* Major Augustus Talbot Hancocks, of Wolverley Court, Worcestershire, is the fourth son of the late John Hancocks, Esq., J.P., of Wolverley Court and Wolverley Manor. He was born April 23, 1838, educated at Eton, and is a J.P. and D.L. for the county of Worcester.

† G. O., No. 72, introduced for officers a new black forage cap, three inches high, with patent leather drooping peak, ornamented with half-inch silver embroidery. For active service and peace manœuvres, blue glengarries with black silk cockade and regimental badge on the left side.

Badges of rank to be worn on shoulder-knots, in lieu of on collar, were introduced by G. O., No. 140, of 1880. Lieutenants to wear a star, captains two stars, majors a crown, lieutenant-colonels crown and star, colonels crown and two stars.

1880. attached during the training, and afterwards exchanged into the regiment.

The training this year was undergone under a continual downpour of rain, and under circumstances such as are rarely experienced by soldiers in time of peace. Some thirty of the tents were several inches under water, and numbers of the men were granted leave to sleep in Worcester, on account of the state of the camping-field. It is difficult to understand why such a field was ever purchased by the authorities as a camping-ground for the regiment, for it has but one redeeming feature, that of being next to the brigade depôt barracks. From the level of the barracks to the bottom of the field a slope of some twenty feet is easily discernible, and the drainage was conducted in a manner certainly not creditable to the Royal Engineers engaged on it. Altogether, a worse field in all respects could scarcely have been procured in the county.

The regiment was paid off and dismissed four days before the ordinary time, on account of the impossibility of keeping the men in camp, unless at the imminent risk of injury to their healths and constitutions. Colonel Hunter inspected the two battalions previous to being paid off, and complimented them on the efficiency they displayed, and the smartness of their appearance. When it is considered that few of the men had a dry article of clothing or bedding for many days, the appearance of the regiment at the inspection was highly creditable.

The following was afterwards received from H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, and communicated to the regiment, in orders, the following training:—

"War Office, August 23, 1880.

"His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief considers the report of the Inspecting Officer on this Regiment very satisfactory."

1881. On April 4 the first division of recruits assembled for fifty-five days' preliminary drill at Norton Barracks, under the adjutant,

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assisted by Lieutenant J. R. M. Anderson and Lieutenant R. 1881. Holden, and were paid off on May 28. The second division assembled on May 30, the officers assisting the adjutant being Lieutenants H. E. Whitmore, R. V. Berkeley, and R. Holden; they were paid off on July 23.

On June 8 Major Augustus Talbot Hancocks resigned his commission, and Captain Henry Edward Vale was promoted to major in his vacancy.

The state of the camping-ground of the regiment had been the subject of a question in the House of Commons the previous year, and its condition having been represented to the War Office, considerable alterations were made, with the result that previous to the assembly of the regiment the drainage had been improved, gravel walks laid down between the companies' lines and elsewhere, wooden floors provided for the men's tents, and only one battalion allowed to be trained at a time.

The 1st Battalion, consisting of eight companies, assembled for training on June 27, and was encamped at Norton, under the command of Colonel Norbury; was inspected by Colonel Hunter, commanding the Brigade Depôt, and paid off on July 23.

The 2nd Battalion, consisting of six companies, assembled on July 25 at Norton Camp, under the command of Colonel M. E. Vale, was inspected on August 18 by Colonel Hunter, commanding the Brigade Depôt, and paid off on August 20.

The year 1881 has been rendered memorable in the history of the British army in consequence of the changes which took place in the titles, facings, badges, etc., of the several regiments, and which were introduced with little regard to the feeling of officers or men.

"Talk of seventy years as age, in seven
I have seen more changes down from monarchs to the
humblest individual under heaven,
Than might suffice a moderate century through."

But, on the principle, that "to live is to change, and to change



1881. often is to approach perfection," it is hoped that the service will reap some permanent benefit from the changes of 1881.

A general order, dated May 1, 1881, laid down that from July 1 territorial regiments would be formed, consisting of line and Militia battalions, the officers and men of which would be interchangeable if necessary; the uniform of all battalions being alike, likewise the colours, only the victories of the line battalions would not appear on the colours of the Militia battalions. Numerical titles were abolished, and territorial designations substituted; and the title of "Regimental District" would succeed that of "Sub-District." At stations where the Militia battalions have their head-quarters at the regimental depôt, the recruits would be drilled for sixty-three days on enlistment, if enrolled more than three months prior to the assembly of the regiment, instead of as hitherto.

The changes made in the Worcestershire Militia by this general order were not of a serious nature, and were briefly thus:—The silver lace worn for 111 years was discontinued, and gold substituted; the buff facings worn for over seventy years were changed to white; and the number 67, borne for nearly half a century, though rarely used except to denote precedence, was abolished.

Many of the line battalions depend almost entirely for their best and most numerous recruits upon their Militia battalions, and without their support would cut a different figure; but it is very questionable whether the Militia has gained much by being so closely associated with the line. The men of both branches of the service being drawn from exactly the same class, the degree of efficiency would appear to be almost a question of the length of training allotted to the Militia, bearing in mind that in some regiments the Militia rank and file are superior in physique and intelligence to their comrades of the line, because many men of the superior artisan and agricultural class appear willing enough to enlist in the Militia and take their chance of embodiment, though under no circumstances would they join the line.

On the other hand, there is no doubt that the position of the

Militia force has risen in public estimation since its closer connection 1881. with the line in association, name, uniform, etc., and though these changes were by no means universally desired by the officers of the Militia, they were on the whole popular, and have contributed equally to the advantage of both forces.

Perhaps the territorial regiment of the county of Worcester may be adduced as one of the best instances of the beneficial effects resulting from the system introduced this year, as shown not only in the number and character of the recruits which flock to the Militia and are subsequently transferred to the line, but in the excellent feeling which has been established between the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the four battalions of the regiment.

The Worcestershire Militia fortunately preserved the title by which it had been hitherto known, for the new territorial regiment was named "The Worcestershire," and was constituted as follows:—

THE WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.*

(29th Regimental District.)

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1st Battalion...Late 29th Worcestershire Regiment.2nd Battalion...Late 36th Herefordshire Regiment.3rd Battalion...Late 1st Battalion Worcestershire Militia.4th Battalion...Late 2nd Battalion Worcestershire Militia.
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The regiment was equally fortunate in being joined to regiments so distinguished for their gallantry in action and good conduct in quarters as the 29th and 36th. The 36th having been in 1879 the best-conducted regiment on home service, although composed almost

* The first regiment that received the title of "Worcestershire" was the Worcestershire Regiment of Militia on its formation in 1770, and now represented by the 3rd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment. The second was the 89th Regiment, or "Worcestershire Volunteers," which was raised in Worcestershire in 1779, the commanding officer being Colonel Hon. Lucius Cary. It served in the West Indies, where it suffered terribly from the climate, having lost no less than seven hundred out of an establishment of eight hundred men within twelve months of its being raised; it was disbanded at the Peace in 1783. The third regiment to receive the title was the 29th Regiment, upon whom it was conferred in 1782, and is now known as the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment. Other regiments have been closely connected with the county, for the old 87th, 88th, and 91st Regiments, that were raised for the American War of Independence and disbanded at the Peace, were raised almost entirely in Worcestershire; as were the 2nd Battalion 43rd Light Infantry in 1814, and the Worcestershire Provisional Cavalry in 1796.



entirely of recruits, and in 1884 amongst the regiments with fewest courts-martial; while the 29th, in 1884, had the fewest minor punishments in the British army. These facts reflect also to the credit of the Worcestershire Militia, for from its ranks the two line battalions have been to a large extent, and are now almost entirely, recruited.

The badge for the new territorial regiment was designed by Captain R. Holden, 4th Battalion, and combined the badges and motto of all the battalions in the shape of a star, having the Castle of Worcester in the centre, and the motto "Firm" below; and all four battalions adopted the old regimental march of the 1st Battalion, the old 29th Regiment.

On October 15 Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel William Parker Howell and Major H. E. Vale retired. Their vacancies were filled by the appointment of Henry Gillum Webb, Esq.,* late Captain 36th Foot, and the promotion of Captain William Henry Allsopp.†

1882. The 4th Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, formerly 2nd Battalion Worcestershire Militia, assembled on June 12, under the command of Colonel Norbury, Colonel Vale being absent on sick leave, and was encamped at Norton. Colonel Hunter, commanding the 29th Regimental District, inspected the battalion on July 6, and the men were paid off on July 8.

The 3rd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, late 1st Battalion Worcestershire Militia, assembled at Norton Camp for training on July 10, under the command of Colonel Norbury. Lieutenant

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^{*} Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Gillum Webb, of Walton House, Ashchurch, near Tewkesbury, is a son of the late Stephen Gillum Webb, Esq., and was born September 15, 1842. He married May 23, 1878, Florence, daughter of Major-General Edward Atlay, C.B., late Royal Horse Artillery, and niece of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Hereford. Colonel Webb is a J.P. for Gloucestershire, and late Captain 36th (Herefordshire) Regiment.

[†] Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. William Henry Allsopp is second son of Henry, 1st Baron Hindlip, of Hindlip Hall, co. Worcester, formerly M.P. for East Worcestershire. He was born November 9, 1843, and educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1867. To this officer the regiment is much indebted for the great interest he has always taken in it, and the efforts he has made to advance its interests, and those of the men, by whom he is much esteemed.

George Colborne Nugent, 3rd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, now 1882. Lieutenant Grenadier Guards, was attached for instruction.

England was at this period engaged in war in Egypt, and it was rumoured that the services of some Militia battalions would be called into requisition for garrison duty. The 3rd Battalion at once expressed its desire to be embodied and employed at home or abroad, the following correspondence taking place on the subject:—

"The Camp, Norton, near Worcester, July 12, 1882.

"SIR,

"We, the undersigned officers of the 3rd Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment, have the honour to request that you will forward to the Secretary of State for War this expression of our wish to be embodied in case the services of any Militia Regiment should be required in the present circumstances, and, if such a step should be decided upon by Her Majesty's Government, of our readiness to be employed on any duty they may think fit to assign to us at home or abroad.

"We have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servants,

"C. C. How, J. Little, W. H. Lord, G. A. Bramwell, F. E. Prescott-Decie, M. A. Fenwick, R. Holden, W. H. A. Croker, Lieutenants; T. Shattock, Quartermaster; H. E. Everard, J. R. M. Anderson (I. of M.), H. E. Whitmore, J. V. Colby, C. E. Little, E. H. Bearcroft, A. W. Hooper, T. King, Captains; H. G. Budd, Surgeon, M.M.D.; G. E. Hyde, Surgeon-Major, M.M.D.; W. H. Allsopp, W. C. Hill (Adjutant), R. Prescott-Decie, Majors.

"Colonel T. C. Norbury, etc., etc., 3rd Batt. Worcestershire Regiment."

"The Camp, Norton, Worcester, July 13, 1882.

"SIR,

"I have the honour to request that you will submit the enclosed letter to the Major-General commanding the Western

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1882. District, and to beg that he will accede to the request contained in it.

"I have to add that I wish to tender my own services in any manner in which it may seem desirable to the Secretary of State for War to make use of them.

"I have the honour to be, etc.,

"T. C. Norbury,

"Col.-Commdt., 3rd Batt. Worcestershire Regt.

"The Officer commanding 29th Regimental District."

The following reply was received from the Horse Guards, and communicated to the battalion:—

"Horse Guards, War Office, August 14, 1882.

"SIR,

"I have the honour, by direction of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th instant, forwarding an application from the officer commanding 3rd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment for the employment on foreign service* of the Battalion under his command, and to inform you that such application has been duly noted.

"I have, etc.,
"John Elkington,

"D.A. General.

"The General Officer commanding Western District, Devonport."

On July 13 the regiment and camp were inspected by Major-General T. H. Pakenham, commanding the Western District.

* To the great credit of the Militia service it deserves to be recorded that fifty-two battalions of Militia, representing a force of 50,000 men, made a voluntary offer of their services to the Government at this critical period. "The offers we have received from Militia battalions, not only seeking to be embodied, but placing themselves at Her Majesty's disposal for active service in Egypt, are quite without precedent; fifty-two battalions, representing nearly 50,000 men, have expressed a wish to be embodied, and of these, thirty-seven, representing nearly 35,000 men, have volunteered for active service."—Statement of Secretary of State for War in House of Commons, August 7, 1882.

In consequence of the war, the trainings of twenty-six regiments 1882. of infantry and two regiments of artillery Militia were extended this year from twenty-eight to fifty-six days, by Order in Council, the 3rd Battalion of the Worcestershire being amongst the number; but the satisfactory turn given to affairs by Lord Wolseley's victory at Tel-el-Kebir rendered embodiment, or even the further extension of the trainings beyond fifty-six days, unnecessary.

The battalion assisted at the opening of the Exhibition of Fine Arts and Industries at Worcester, which was opened with some ceremony by the lord-lieutenant on July 18; one company consisting of 100 men, the regimental colour, and the following officers, Captain Theodore King, Lieutenant R. Holden (who carried the colour), and Lieutenant Beresford, forming, in addition, a guard of honour to the lord-lieutenant.

Previous to the assembly of the Militia for training this year, the whole force was supplied with the Martini-Henri rifle, in place of the Snider-Enfield.

The 3rd Battalion was paid off on September 2, after a training of fifty-six days, having been previously inspected by Colonel (afterwards Major-General) F. F. Hunter, for the last time in his capacity of officer commanding 29th Regimental District, when he alluded very feelingly to his five years' connection with the regiment, the termination of which was a subject of great regret to all officers and men of the regiment.

Mounted officers of infantry, Foot Guards excepted, were ordered to discontinue the use of saddle-cloths by General Order 35 of February 1, 1882, previous to which they were worn, the colour of the facings of the regiment.

Early this year orders were received from the War Office for 1883, increasing the 4th Battalion to eight companies. The two additional companies required, R and S, were raised without difficulty by June; the regiment then consisting of two battalions of eight companies each, or sixteen companies and 1600 privates in all, making a total of all ranks of 1828, a strength exceeded by no regiment in

the Militia service. The regiment became entitled at the same time to an additional major and two captains. Captain Theodore King,* the senior captain, obtained the majority, and the two senior subalterns obtained the vacant companies.

The 3rd Battalion assembled for training at Norton Camp on June 11, under the command of Colonel Norbury, was inspected on July 6 by Colonel Ralph Edward Carr, commanding 29th Regimental District, and paid off July 7.

On July 7 Colonel Martindale Edwin Vale, commanding 4th Battalion, resigned his commission. He had served in the regiment for a period of thirty years, his commission as lieutenant bearing date 1853; he was promoted to captain in 1855, major in 1872, and lieutenant-colonel in 1877. He was present at the first training of the regiment in 1853 after its reorganization, and also served during the embodiment in 1854–56 and 1857–58.

Major Richard Prescott-Decie† succeeded to the command of the 4th Battalion with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Herbert Winnington Domvile‡ obtained the vacant majority.

The 4th Battalion assembled for training on July 9 in Norton Camp, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Prescott-Decie,

* Major Theodore King is son of the late Rev. Thomas King, M.A., J.P., by Amelia, daughter of Kenneth F. Mackenzie, of Redcastle, Ross-shire, and nephew of James King King, Esq., D.L., J.P., of Staunton Park, co. Hereford, M.P. for that county 1852-68. He was born March 15, 1847, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1870. In 1873 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple.

† Colonel Richard Prescott-Decie, of Bockleton Court, Tenbury, is third son of the late Henry Decie, Esq., of Douglas, co. Cork, by Catherine Hale, daughter of Sir George Beeston Prescott, Bart. He was born May 28, 1838, and married, 1860, Arabella, daughter of the late William George Prescott, Esq., of Roehampton, Surrey. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, is a J.P. and D.L. for county of Hereford, and J.P. county of Worcester, and late captain Royal Engineers.

‡ Major Herbert Winnington Domvile, of Langhern House, Martley, co. Worcester, is eldest son of the late Henry Barry Domvile, Esq., by Frances, eldest daughter of Rev. Canon Winnington-Ingram, of Ribbesford (brother of Sir Thomas E. Winnington, Bart., M.P.), and grandson of Rev. Henry Barry Domvile, M.A., by Mary, half-sister of John, 1st Lord Hampton, G.C.B. He was born July 11, 1840, and educated at Rugby. Married first, in 1867, Marie Elizabeth, who died 1877, eldest daughter of John Koozen, Esq., of Weesenstein and Dresden; and secondly, in 1880, Rose, second daughter of Admiral of the Fleet Sir George R. Sartorius, G.C.B., and widow of Captain John Taylor Winnington.

was inspected on August 2 by Colonel Carr, commanding 29th 1883. Regimental District, and paid off on August 4. Captain John Francis Egerton, 2nd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, who was appointed adjutant to the 4th Battalion, had previously acted as adjutant to the battalion during the trainings of 1878, 1879, and 1880.

In the report of the musketry practice of the Militia for this year, the 4th Battalion again occupied the high position of second on the list, with a figure of merit only two points behind the first regiment on the list.

On December 8 Colonel Thomas Webb, first honorary colonel of the regiment, and late lieutenant-colonel commandant, died at his residence, the Berrow, Ledbury, Herefordshire, in the seventy-second year of his age.

The 3rd Battalion assembled for training at Norton Camp on 1884. June 9, under the command of Colonel Norbury, was inspected on July 4 by Colonel Carr, commanding 29th Regimental District, and paid off on July 5. Lieutenant Walter H. Lord, 2nd Battalion, formerly in the 4th Battalion, was attached during the training.

The 4th Battalion assembled for training at Norton Camp on July 7, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Prescott-Decie, was inspected on August 1 by Colonel Carr, commanding the Regimental District, and paid off on August 2. Lieutenant T. M. M. Berkeley, 2nd Battalion, Black Watch, was attached during the training, having previously been a second lieutenant in the Worcestershire Militia.

Several improvements were made this year in the camp. A mess-hut for the officers, thirty-five feet by twenty-two, with a verandah in front thirty-five feet by eight, was erected at the cost of the mess fund; and for the men a canteen, eighty feet by thirty feet, and a bath-house were built by subscriptions amongst the officers and their friends, aided by a grant from the canteen fund.

On the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Worcester in December, the band of the regiment and a detachment from the depôt furnished a guard of honour to their Royal Highnesses at the Shrub Hill railway station, and a strong detachment of recruits of the regiment lined the royal route.

1885. It is beyond the province of this record to enter into the results of the feeble and vacillating policy of Mr. Gladstone's government in Egypt. They had entered upon two costly campaigns with no better result than the loss of many valuable lives, and were responsible for the sacrifice of the heroic Gordon, who had been abandoned by them and left to his fate until too late. Now they were entering upon another campaign, not less famous than its predecessors for its barren results.

A portion of the Army Reserve was summoned to the colours, and several Militia regiments ordered to be embodied by a royal warrant of February 18. Under its directions two brigades of artillery, five battalions of infantry, and one battalion of Rifle Militia, were embodied on March 9, and remained on permanent duty until October 1, when they were disembodied by royal warrant of September 17.

On February 23 Colonel Norbury, as commandant of the 3rd and 4th Battalions Worcestershire Regiment, alluded to the wish of the regiment expressed in 1882, and again pressed upon the authorities the desire of the regiment to be embodied, to which application the following reply was received:—

"Horse Guards, War Office, March, 1885.

"SIR,

"With reference to your letters of the 23rd, 25th, and 28th ultimo, I am directed by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to request that you will be so good as to convey to the officers commanding the under-mentioned corps the thanks of His Royal Highness for the offer of the services of the officers and men of the Battalions under their command for garrison or other 1885. duty should they be required.

"4th Battalion Devonshire Regiment;

"3rd and 4th Battalions Worcestershire Regiment.

"I have, etc.,

" J. B. HARMAN, D.A.G.

"Major-General J. R. S. Sayer, C.B., commanding Western District, Devonport."

The 3rd Battalion assembled for annual training at Norton Camp on June 6, under the command of Colonel Norbury, was inspected by Colonel Carr, commanding 29th Regimental District, and paid off on July 4.

The 4th Battalion assembled for training at the same place on July 6, under the command of Colonel Prescott-Decie. Major-General T. C. Lyons, C.B., commanding Western District, inspected the battalion shortly afterwards, and expressed his entire satisfaction with its appearance and drill. The battalion was again inspected on July 31 by Colonel Carr, commanding the Regimental District, and paid off on August 1.

The following is a list of the officers of the 3rd and 4th 1886. Battalions on May 1, 1886:—

WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT No. 29, 3RD AND 4TH BATTALIONS.

| <i>,,</i> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • |
|---|
| LieutColonel Commandant 3. T. C. N. Norbury, Honorary Colonel, late |
| Captain 6th Dragoon Guards. |
| Lieutenant-Colonel 4. R. Prescott-Decie, Honorary Colonel, late |
| Captain Royal Engineers. |
| Majors 4. H. G. Webb, Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, late |
| Captain 36th Regiment. |
| p. s. 3. Hon. W. H. Allsopp (t), Honorary Lieutenant- |
| Colonel. |
| 4. H. W. Domvile. |
| 3. W. H. Chillingworth. |
| Captains 3. A. W. Hooper, Honorary Major. |
| 3. E. H. Bearcroft, Honorary Major. |
| 4. E. J. Webb. |
| |

Adjutants...

Quartermasters

| 248 | WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT. |
|-------------|---|
| .886. | p. s. 3. C. E. Little, Honorary Major. |
| ~ | 3. J. V. Colby. |
| | 3. H. E. Whitmore. |
| | 4. R. V. Berkeley. |
| | p. s. 3. J. R. M. Anderson, Instructor of Musketry. |
| | p. s. 3. H. E. E. Everard, late Lieutenant 29th Regi- ment. |
| | 4. W. H. A. Croker. |
| | p. s. 4. R. Holden (A.D.C. to H.E. the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Cyprus). |
| | 4. O. S. Vale, Instructor of Musketry. |
| | 3. M. H. Berkeley. |
| | p. s. 4. F. E. Prescott-Decie. |
| | 4. A. J. Taylor, late Lieutenant 3rd Dragoon Guards. |
| | 4. J. E. H. Martin. |
| Lieutenants | 3. A. C. C. Campbell. |
| | 4. V. C. Viscount Castlerosse (A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Victoria). |
| | 3. S. A. Stephenson-Fetherstonhaugh. |
| | 4. W. St. J. Beale. |
| | 4. G. L. H. Milward. |
| | 3. N. C. Castle. |
| | 4. M. R. d'A. Anderson. |
| | 3. C. Norbury. |
| | 3. O. T. Mence. |
| | 3. Hon. C. J. Coventry. |
| | p. s. 4. W. Hastings. |
| | 4. S. H. Enderby. |
| | 3. H. F. Sparrow. |
| | 3. E. J. Lugard. |
| | 4. W. H. Prendergast (t). |
| | 4. H. S. Head. |
| | 4. A. C. S. Clarke. |
| | 4. G. W. Viscount Deerhurst. |
| | 3. R. H. Steward. |
| | 3. A. Millar. |
| | 3. A. V. Gosling. |
| | A D W M |

3. A. E. Webb.

Regiment.

... 4. J. Moore, late 36th Regiment.

... 3. W. C. Hill, Honorary Major, late Captain 36th

3. T. Shattock, Quartermaster 29th Regiment.

4. J. F. Egerton, Major, 29th Regiment.

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Medical Officers ...

- 4. G. E. Hyde, Surgeon-Major Militia Medical 1886.
 Staff.
 - 3. H. G. Budd, Surgeon-Major Militia Medical Staff.

On May 24 Major and Adjutant Hill retired on an allowance, after a service of eighteen years as Adjutant, carrying with him the respect and esteem of the entire regiment. A good soldier, a sportsman, and a thoroughly conscientious man in his official and private life, Major Hill's retirement was a source of great regret to all ranks of both battalions of the regiment. He was succeeded as Adjutant by Major William Senhouse Clarke, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment.

On June 7 the 3rd Battalion assembled for annual training at Norton Camp, under the command of Colonel Norbury.

On June 28 this battalion was presented with new colours at Norton, by the Countess Beauchamp,* wife of the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, in the presence of a large number of people, including the officer commanding the Regimental District, the Colonel, Adjutant, and Officers of the 4th Battalion, and representatives of the 2nd Battalion (36th Regiment), Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, the two volunteer battalions of the territorial regiment, and the Worcestershire Artillery Volunteers. The ceremony of consecrating the colours was performed by the Right Rev. Henry Philpott, D.D., Bishop of Worcester, attended by the Rev. Canon Melville, D.D., and the Rev. F. G. Lugard, Acting Chaplain to the regiment.

The following account of the presentation is taken from Berrow's Worcester Journal and the Worcester Herald:—

"On Monday the 3rd Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment, at present in camp at Norton, received their new colours at the hands of the Countess Beauchamp. Such a ceremony is necessarily infrequent in the history of a regiment, and the proceedings on

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^{*} Emily Annora Charlotte, Countess Beauchamp, is the eldest daughter of the 3rd Earl Manvers. She married, in 1878, Frederick, 6th Earl Beauchamp, D.C.L., F.S.A., Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Worcester; M.P. for Tewkesbury, 1857-1863; West Worcestershire, 1863-1866; sometime a Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, and Paymaster-General to the Forces.

1886. this occasion were invested with all the impressiveness which the sanction of religion and all the pomp which military display could bestow upon it.

"On May 4, 1854, when the Crimean war had commenced, and the country was agitated with the proceedings of the English on the Russian coast of the Black Sea, a ceremony, picturesque and impressive, and similar to that also which took place on Monday at Norton. took place on Pitchcroft. The regiment were then presented with colours by Lady Lyttelton, the wife of the then Lord-Lieutenant. Few there are who recollect that interesting sight; a generation has come and gone since then. But there were many present who bore names very familiar at the present day in the county of Knowing not what might happen, uncertain whether circumstances might not require that the men might soon have to follow their colours into action in their country's defence—there was a halo of strong sentiment surrounding the ceremony. The soldiers felt proud of their colours, presented with a fervent hope for the welfare of the regiment; and the people of the city and county felt towards their Militia in a manner, perhaps, they had never felt Those beautiful new colours are now tattered and torn and They have served their time, and henceforth they will find a place within the walls of our beautiful Cathedral. No such public excitement stirs us now. No great war is engaging the country's attention, but, nevertheless, that feeling of pride in and attachment towards the Worcestershire Regiment which Worcestershire people feel, though it may not be so intense, times being less stirring, still exists, and anything relating to them is matter of interest. feeling may be in a measure due to the circumstance that Worcestershire can boast of the possession of one of the best militia regiments in the country, and one which extensively feeds the regular forces.

"The old colours of the regiment were stationed on the left of the line, under the charge of two sergeants and double sentries. The colours bore evidence of the more than thirty years' service they

had seen, in their faded and timeworn aspect, and in the sadly 1886. tattered condition which had deprived one of them of a third of its original substance. At the end of the line opposite to the colours was posted the band, which upon the command 'troop,' played a slow march from right to left of the line, and returned in quick time. The band was now joined by the escort for the colours, which was B Company, commanded by Major Bearcroft, and with the subalterns for the colours (Lieutenants Gosling and Webb) in front. The band and escort advanced direct along the front of the line, moving in splendid order, to the tune of 'The British Grenadiers,' and so reached the point where the old colours were flying. they were halted, and the band changed the lively measures of 'The Grenadiers' for an impressive performance of the National The old colours having been given into the charge of the lieutenants, the escort presented arms and then wheeled round and filed in slow time between the front and rear ranks of the line, the men of the line presenting arms and the officers saluting their old colours as they passed. Having again reached the right of the line the escort once more changed its formation into line, the band struck up 'Auld Lang Syne,' the escort swept like a wall from right to left of the battalion, and so men and officers bade farewell to the colours which had attended them for a generation. The escort returned to their old places in the line, the old colours were furled and retired to the rear, where, under the charge of the colour-sergeants, they were held aloft in their sombre cases, the rather grim and, as one might fancy, pathetic witnesses of the ceremony of introducing to the regiment the new colours which were to replace them. In taking sympathetic leave of the old colours, we may mention that henceforth, at the request of the Dean and Chapter, they will find a resting-place in the Cathedral, where they will remain for many a year, to be seen by inhabitants of the city and county of Worcester long after every man on parade will have answered his last muster call.

"And now the regiment was drawn up in three sides of a



1886. square, in the centre of which were piled the drums of the band, and athwart them were laid the new colours, resplendent with their golden appointments and their bright and as yet undimmed colours. Then the service of consecrating the new colours proceeded. Bishop and the clergy who attended him, the Lord-Lieutenant and Countess Beauchamp, moved forward to near where the colours stood, while the bandsmen formed behind them and sang 'Brightly gleams our banner,' their voices being kept together by the cornets. The Lord's Prayer was repeated, followed by the prayers for the occasion, said by the Bishop, asking that the Divine favour might rest on those who should follow the standards now committed to their trust, that they might be endued with courage, that they might have grace to use victory with moderation, and that the absence of success might never be accompanied with dishonour. The service of consecration being concluded, the Queen's colour was handed to Lady Beauchamp by Lieutenant-Colonel Allsopp, as senior major, and was presented by her ladyship to Lieutenant Castle (senior lieutenant), who received it, kneeling on his right knee. The Regimental colour was in like manner handed by the junior major, Major Hooper, and received by the second senior lieutenant, Lieutenant Norbury, also kneeling. The scene at this moment was one not readily to be forgotten by those who took part in it. On three sides is the array of red-coated and silent men, standing with gleaming arms, in their disciplined lines, where the individual is merged in the compact whole; in the centre a small group of officers in varied uniforms, and the Bishop and clergy in their robes, surround a fair lady at whose hands the two kneeling lieutenants have received the colours of their regiment, a proud charge, symbols of fidelity and honour to be defended at all cost, and to be surrendered only with life. Away on the edge of the field is the crowd of spectators, intent upon what is passing under their view, satisfied if they may gather the import of what is happening, or catch here and there a sentence from the utterances of the actors. When the colours had been presented the lieutenants



rose, and remained supporting them where they stood. Colonel 1886. Norbury then requested the Lord-Lieutenant to address the battalion.

"Earl Beauchamp said—Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 3rd Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment, I have great pleasure on the part of Lady Beauchamp in acknowledging the compliment you have paid her in inviting her to take part in this most interesting ceremony. I may perhaps add an expression of my own satisfaction in being able at last, after delays owing to no fault of my own, to be present amongst you to-day. It does so happen that the time at which you are called up for your training always occurs at a time of year when, generally speaking, heavy duties in London have always prevented me being present on the day of your inspection. I am therefore glad that I have an opportunity of seeing you here to-day, and I wish to assure you that my absence on former occasions has not been due to any want of interest in the regiment or any want of regard for the name it so worthily bears. ceremony in which we have just taken part is one of no mean significance, and one which most powerfully appeals to the imagination of every one present. There are those in these days who sometimes ask, What is the use of a flag? Is it not a mere piece of silk? And what is the use of ceremonies such as this? I think it is impossible for anybody who has at all attempted to realize to himself the feelings and duties of a British soldier, not to think that ceremonies such as this are of the highest value in the military life. We must know, all of us, that the flag is not simply a piece of silk, but that it is a symbol which connects us with the past, which reminds us of our duties in the present, and has a connection with our aspirations for the future. I think those utilitarian philosophers who seek to reduce everything to its mere hard meaning very often miss those feelings and motives by which the heart of mankind is really stirred and moved. it is impossible for anybody who really reflects on what is symbolized by the flag of England not to feel that his heart beats more quickly and that his pulse beats more firmly when he reflects on the associa1886, tions which that flag conjures up. We know where the flag of England floats oppression and tyranny can never put their foot. We know where it floats freedom and justice will be found. that the flag of England is associated with the deeds of our bravest men, with the proudest objects of our history, and every one, when he sees the flag under which he serves, must have his imagination kindled, and must resolve to discharge his duty to his Queen and his country more fervently than he has ever done before. And perhaps, though I am speaking in the presence of those who do not all need to be reminded of it, I may tell you that this regiment, raised as it is in one of the fairest counties of England, is not unworthy of the county of Worcester; and I think that the record of the services of the Worcestershire Militia may vie with those of any other county as reflecting credit upon the county to which it belongs. You were raised one hundred and sixteen years ago. You were embodied from 1778 to 1783 during the American War of Independence, and rendered most important services in the year 1798 during the rebellion in Ireland, and for which you bear the harp on your colours. During that long struggle under Napoleon, when England held its own against the world in arms, the Worcestershire Militia was embodied, and contributed a large number of recruits to the line, and in 1814 sent one complete company to the south of France, which returned at the Peace. The history of the Militia of England is the history of the difficulties of England, and if England surmounted those difficulties which from time to time have seemed to shake her. it has been due to the valour of her army, recruited as that army has been by the militia. Coming down to recent times within the memory of many of those I now see around me, during the Crimean war the regiment was again embodied and volunteered to serve the Queen in the Mediterranean or at the seat of war; and though that offer was not accepted, the concessions the Militia regiments were ready to make, the sacrifice which that offer embodied did much to strengthen the hands of the British statesmen and to uphold the arms of the British army that was fighting abroad. Passing from these times,

soon afterwards the Indian Mutiny occurred, which thrilled the hearts 1886. of every one. Then again the Worcestershire Militia was embodied ' and served in Ireland, and was stationed for some time at the Curragh of Kildare. In more recent times the services of the Militia have not been so marked, but they have not been the less performed. During 1882 the training was prolonged for several weeks, and all the officers, without exception, volunteered their services wherever they might be required. During the whole of the period to which I have referred, from the time when the regiment was raised in 1770, it has acted as a most efficient feeder in supplying recruits for the regular army, and in the time of the Crimean war I believe that an unusually large number of men passed from your ranks to share the labours and to emulate the deeds of arms of their brothers in the So again, I am told that in the last five years no less than 1,157 recruits have passed through this regiment to join the regular I venture to say that this record is one of which a regiment may justly be proud; and if this regiment has a record so noble, if it has been brought to so high a state of efficiency, we must be aware that it is in no small degree due to the soldier-like character and the increasing vigilance of your colonel, who has now for the seventeenth time commanded you during your period of training. Now I have perhaps said enough, but I would just remind you once more that if the time should ever come when these colours which you have to-day received in their fresh and unsullied beauty should be carried in the face of the enemy, I am convinced that you would emulate the deeds of those men who have gone before you, that the flags which have been entrusted to you will be safe in your keeping, and that you will worthily sustain the renown, the credit, and the prestige of the army of England.

"Colonel Norbury said—In the name of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of this regiment, I have to return our sincere thanks to you, Lady Beauchamp, for the honour you have done us to-day. I have been told that in days gone by it was the custom of the ladies of the county to weave and to embroider the 1886. standards of the regiments which belonged to it. That is no longer the case, and therefore I think we ought to feel all the more grateful to your ladyship for your presence on this occasion. I fear it has been the cause of some inconvenience and fatigue to you, because I am aware that you have travelled from London this morning, with the necessity of returning there this evening, on purpose that this regiment might have the gratification of receiving their new colours from your hands. I am sure it will be a most memorable day in the history of the regiment, and it is one which will be duly inscribed in the book of its regimental records, on reference to which it will be seen that those colours which have appeared on our parade for the last time to-day were presented to us thirty-two years ago, in the year 1854, by a lady who then occupied the position the duties of which have been so gracefully performed by your ladyship to-day. I have also to tender our best thanks to the Lord Bishop of Worcester, for the very prompt and cordial manner in which he acceded to my request, that he would be present here to-day and perform the ceremony of consecration. I am well aware of the immense amount of work which his lordship has to perform, and of the endless calls upon his time; and I think, therefore, that we ought to feel deeply grateful to him for his presence here, and highly honoured that the new colours which have been presented to us have received the benediction of the head of the Church in this diocese. I have to thank the noble earl the Lord-Lieutenant of the county for his presence. He is, by virtue of his office, specially at the head of the whole of the Constitutional forces of the I have to thank him for the manner in which he has referred to the former services of the regiment. I am well aware that, though we have not had the honour of his presence on our parade for some years, yet that he takes the greatest interest in the welfare of the regiment, and in all that concerns its prosperity and efficiency. His lordship is not a soldier by profession, but I think he inherits the spirit of a soldier, as he certainly has in his veins the blood of a most noble one. Many on this parade remember well



his father, whose name, before he became Lord Beauchamp, was 1886. a household word in the county of Worcester as a most distinguished soldier who had served in many of the greatest battles in the Peninsular war under the great Duke of Wellington. to mind the name of his uncle, another Worcestershire hero, who served under the Duke of Wellington and led the Life Guards in the great victory of Waterloo. His lordship has alluded to what may be the future of this regiment. I cannot tell what its destiny may be, or where its colours may go in future years. But I venture to confirm the words his lordship has said, and to express my firm opinion that should the course of events or the fortune of war, or the call of a sovereign, demand the services of the regiment, they will be cheerfully rendered. I believe that every man will strive to the utmost to do his duty, for the credit of the colours which have been presented to us to-day, for the credit of the county to which he belongs, and for the credit of the City of Worcester, the faithful city, whose crest, the old castle of Worcester, is the principal badge upon our appointments—I may say, in a word, to maintain the high character which has always been held by the old Worcestershire Militia Regiment. Again, I thank Lady Beauchamp, Lord Beauchamp, the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and all who have attended here to-day to do honour to the regiment on this occasion."

These colours are of the same size as those presented to the 4th Battalion in 1876. The Royal, or first colour, is the great Union, and the Regimental, or second colour, the Red Cross of St. George on a white field, with the Harp of Ireland in the centre and the number of the battalion in the upper left-hand corner.

In Regimental Orders of June 29, Colonel Norbury expressed to the battalion the high opinion which the Lord-Lieutenant had formed of the appearance and steadiness of all ranks on parade.

The battalion was inspected in heavy marching order on June 30, and in review order on July 1, by Colonel R. E. Carr, commanding the Regimental District. It was paid off on July 3.

The 4th Battalion assembled for annual training at Norton

1886. Camp on July 5, under the command of Colonel Prescott-Decie.

Major Herbert Winnington Domvile having resigned his commission, Captain and Honorary Major Alfred Winsmore Hooper was promoted to the rank of Major in his vacancy.

The battalion was paid off on July 31, having previously been inspected in review and heavy marching order by Colonel Carr, commanding the Regimental District.

This brings the records of the regiment down to the present time.* Its history reveals no brilliant feat of arms, but it places on record a chronicle of discipline and honest service to the State such as any regiment in the world might be proud of.

It was a favourite observation with the great Duke of Wellington, and one which he desired to impress as a principle, "that no permanent success in war was ever achieved without discipline in peace." This was ever the guiding principle of the Militia of Worcestershire, and may all ranks strive to preserve untarnished the reputation that its faithful service of over a century has earned for it. "Civitas in Bello et in Pace Fidelis," is the motto of the City of Worcester, and a regiment composed of the inhabitants of a county which holds the "Faithful City," requires no reminder of its duty in this respect. Were any incentive necessary it should be that the regiment now bears a motto, "Firm," almost magic in its influence, which its comrades of the 2nd Battalion, the old 36th regiment, have handed to it. They almost reverence the motto, and it should be the determination of the 3rd and 4th Battalions that it is not discredited so long as it is borne by the Militia of Worcestershire.

* The old colours of the 3rd Battalion, presented by Lady Lyttelton in 1854, were deposited with some ceremony in the Cathedral Church of Worcester on August 4, 1887, in the presence of Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commanding-in-Chief; Colonel Norbury, C.B., on behalf of the regiment, handing over the colours to the care and custody of the Dean and Chapter. This impressive ceremony took place prior to the review by His Royal Highness of the territorial forces of the County of Worcester, in celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in which the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Battalions of the Worcestershire Regiment, the Queen's Own Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, the Worcestershire Artillery Volunteers, and the 1st and 2nd Volunteer Battalions of the County Regiment took part.



APPENDIX A.

Alphabetical List containing the Names, Services, etc., of all Officers who have served in the Regiment from the Year 1770 to the end of 1886.

Aird, William.

Ensign, Dec. 19, 1781; resigned July 24, 1782.

Albrecht, Charles.

Ensign, Oct. 2, 1815; Lieut., Feb. 2, 1821; resigned Sept. 11, 1832.

Alcock, Richard.

Ensign, Oct. 6, 1770. Not serving, 1778.

Allen, James.

Captain 2nd Worc. Mil., May 12, 1798; regiment disbanded, Nov. 26, 1799; Captain Worc. Mil., Aug. 24, 1801; Major, June 16, 1804; retired July 24, 1805.

Allsopp, Hon. Herbert Tongue (son of 1st Baron Hindlip).

Lieut. Worc. Mil., March 13, 1875; 2nd Lieut. 10th Hussars, Oct. 13, 1877; Lieut., July 1, 1881.

Served with the 10th Hussars in the Afghan War, 1878-80, including the assault of Ali Musjid, and the action of Futtehebad (medal and clasp). Also in the Campaign in the Soudan under Sir Gerald Graham in 1884, including the battles of Tamai and El Teb (medal and two clasps and Egyptian star).

Allsopp, Hon. William Henry (2nd son of 1st Baron Hindlip). Born Nov. 9, 1843; B.A., 1867; M.A., 1867, of University College, Oxford.

Lieut., July 24, 1863; Captain, June 4, 1870; Major, Dec. 21, 1881; Hon. Lieut.-Col., April 10, 1886. Obtained Captain's and Field Officer's certificates at Schools of Instruction, London, 1871; passed a voluntary examination in tactics, 1883.

Anderson, John Richard Mason.

2nd Lieut. 1st Devon Mil., Dec. 12, 1877; Lieut., June 3, 1879; Lieut. Worc. Mil., Sept. 3, 1879; Instr. of Musketry, June 5, 1880; Captain, Dec. 21, 1881. 2nd Lieut. Reserve of Officers, July 7, 1880; Lieut., July 1, 1881; Captain, Aug. 16, 1884. First class extra certificate, School of Musketry, Hythe, 1880; P.S., Aldershot, 1880.

Anderson, Melville Robert Holland D'Albuquerque.

Lieut., Feb. 23, 1884.

Andrews, William.

Lieut., March 10, 1796; resigned May 12, 1796.

Armstrong, John.

Ensign, July 24, 1811; Lieut., Sept. 13, 1813; resigned Aug. 10, 1815.

Arthur, Lucius Jervis.

Lieut., April 17, 1871; resigned May 19, 1871.

Ashhurst, Nathan.

Lieut. and Qr.-Master Worc. Mil., June 6, 1803; resigned Sept. 13, 1803; Lieut. and Adjutant 1st Somerset Mil., Sept. 14, 1803; Lieut. and Adjutant 8th Royal Veteran Batt., Jan. 5, 1805; Town Major of Portsmouth Garrison, Oct. 14, 1806. Died on Dec. 19, 1820, at Portsmouth, aged 58, where he was greatly esteemed and respected. He was buried with military honours, his funeral being attended by all naval and military officers in the garrison and port.

Atcherley, James.

Ensign Worc. Mil., April 17, 1810; Lieut., July 23, 1811; Lieut. 1st Provl. Batt. of Mil., Jan. 22, 1814; placed on half-pay, June 24, 1814; rejoined Worc. Mil. as Lieut., June 25, 1814. Died May 27, 1834, aged 46.

Volunteered to 1st Provl. Batt. of Mil., and served with it in the South of France in 1814, during the Peninsular War.

Atkins, George.

Ensign, May 31, 1830; resigned June 3, 1831.

Bagley, John.

Lieut., June 22, 1770; resigned before 1779. Died January 10, 1784, at Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, aged 63.

Baillee-Hamilton, Hon. Richard (2nd son of 11th Earl of Haddington).

Sub.-Lieut. Worc. Mil., October 16, 1875; Sub.-Lieut. Edinburgh Lt. Inf. Mil., Jan. 28, 1876; 2nd Lieut. Rifle Brigade, May 1, 1878; Lieut., Aug. 7, 1880. Died Aug. 12, 1881, at Poona, India, aged 22.

Baker, Edward.

Captain, June 22, 1770; resigned July 27, 1770. Never joined.

Baker, Robert Thomas.

2nd Lieut. Dublin Artillery Mil., May 24, 1859; 1st Lieut., May 1, 1862; Qr.-Master Worc. Mil., Sept. 1, 1866. Retired on a pension, Feb. 11, 1874.

Baker, William.

Lieut., Nov. 20, 1802. Never joined.

Barber, John. Born June 22, 1818; B.A., 1840; M.A., 1843, of Worcester College, Oxford; called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, 1843; J.P. for counties Salop and Worcester.

Lieut., Aug. 17, 1860; Instr. of Musketry, April 23, 1863, to April 4, 1871; Captain, June 13, 1865; Major, Nov. 9, 1877; resigned Sept. 27, 1879. Died Sept. 25, 1881, at The Jewkes, near Tenbury, aged 63. First class certificate, School of Musketry, Hythe, 1863

Barneby, Philip.

Lieut., April 1, 1803; Paymaster, April 16, 1803; resigned Jan. 19, 1804. Barneby, Philip.

Lieut. and Qr.-Master, May 10, 1808; resigned Aug. 31, 1808.

Barnes, Harry.

Ensign Worc. Mil., Nov. 2, 1779; resigned Sept. 10, 1781; Ensign 52nd Regt., Sept. 11, 1781; Lieut. Elford's Regt. of Foot, March 20, 1782; placed on half pay, 1783. Died 1819.

Barnett, John.

Ensign, May 20, 1778. Not in Army List, 1780.

Barrett, William Henry.

Ensign Worc. Mil., Jan. 30, 1808; Lieut., July 17, 1808; Ensign 44th Regt., June 13, 1811; resigned June 12, 1812.

Barry, Robert.

15t Lieut. 85th Regt., placed on half pay, 1763; Lieut. Worc. Mil., June 22, 1770; Adjutant, serving in 1778; Captain-Lieut., serving in 1778; resigned Adjutant, March 1, 1779; Captain, Dec. 9, 1779. Not in regiment after 1787.

Barry, Robert.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., April 13, 1778. Not in Army List, 1780.

Bartholomew, Charles Archibald.

Ensign, Aug. 17, 1810; resigned April 5, 1811.

Bayley, George.

Lieut., Aug. 17, 1809; resigned May 10, 1812.

Beale, Benjamin.

Lieut., Oct. 21, 1794; resigned April 24, 1795.

Beale, John.

Ensign, Feb. 16, 1801; resigned March 24, 1801.

Beale, Thomas.

Ensign Worc. Mil., June 25, 1811; Surgeon's Mate, Sept. 14, 1811; Lieut., Sept. 14, 1813; Lieut. 1st Provl. Batt. of Mil., Jan. 22, 1814; placed on half pay, June 24, 1814; rejoined Worc. Mil. as Surgeon's Mate and Lieut., June 25, 1814; resigned June 24, 1815. Died May 14, 1829, aged 43.

Volunteered to 1st Provl. Batt. of Mil., and served with it in the South of France in 1814, during the Peninsular War.

Beale, William St. John.

Lieut., Oct. 3, 1883; Captain, Aug. 18, 1886.

Served with "Methuen's Horse" in the Expedition against the Boers in Bechuanaland, South Africa, 1885.

Bearcroft, Edward Hugh. Born March 25, 1852; J.P. for county Worcester.

Lieut., March 17, 1871; Captain, Nov. 6, 1877; Captain Reserve of Officers, July 7, 1880; Hon. Major, April 10, 1886.

Beavis, Henry.

Ensign Worc, Mil., March 2, 1804; resigned Dec. 21, 1804; Ensign 82nd

Regt., Dec. 22, 1804; exchanged to half-pay, Jan. 12, 1805. Not in Army List after 1816.

Belcher, Thomas.

Ensign, June 3, 1778. Not in Pay List, 1780.

Belcher, Thomas.

Ensign, Oct. 18, 1781. Not serving, 1790.

Beresford, James Hugh Brownlow.

2nd Lieut. Worc. Mil., Feb. 11, 1880; Lieut., July 1, 1881; resigned Aug. 27, 1884; resignation cancelled, May 22, 1885; Lieut. 27th Regt. (1st Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers), May 23, 1885.

Berkeley, Robert Valentine. Born April 29, 1853; J.P. for county Worcester. Lieut., Aug. 26, 1876; Captain, Dec. 21, 1881.

Berkeley, Maurice Henry (brother of Coptain R. V. Berkeley).

Lieut., Sept. 19, 1874; resigned March 13, 1880; re-appointed as Captain, May 29, 1884.

Berkeley, Thomas Mowbray Martin (brother of Captain R. V. Berkeley).

2nd Lieut. Worc. Mil., June 30, 1879, from R. M. Coll., Sandhurst; resigned Aug. 13, 1879; 2nd Lieut. 73rd Regt. (2nd Batt. Black Watch), Aug. 13, 1879; Lieut., July 1, 1881; Captain, 1887.

Served with the 42nd Regt. (1st Batt. Black Watch) in the Egyptian Expedition of 1884-85.

Bernard, Charles.

Ensign 24th Regt., June 1, 1832; Lieut., Nov. 3, 1837; retired June 1, 1838; Captain Worc. Mil., Jan. 30, 1846; resigned July 5, 1855.

Best, Charles.

Lieut., April 8, 1795; Captain, March 8, 1796; resigned Sept. 12, 1797. Birchill, Henry Herne Diprose.

Lieut., April 25, 1856; resigned June 14, 1856. Never joined.

Bird, Edward Michael.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., June 11, 1797; Ensign 1st Regt. (Royal Scots), Oct. 24, 1799; Lieut., June 1, 1800; Captain, Aug. 25, 1804; Brevet-Major, June 4, 1814; Major, June 29, 1815; placed on half-pay, June 25, 1817; retired Aug. 13, 1825.

Served with the 2nd Batt. Royal Scots in the Campaign in Egypt in 1801 (war medal and clasp, and Turkish gold medal). Served in the West Indies in 1803, and was present at the storming and capture of Morne Fortunée, St. Lucie; and the capture of Tobago. Served with the 1st Batt. Royal Scots in America in 1813-14; was specially noticed for his services in command of a detachment that became separated from the main body; was present and taken prisoner at the action near Chippewa, Upper Canada, on July 5, 1814, on which occasion he was severely wounded, his right arm being broken by a musket-ball, which passed round the shoulder and lodged in the breast, and for which he received a pension of £100 a year.

Bishop, Henry.

Ensign 2nd Worc. Mil., May 15, 1798; Lieut., Oct. 25, 1798; Lieut. 52nd

(Oxfordshire Lt. Inf. Regt.), Dec. 3, 1799. Not in Army List after June, 1802.

Blayney, Robert. B.A., 1841; M.A., 1845, of Exeter College, Oxford; D.L. for county Worcester, and J.P. for counties Worcester, Gloucester, Warwick, and Borough of Evesham.

Captain, July 17, 1843. Died Aug. 10, 1856, at Buxton, Derbyshire, aged 38. Blomer, George.

Ensign Worc. Mil., Dec. 15, 1803; resigned Dec. 25, 1804; Ensign 31st Regt., Dec. 26, 1804; Lieut., Oct. 9, 1805; Captain, April 1, 1813; Captain Royal York Rangers, Dec. 25, 1814. Died Oct. 28, 1816, at Trinidad.

Served with the 1st Batt. 31st Regt. in the Expedition to Sicily in 1806; and in the Expedition to Egypt in 1807, under Major-Gen. Fraser, including the attack by the Turks at Rosetta.

Blomer, Thomas.

Lieut., June 22, 1770; Captain, Dec. 19, 1778; resigned June 24, 1795.

Bourne, Robert Valentine.

Sub-Lieut., Feb. 23, 1876. Died Sept. 3, 1876, at Grafton Manor, Bromsgrove, aged 18.

Bowyer, James. D.L. for county Worcester.

Captain, Dec. 15, 1802; resigned March 10, 1807. Died Dec. 3, 1847, at Albemarle Row, Hotwells, Bristol.

Bramwell, George Addison.

2nd Lieut. Worc. Mil., Jan. 29, 1881; Lieut., July 1, 1881; Lieut. 58th (2nd Batt. Northamptonshire) Regt., Feb. 7, 1885.

Brazier, Henry.

Ensign, Sept. 17, 1798; resigned Nov. 10, 1798. Never joined.

Brice, William Knighton.

Ensign, Nov. 24, 1857; resigned Feb. 22, 1858.

Bridge, James.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., Oct. 7, 1852; Cornet Land Transport Corps, Nov. 23, 1855; Lieut., Feb. 1, 1856; Paymaster 26th (Cameronians) Regt., Oct. 24, 1856; Hon. Captain, Oct. 24, 1861; Hon. Major, Nov. 23, 1870; retired, with honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel, April 20, 1881.

Bromwich, John Hyde.

Ensign, Feb. 19, 1793; resigned April 4, 1793.

Brooke, William.

Ensign Worc. Mil., Oct., 1776; Lieut., Dec. 19, 1778. Ensign 48th Regt., Sept. 6, 1779; Lieut., March 13, 1782; Captain, Sept. 2, 1795; Brevet-Major, April 25, 1808; Major, Nov. 2, 1809; Brevet-Lieut.-Col., June 20, 1811; Lieut.-Col., June 4, 1813; retired Dec. 24, 1814.

Served with the 48th Regt. during the Peninsular War, and succeeded to the command of the 2nd Batt. of the Regiment at the battle of Albahera, 1811, on which occasion he was severely wounded (received the gold medal, and a pension for wounds of £100 a year).

Buchan, John Adye.

Sub-Lieut., Oct. 11, 1876; resigned April 7, 1877.

Buchanan, Kenneth Griffiths.

Lieut., Feb. 26, 1876; resigned Dec. 24, 1879.

Budd, Herbert Goldingham.

Assistant Surgeon Worc. Mil., May 7, 1867; Surgeon Militia Medical Staff, March 1, 1873; Surgeon-Major, May 7, 1879.

Budden, Joseph.

Ensign Worc. Mil., Aug. 10, 1805; Lieut., Dec. 20, 1805; Cornet 11th Lt. Drag., June 12, 1806; Cornet 17th Lt. Drag., Dec. 8, 1808; Lieut., Feb. 16, 1809; Captain, June 9, 1825; placed on half-pay, Aug. 25, 1825; Captain 97th Regt., June 22, 1826. Died Aug. 14, 1834, at Colombo.

Bullock, William.

Ensign, Sept. 24, 1779; Lieut., Feb. 9, 1781. Not in Regiment, 1790.

Bund, Thomas Henry. Born July 11, 1774; D.L. and J.P. for county Worcester.

Captain Essex Fencible Cavalry, Oct. 21, 1795; Cornet 25th Lt. Drag., Jan. 27, 1801; Lieut., May 27, 1801; Lieut. 13th Lt. Drag., July 28, 1803; Captain, Nov. 18, 1806; retired March 21, 1807; Major Worc. Mil., March 30, 1807; Lieut.-Col., Dec. 21, 1838; Colonel, June 19, 1843; resigned July 24, 1852. Died Aug. 22, 1852, at Great Malvern, aged 78, and was buried at St. John's, Worcester.

Served with the Essex Fencible Cavalry in Ireland, 1798-1800, during the Rebellion.

Burchell, William.

Ensign, Aug. 9, 1804; resigned Jan. 24, 1805.

Burton, Samuel Skey.

Ensign, Oct. 2, 1846; Lieut., July 4, 1854; resigned Nov. 1, 1855. Died 1868. Butler, Thomas.

Ensign, Aug. 18, 1779. Not in Army List, 1780

Buxton, Francis Hervey.

Ensign, Jan. 9, 1806; Lieut., July 16, 1806; resigned Jan. 13, 1807.

Campbell, Alexander Colin Cazalet.

2nd Lieut., June 14, 1880; Lieut., July 1, 1831; resigned May 22, 1886.

Carden, Thomas.

Qr.-Master and Brevet-Lieut., June 10, 1804; resigned Qr.-Master, May 9, 1808; Lieut., May 10, 1808; resigned Dec. 31, 1808.

Carruthers, John Fox.

Ensign Worc. Mil., March 18, 1779; Ensign 47th Regt., May 26, 1780; Lieut., April 3, 1786. Died Nov. 22, 1788.

Castle, Boddam. Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1847.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., Dec. 14, 1855; Lieut. 3rd Rifle Regt. British-Italian Legion, Feb. 14, 1856; re-appointed Lieut. Worc. Mil., Jan. 6, 1857; resigned Dec. 8, 1857.

Castle, Norton Clowes.

Lieut., Jan. 26, 1884; Lieut. Royal Welsh Fusiliers (23rd Foot), Nov. 10, 1886.

Castlerosse, Valentine Charles, Viscount (eldest son of 4th Earl of Kenmare).

2nd Lieut. Royal Bucks Mil., May 3, 1880; 2nd Lieut. Worc. Mil., August 28, 1880; Lieut. July 1, 1881; Aide-de-Camp to Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Victoria, 1884–86; resigned June 26, 1886.

Catmar, Charles.

Ensign, June 30, 1812; dismissed service by sentence of a court-martial, June 18, 1813.

Chambers, Richard.

Lieut., March 9, 1796; resigned Sept. 12, 1796.

Champion, Thomas Lyford.

Gentleman-at-Arms H.M. Body-guard, 1855-57; Ensign Worc. Mil., Nov. 17, 1857; Lieut., March 30, 1858; Captain, June 15, 1861; resigned June 28, 1876. Died Jan. 2, 1885, at Shrewsbury.

Chapeau, William Posthumous.

Captain, June 4, 1803; resigned Oct. 24, 1811.* Died Oct. 22, 1833, at Salisbury, aged 57.

Chillingworth, William Henry.

Lieut., Aug. 18, 1869; Captain, Sept. 2, 1874; Major, June 6, 1885.

Clarke, Arthur Stanley.

Lieut., June 24, 1885.

Clarke, Robert.

Lieut., April 17, 1778; resigned Dec. 20, 1792.

Clarke, Robert Bowcher.

Lieut., Feb. 17, 1875; Captain, Oct. 6, 1880; resigned May 13, 1882.

Clarke, William Senhouse (brother of R. B. Clarke).

Ensign 29th (Worcestershire) Regt., Jan. 8, 1868; Lieut., Oct. 27, 1871; Instr. of Musketry, Sept. 4, 1876, to Oct. 10, 1878; Adjutant, Oct. 11, 1878, to Jan. 31, 1879; Adjutant 3rd Batt. Worc. Regt., June 7, 1886; Major 1st Batt. Worc. Regt., Aug. 11, 1886.

Served in the Ashantee War of 1873-74, in the Transport Service (medal).

Clements, John. D.L. and J.P. for county Worcester.

Captain, June 22, 1770; Major, 1777. Died Sept. 8, 1778, at Warley Camp, Essex, aged 44, and was buried at St. Oswald's, Worcester.

Clifton, Frederick.

Ensign, Dec. 26, 1854; Lieut., March 16, 1855; Captain, Nov. 3, 1857. Died June 29, 1858, at Whittington Cottage, Worcestershire, aged 45. Clifton, Gervase.

Lieut., Jan. 30, 1846. Died May 30, 1851, at Worcester.



^{*} Presented, on his retirement, a handsome silver snuff-box, with carved ivory lid, to the officers' mess. It is the only article belonging to the old mess now in possession of the regiment.

Clowes, Peter Legh.

Lieut. Hereford Mil., April 26, 1873; Lieut. Worc. Mil., March 13, 1875; Lieut. 8th Hussars, Nov. 20, 1875; Captain, Feb. 21, 1883; Major, Oct. 2, 1885.

Served with the 8th Hussars in the Afghan War, 1879-80, including the operations in the Kissarik Valley (medal).

Clowes, Thomas. D.L. and J.P. for county Worcester.

Ensign 8th (the King's) Regt., Sept. 1, 1837; Lieut., July 2, 1841; Captain, Dec. 16, 1845; retired April 3, 1846; Major Worc. Mil., Feb. 29, 1848; Lieut.-Col., Aug. 14, 1852; Lieut.-Col. Commandant, Dec. 24, 1856; resigned Feb. 3, 1857. Died Aug. 10, 1865, at Froxmer Court, Worcester, aged 48, and was buried at Claines.

Clutton, Thomas. Born April 30, 1754; D.L. and J.P. for county Worcester. Captain-Lieut, Jan. 17, 1786; Captain, March 5, 1792; Major, Aug. 22, 1794; Lieut.-Col., Dec. 20, 1795. Died Feb. 20, 1806, at Exeter, aged 51, and was buried in St. Peter's Cathedral with military honours.

Served with the Worc. Mil. during the latter part of the Rebellion in Ireland, 1799.

Clutton, Thomas Butler.

Lieut., Jan. 22, 1798; resigned June 24, 1799.

Served with the Worc. Mil. during the Rebellion in Ireland in 1798-1799.

Clutton-Brock, Thomas (son of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Clutton). Born Nov. 21, 1795; D.L. and J.P. for county Worcester.

Captain, Dec. 27, 1821; Major, April 17, 1844; Lieut.-Col., March 10, 1848; Colonel, Aug. 3, 1852. Died Dec. 23, 1856, at Pensax Court, Worcester, aged 61.

Clutton-Brock, Thomas Henry (son of Colonel T. Clutton-Brock). D.L. for county Worcester.

Lieut., Sept. 7, 1852; Captain, July 4, 1854; resigned March 22, 1865. Now in holy orders, and Vicar of Marden, county Hereford.

Cocks, Arthur Herbert, C.B. (brother of 4th Lord Somers). J.P. for county Worcester.

Entered the Bengal Civil Service, 1837; retired on a pension, 1863; Captain Worc. Mil., July 15, 1865; resigned May 15, 1872. Died Aug. 29, 1881, at 8, Ashburn Place, Cromwell Road, London, aged 62.

Served in the Punjaub Campaign of 1848-49, attached to Viscount Gough's Staff as Political Officer, Interpreter, and Aide-de-Camp; was present at the battle of Ramnuggur and passage of the Chenab, the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, where he was severely wounded in the leg by a sword-cut in an encounter with a Sikh horseman, and had his horse shot (twice mentioned in despatches, twice thanked by the Governor-General of India, and repeatedly by the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces, and received the medal with two clasps). Served also in the Indian Mutiny Campaign of 1857-58, including the battles of Agra and Allyghur (slightly wounded; mentioned in despatches), and several other actions (thanked by the Governor-General of India, Indian Mutiny medal, and created a C.B.).

Cocks, Herbert Haldane Somers (son of A. H. Cocks, C.B., and heir presumptive to Lord Somers).

2nd Lieut. Coldstream Guards, Oct. 16, 1880; Lieut., July 1, 1881; resigned Feb. 4, 1885; Lieut. Reserve of Officers, March 25, 1885; Captain 4th Batt. Worc. Regt., July 8, 1887.

Served with the 2nd Batt. Coldstream Guards in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, including the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (medal and clasp and Egyptian star).

Colby, John Vaughan. J.P. for county Cardigan.

Lieut., Nov. 14, 1874; Captain, July 5, 1880.

Collett, Samuel Russell.

Lieut., May 29, 1794; Captain, Oct. 28, 1795; resigned Sept. 12, 1797.

Performed good service in command of a detachment of the Worc. Mil. in dispersing a body of rioters at Helstone, Cornwall, 1796.

Collins, William.

2nd Lieut. Royal Marines, Nov. 25, 1780; retired Dec. 24, 1791; Lieut. Worc. Mil., Feb. 6, 1794; resigned Oct. 24, 1795; Lieut. and Qr.-Master 2nd Worc. Mil., May 12, 1798; regiment disbanded, Dec. 26, 1799. Died Sept. 26, 1842, at Seaton, aged 77.

Accompanied Governor Phillips on the first expedition to New South Wales in 1787, and unfurled the British flag at Sydney Cove; being invalided home, he was entrusted with the first despatches from Governor Phillips, and with the last ever received by France from the celebrated navigator, Admiral de la Perouse.

Cook, Cecil Henry.

Sub-Lieut., April 1, 1874; resigned Aug. 8, 1874.

Cooke, Charles.

Ensign, Oct., 1770; Lieut., serving in 1777; Captain, July, 1777; resigned Nov., 1779. Cooke, Charles.

Lieut., March 31, 1789. Died June 11, 1791, at Bromsgrove.

Cooksey, Holland. Barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple; B.A. Worcester College, Oxford, 1743; M.A. Merton College, Oxford, 1746; D.L. and J.P. for county Worcester.

Major, June 22, 1770; resigned 1777. Died Dec. 26, 1792, at Bath.

Cooper, Edward Dolman.

Ensign, June 15, 1831; resigned between 1839 and 1846.

Cornwall, Thomas. D.L. for county Worcester.

Captain, June 22, 1770. Not in regiment after Feb., 1779.

Corry, James.

Ensign, Feb. 15, 1811; resigned Sept. 24, 1811.

Courtney, Edward Henry.

Ensign, Oct. 2, 1846; resigned 1853.

Coventry, Frederick (grandson of 6th Earl of Coventry). Born Feb. 4, 1791.

Captain Worc. Mil., Jan. 28, 1814; Cornet 20th Lt. Drag, Dec. 22, 1814; regiment reduced Dec. 25, 1818. Died Aug. 10, 1859, aged 68.

Coventry, George William, 8th Earl of. Born Oct. 16, 1784; succeeded his father, May 26, 1831; M.P. for Worcester from 1820 to 1826; Vice-Lieut. for county Worcester, 1826-1831.

Lieut.-Col. Loyal Worc. Volunteers (afterwards Local Mil.), Sept. 6, 1803; Lieut.-Col. Worc. Mil., Nov. 10, 1806; Colonel, Dec. 21, 1838. Died May 15, 1843, at Coventry House, Piccadilly, London, aged 58, and was buried at Croome.

Coventry, Hon. Charles John (son of 9th Earl of Coventry). Born Feb. 26, 1867. Lieut., Jan. 24, 1885.

Coventry, Hon. John (son of 7th Earl of Coventry). Born June 30, 1789.

Captain, Aug. 9, 1815; resigned Sept. 13, 1821. Died May 24, 1852, at Knightsbridge, London, aged 63.

Coventry, Hon. John (son of 6th Earl of Coventry). Born July 20, 1765; D.L. for county Worcester.

Lieut.-Col., May 6, 1794; resigned Dec. 19, 1795. Died Nov. 12, 1829, at Burgate, Herts, aged 64.

Coventry, William George (grandson of 7th Earl of Coventry). Born Sept. 5, 1826; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1847; D.L. for county Worcester.

Captain, Aug. 2, 1855; resigned May 15, 1868. Died Feb. 16, 1874, at Oakford, near Tiverton, aged 47.

Cox, John.

Ensign 2nd Worc. Mil., May 17, 1798; regiment disbanded, Dec. 26, 1799; Lieut. Worc. Mil., Feb. 25, 1800; Captain, March 1, 1804; Captain 77th Regt., Dec. 25, 1813; placed on half-pay, Aug. 25, 1814; re-appointed Captain Worc. Mil., Sept. 9, 1815; Major, June 19, 1843; Lieut.-Col., April 17, 1844. Died Dec. 25, 1847, at Cheltenham, aged 69.

Served with the 77th Regt. in the Peninsula in 1814, and as Aide-de-Camp to General Sir Thomas Picton, and was present at the capture of San Sebastian and the battle of Toulouse.

Crampton, Cecil Robert Middlemore.

Lieut, Feb. 8, 1882; resigned May 31, 1882. Never joined.

Cresswell, Thomas.

Lieut., June 22, 1770; Captain, July 27, 1770; resigned April 23, 1793. Died Dec. 4, 1799, at Newland Green, Worcestershire.

Croker, William Henry Aubin.

2nd Lieut., Sept. 15, 1877; Lieut., Sept. 13, 1879; Captain, June 27, 1883.

Crompton, George Booth Burnett.

Ensign, Aug. 25, 1801; resigned Oct. 31, 1803.

Crompton, Thomas Liddle.

Ensign West Middlesex Mil., Sept. 6, 1797; Ensign Cheshire Mil., Oct. 3, 1798; Lieut. Worc. Mil., Nov. 20, 1800; resigned Sept. 19, 1805; Ensign 3rd Regt. (Buffs), Sept. 19, 1805; Lieut. 8th Garrison Batt., Nov. 17, 1806; Lieut. 5th West India Regt., Dec. 25, 1807. Died Oct. 31, 1812.

Cronin, John.

Lieut., Sept. 20, 1805; resigned Feb. 4, 1813.

Crosse, Joshua, K.S.F.

Surgeon's Mate and Ensign Worc. Mil., May 17, 1798; Ensign 36th (Herefordshire) Regt., Nov. 30, 1799; Lieut., June 25, 1803; Captain, Dec. 1, 1806; Brevet-Major, Aug. 12, 1819; retired on half-pay, May 18, 1826; Brevet-Lieut.-Col., Jan. 10, 1837. Died, Feb. 13, 1846, at Ovals St. Crosse, Herefordshire.

Served with the Worc. Mil. during the Rebellion in Ireland in 1798-99, and was engaged in repeated skirmishes with the rebels in that country. Served with the 36th Regt. in the Expedition to Belleisle, 1800; Insurrection in Ireland in 1803; Expedition to Hanover, 1805; Expedition to South America, 1806, including the action of July 4, 1807 (wounded), and the storming of Buenos Ayres on the following day (wounded). Served during the Peninsular War, 1810-12. Was at the attack on Malaga (wounded in the head), storming and capture of Vejes de la Frontera; battle of Barrossa, where he saved the life of Count Rufin, General of Division; siege of Cuidad Rodrigo, and action of El Bodon; siege of Badajos; and the siege and capture of the forts at Salamanca. For these services he was created a Knight of San Fernando of Spain, and received from the Emperor of France the Order of Le Lys, but died two years before the issue of the Peninsular War medul.

Crosse, Robert Frederick.

Lieut., March 30, 1838; resigned April 5, 1853.

Daniel, Robert.

Ensign Worc. Mil., June 2, 1807; Lieut., Feb. 1, 1808; Lieut. 7th Royal Fusiliers, April 11, 1809; placed on half-pay, March 19, 1818. Died March 9, 1842.

Served with the Royal Fusiliers during the Peninsular War, and was present at the battle of Orthes in 1814.

Dansey, Dansey.

Lieut., March 10, 1792; Captain, July 26, 1794; Major, Sept. 17, 1798; retired on reduction of Regiment, April 20, 1802; re-appointed Major, June 18, 1803; resigned May 7, 1804. Died July 1, 1808, at Bathwick Street, Worcester, and was buried at Little Hereford, Shropshire.

Served with the Worc. Mil. during the Rebellion in Ireland in 1798-99.

Darby, Thomas.

Ensign, June 22, 1770; Lieut., March 2, 1774. Not in Army List, 1779. Daubeny, Redmond Browne Clayton.

Ensign Worc. Mil., Feb. 1, 1855; Lieut., Oct. 16, 1855; Ensign 69th Regt., Feb. 27, 1856; Lieut., Oct. 1, 1858; Lieut. 36th (Herefordshire) Regt., July 17, 1863; Captain, May 28, 1870; placed on half-pay, Oct. 31, 1871; Captain 42nd Highlanders (Black Watch), June 29, 1878; retired Sept. 14, 1878.

Davies, Francis John.

Lieut. 4th Batt. Worc. Regt., July 4, 1881; Lieut. Grenadier Guards, May 14, 1884.

Served with the 3rd Batt. Grenadier Guards in the Egyptian Campaign of 1885, including the engagement at Hasheen (medal and clasp).

Davies, Henry Rodolph (brother to F. J. Davies).

Lieut. 4th Batt. Worc. Regt., Jan. 3, 1883; resigned Feb. 16, 1884, on appoint-

ment to Royal Military Coll., Sandhurst; Lieut. 2nd Batt. Oxfordshire Lt. Inf. (52nd), Aug. 23, 1884.

Davies, Rice.

Surgeon's Mate and Ensign, Aug. 18, 1779; Lieut., March 26, 1782. Not serving 1790.

Davies, Roland.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., Dec. 26, 1854; Ensign 4th Regt., July 20, 1855; Lieut., May 22, 1857; resigned March 26, 1858; re-appointed Lieut. Worc. Mil., May 28, 1858; Captain, Aug. 30, 1859; resigned May 4, 1860.

Davis, Charles Edward.

Lieut., Nov. 16, 1860; Captain, June 4, 1869; Hon. Major, Jan. 12, 1881; retired Oct. 15, 1881.

Dawson, Cuthbert Pilkington.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., June 2, 1875; 2nd Lieut. 2nd Drag. Guards (Queen's Bays), April 10, 1878; Lieut., July 13, 1878; Captain, June 12, 1885; D.A.C.G. of Ordnance, Oct. 20, 1885.

Deakin, George.

Ensign, Feb. 20, 1779; Lieut., Dec. 9, 1779. Not in Army List, 1781.

Deerhurst, Lieut.-Col. George William, Viscount. (See 8th Earl of Coventry.)

Deerhurst, George William, Viscount (eldest son of 9th Earl of Coventry).

Lieut., Dec. 30, 1885; extra Aide-de-Camp to Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Victoria, Aug. 28, 1886.

Dent, John Coucher. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1846; J.P. for counties Gloucester and Worcester, and High Sheriff of Gloucester, 1859.

Captain, July 3, 1843; resigned Sept. 14, 1852. Died March 25, 1885, at Sudely Castle, Gloucestershire, aged 65.

De Robeck, John Henry Edward, Baron. Born Nov. 28, 1823; D.L. and J.P. for counties Dublin and Wicklow.

Ensign 8th (the King's) Regt., May 6, 1842; Lieut., Nov. 19, 1844; Captain, Nov. 9, 1849; Captain 4th Regt., Dec. 28, 1849; Captain Worc. Mil., July 4, 1854; resigned Dec. 27, 1854; Major Kildare Rifles Mil., March 20, 1855; resigned Jan. 20, 1859.

Devey, Henry Fryer.

Ensign Worc. Mil., May 10, 1806; Lieut., April 4, 1807; Lieut. 7th Royal Fusiliers, Aug. 30, 1807; Captain, Oct. 28, 1813; retired on half-pay, Aug. 25, 1814. Died June 13, 1840, at Handsworth, near Birmingham, aged 57.

Served with the Royal Fusiliers during the Peninsular War, 1811-14, and was present at the battle of Albuhera, siege of Badajos (severely wounded), the affair at Aldea de Ponte, and the battle of Orthes.

Dickinson, Charles.

Ensign, Sept. 13, 1813; resigned June 24, 1815.

Domvile, Herbert Winnington. Born July 11, 1840; J.P. for county Worcester.

Lieut., Feb. 23, 1870; Captain, June 13, 1874; Major, Sept. 26, 1883; resigned June 23, 1886. Passed School of Instruction, 1871.

Domvile, William.

2nd Lieut 21st Regt. (Royal North British Fusiliers), April 24, 1835; Lieut., Aug. 18, 1838; Captain, Aug. 25, 1846; Captain 44th Regt., March 23, 1847; Captain 2nd Regt., June 11, 1847; retired May 4, 1849; Gentleman-at-Arms H.M. Bodyguard, 1852-60; Captain Worc. Mil., Nov. 20, 1852; resigned June 15, 1861; re-appointed Captain, May 17, 1862; retired with honorary rank of Major, June 25, 1869. Dowdeswell, John.

Ensign Worc. Mil., June 3, 1778; Lieut., Aug. 10, 1779; Ensign 65th Regt., Feb. 23, 1781; resigned March 25, 1782. Died Aug. 26, 1827, at Finstal Vale, Stoke Prior.

Dowdeswell, John. (This officer and the former are probably the same person.)

Ensign, serving in 1787; Lieut., May 5, 1787; resigned Aug. 30, 1798.

Dowdeswell, Thomas. D.L. and J.P. for county Worcester.

Ensign 1st Foot Guards, Feb. 22, 1773; Lieut. and Captain, April 26, 1776; retired June 17, 1778; Lieut.-Col. Worc. Mil., Oct. 9, 1775; resigned Dec. 25, 1781. Died Nov. 10, 1811, at Pull Court, near Tewkesbury, aged 57.

Served with the 1st Foot Guards in America during the War of Independence, from April, 1776, to July, 1777, when he was invalided home, suffering from an affliction in the eyes, the result of exposure to the cold and damp, and which shortly afterwards deprived him of his eyesight.

Dowding, William.

Captain, July 22, 1803; resigned June 6, 1804.

Downes, Henry.

Lieut. 2nd Worc. Mil., May 12, 1798; Lieut. Worc. Mil., Dec. 25, 1799; resigned Feb., 1801.

Driscoll, Henry.

Ensign Worc. Mil., Jan. 14, 1809; Lieut., Aug. 18, 1809; Ensign 67th Regt., June 13, 1811; Ensign 100th Regt., March 18, 1813; Lieut., March 3, 1814. Removed from the service, Jan. 20, 1818.

Duce, Herbert.

Lieut., Nov. 13, 1886.

Duncan, Archibald.

Captain, Aug. 25, 1804; resigned Feb. 7, 1807.

Durdin, John Peel.

Ensign, May 23, 1855; Lieut., Oct. 12, 1855; removed April 24, 1860.

Eastwood, Charles Bedford.

Ensign Worc. Mil., Jan. 30, 1810; Lieut., March 11, 1811; Ensign 73rd Regt., April 6, 1813; Lieut., Aug. 4, 1815; placed on half-pay, June 11, 1818; Lieut. 49th Regt., April 8, 1825. Died July 17, 1826, at Chester, aged 32, and was buried with military honours.

Served with the 2nd Batt. 73rd Regt in the Campaign of 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo, where he was wounded (Waterloo medal).

Edie, John.

Ensign, May 26, 1782; resigned Aug. 14, 1782.

Edwards, George.

Lieut., June 22, 1770. Not in Army List, 1779.

Egerton, John Francis. Born Nov. 7, 1846.

Ensign 36th (Herefordshire) Regt., Aug. 21, 1866; Lieut., Feb. 9, 1870; Captain, Nov. 26, 1879; Adjutant 4th Batt. Worc. Regt., July 10, 1883; Major 1st Batt. Worc. Regt., Aug. 27, 1884.

Elkington, William Howard.

2nd Lieut., March 30, 1881; Lieut., July 1, 1881; resigned June 9, 1883. Elrington, Francis.

Ensign Worc. Mil., Feb. 25, 1779; Lieut., Sept. 15, 1780; Ensign 14th Regt., Dec. 12, 1781; Lieut., Sept. 24, 1787; Adjutant, July 8, 1791; Captain late 120th Regt., March 10, 1795; Major, April 4, 1795; retired 1798.

Served with the 14th Regt. during the Campaign in Flanders and Holland in 1793-95.

Elrington, Gerald Gordon.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., April 19, 1871; Lieut. 19th Regt., Jan. 29, 1876; Lieut. 54th (2nd Batt. Dorsetshire) Regt., Sept. 15, 1877; D.A.C.G. of Ordnance, Jan. 2, 1884; Captain, Dorsetshire Regt., July 27, 1885.

Elrington, Henry Handley.

Lieut. 2nd West York Mil., Sept. 19, 1846; Captain Worc. Mil., Oct. 12, 1852; Major, March 22, 1870; Hon. Lieut.-Col., April 2, 1872; retired July 24, 1872.

Ely, Edward.

Ensign, Dec. 28, 1813; Lieut., Aug. 9, 1815; resigned June 14, 1831.

Enderby, Samuel Herbert.

Lieut., March 14, 1885.

Evans, William.

Ensign Worc. Mil., March 27, 1781; Ensign 75th (Prince of Wales's) Regt., Nov. 15, 1781; regiment disbanded, May 10, 1783.

Evans, William.

Ensign, April 21, 1804; Lieut., Jan. 8, 1805; resigned June 30, 1808.

Everard, Hugh Edmund Elsden.

Lieut. 1st or West Norfolk Mil., June 29, 1872; Lieut. 12th Regt., Dec. 2, 1874; Lieut. 29th (Worcestershire) Regt., Feb. 27, 1875; res gned Aug. 23, 1881; Captain 3rd Batt. Worc. Regt., May 17, 1882. P.S., Aldershot, 1873; first class certificate, School of Musketry, Hythe, 1876.

Ewell, William.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., April, 1779. Died July 27, 1779, at Coxheath Camp, Kent.

Fasson, William.

Ensign, March 29, 1789; Lieut., March 9, 1792; resigned Jan. 30, 1793. Fenwick, George Capel Ralph Curzon.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., June 1, 1872; Lieut. 23rd Regt. (Royal Welsh Fusiliers), Dec. 2, 1874; Captain, Sept. 19, 1883; Adjutant 1st Volunteer Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Sept. 14, 1885.

Fenwick, Mansel Arthur Charles Bampfylde (brother of Captain G. C. R. C. Fenwick). 2nd Lieut. Worc. Mil., Jan. 14, 1880; Lieut., Jan. 10, 1881; Captain, March 22, 1884; resigned May 3, 1884.

Fettiplace, Robert. Born 1730.

Lieut.-Col., Oct. 6, 1770; resigned Oct. 9, 1775. Died Jan. 12, 1779, in Portland Place, London, aged 68, and was buried at Cleeve Prior, Worcester.

Foley, Henry John Wentworth Hodgetts. D.L. and J.P. for counties Worcester and Stafford, and High Sheriff county Stafford, 1877; M.P. for South Staffordshire, 1857 to 1868.

Captain, Nov. 19, 1852; resigned July 4, 1854.

Frances, Edward Lyttelton.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., Oct. 27, 1857; Captain, July 2, 1858; Instr. of Musketry, 1858 to 1862; resigned March 4, 1862; Adjutant and Captain 14th Lanc. Rifle Volunteers, March 5, 1862; Hon. Major, Dec. 12, 1879. First class certificate, School of Musketry, Hythe, 1858.

French, John Ismay.

Lieut., Oct. 25, 1861; resigned April 12, 1871.

Gale, Thomas.

Captain, March 26, 1779; retired March 22, 1783.

Galindo, Percy.

Ensign, Feb. 14, 1816; Lieut., Feb. 3, 1821; retired on a pension, Sept. 7, 1852. Galindo, Samuel.

Ensign, Feb. 14, 1811; Lieut., June 30, 1812; retired on a pension, Sept. 7, 1852. Died Jan. 16, 1853, at Ross, Herefordshire, aged 61.

Galton, Charles Sigismund.

2nd Lieut., Sept. 20, 1879; Lieut., Oct. 6, 1880; resigned May 13, 1882.

Galton, Hermon Ernest.

Ensign 50th Regt., Dec. 20, 1844; Lieut., Oct. 20, 1848; Captain, July 30, 1852; resigned Oct. 2, 1855; Captain Worc. Mil., Feb. 8, 1856; resigned Feb. 12, 1856; Adjutant and Captain Northumberland Mil., Feb. 12, 1856; resigned May 1, 1861. Died May 31, 1876, at Cheltenham, aged 51.

Served with the 50th Regt. in the Eastern Campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol (Crimean medal with three clasps, Turkish medal).

Garde, Charles Broderick.

Ensign, March 28, 1859; resigned May 11, 1860.

Garmstone, John.

Qr.-Master and Brevet-Lieut., July 12, 1810; retired on a pension, Sept. 7, 1852. Garmstone, Thomas.

Ensign, Aug. 15, 1803; Lieut., Oct. 21, 1803; Paymaster, Feb. 1, 1804. Died Oct. 21, 1838, at Portsmouth, aged 60.

Gem, Richard.

Ensign Worc. Mil., March 11, 1811; Lieut., Aug. 26, 1812; Lieut., Royal Waggon

Train, Dec. 25, 1813; placed on half-pay, Aug. 25, 1814; re-appointed Ensign Worc. Mil., July 21, 1815; resigned Aug. 4, 1815. Died Jan. 22, 1837, at Birmingham.

Gemm, Richard.

Lieut., June 22, 1770. Not in Army List, 1779.

Gifford, Robert.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., Aug. 15, 1874; 2nd Lieut. 95th (2nd Derbyshire) Regt., Sept. 14, 1878; Lieut., July 1, 1881.

Served with the 95th Regt. during the Campaign in Egypt in 1882, and was acting Aide-de-Camp to Commandant at Alexandria (medal and bronze star).

Giles, Henry.

Assistant Surgeon and Ensign, March 10, 1848; Lieut., Feb. 23, 1852; resigned March 23, 1854.

Goodwin, William.

Lieut., June 22, 1770. Not in Army List, 1779.

Gorges, Richard.

Captain, June 10, 1787; resigned March 4, 1792.

Gorle, John.

Captain, Aug. 18, 1803; resigned July 30, 1815.

Gosling, Audley Vaughan.

Lieut., April 3, 1886.

Gough, Hugh.

Lieut., June 22, 1770. Not in Army List, 1779.

Granville, William Turnour.

Ensign 8th (King's) Regt., Jan. 8, 1841; Lieut., Oct. 25, 1842; Captain 55th Regt., April 28, 1846; Captain 48th Regt., Dec. 31, 1847; resigned Dec. 28, 1849; Captain Worc. Mil., Dec. 27, 1854; resigned Sept. 14, 1855.

Graves, John.

Captain, Jan. 8, 1805; resigned July 24, 1805.

Gresley, Sir Roger, 8th Bart. Born Dec. 27, 1799; Groom of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester; M.P. for Romney, 1831, and for South Derbyshire, 1835 to 1837; High Sheriff county Derby, 1826.

Captain Staff. Yeomanry Cavalry, Sept. 28, 1819; Captain Worc. Mil., Dec. 29, 1819. Served in both regiments. Died Oct. 12, 1837, at Drakelow Hall, Derbyshire, aged 37.

Commanded a troop of the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry during the riots among the "Union Colliers" in South Staffordshire in November and December, 1831, and received the thanks of the Civil Magistrates for the services he rendered to the town and neighbourhood of Walsall.

Greswolde, Henry. (See Wigley.)

Grice, Harry.

Lieut., Dec. 7, 1793; resigned Oct. 24, 1795.

Grier, Lyndon John.

Ensign Worc. Mil., Feb. 23, 1855; Ensign 34th Regt., June 1, 1855. Died of wounds, Nov. 29, 1857, aged 19.

Served with the 34th Regt. against the Mutineers in India, and died at Cawnpore, on Nov. 29, 1857, of a wound through the breast received the previous day, while bravely charging the enemy's guns.

Griffiths, Richard John. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1845; D.L. and J.P. for county Hereford.

Lieut. Hereford Mil., April 22, 1853; resigned Jan. 17, 1855; Captain Worc. Mil., Aug. 10, 1858; retired with honorary rank of Major, Sept. 6, 1877.

Gwinnell, John.

Lieut, Jan. 4, 1793; Qr.-Master, Feb. 4, 1793; resigned Qr.-Master, June 26, 1795; Captain, June 27, 1795; Paymaster, 1797 to 1802; Major, June 15, 1804; resigned Oct. 13, 1806.

In command of a detachment of the regiment; suppressed a serious riot amongst the tin miners at Penzance and Land's End, 1796. Served with the regiment during the rebellion in Ireland in 1798–99.

Haggitt, D'Arcy.

Ensign, March 19, 1831; resigned between 1839 and 1846.

Hall, William.

Lieut., May 14, 1795; Captain, March 9, 1796; resigned Nov. 24, 1799. Hammond, John.

Captain, Nov. 4, 1803; resigned Jan. 26, 1804.

Hancocks, Augustus Talbot. Born April 23, 1838; D.L. and J.P. for county Worcester.

Captain, May 16, 1866; Major, Oct. 11, 1879; resigned June 8, 1881.† P.S., Chelsea Barracks, 1871.

Hancox, William.

Ensign, June 22, 1770. Not serving in 1779.

Hanford-Flood, William Compton.

2nd Lieut., Oct. 23, 1878; Lieut., Aug. 18, 1880; resigned April 5, 1882.

Hankey, Cecil Kerr Barnard.

Lieut., March 13, 1875; resigned March 23, 1878.

Hanley, Patrick.

Lieut., Nov. 25, 1809; resigned Feb. 9, 1811.

Harris, George William.

Ensign, July 20, 1815; Lieut., Aug. 11, 1815; resigned before 1839. Harrison, Henry.

Ensign, Jan. 29, 1808; Lieut, July 16, 1808; resigned April 14, 1809; Lieut.



^{*} Presented to the officers, on retirement, two very handsome claret jugs, now used in the mess.

[†] Presented to the officers' mess, on retirement, a very handsome silver claret jug.

Durham Mil., May 10, 1809; 2nd Lieut. 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Aug. 16, 1810.

Harrison, John Christopher, K.II.

Ensign, March 1, 1804; Lieut., Aug. 9, 1804; 2nd Lieut., 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, March 7, 1805; 1st Lieut., May 27, 1806; Captain, May 20, 1812; Major, Oct. 29, 1825; Lieut.-Col., July 22, 1830; retired March 23, 1837. Died March 31, 1871, at St. Leonard's, Exeter, aged 83.

Served with the 23rd Fusiliers at the siege of Copenhagen, and capture of the Danish Fleet in 1807, the campaign of Martinique, and the siege and capture of Fort Bourbon in 1809. Afterwards during the Peninsular War, 1810–14, and was present at the actions of Redinha and Campo Major, siege and capture of Olivenca, siege of Badajos in 1811, battle of Albuhera (severely wounded), siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, siege and storming of Badajos, and received three severe wounds on the grand breach of San Trinidad (Peninsula medal and four clasps). Served also in the Waterloo Campaign of 1815, and was present at Waterloo (medal).

Harrison, William.

Ensign, Oct. 7, 1801; Lieut., Sept. 18, 1803. Died Feb. 1, 1804, at Portsmouth, aged 18, and was buried with military honours.

Haslam, Percival. D.L. for county Worcester.

Ensign 69th Regt., Sept. 1, 1771; Lieut., Dec. 21, 1776; Adjutant, Jan. 21, 1778; Lieut. Worc. Mil., Feb. 22, 1779; Adjutant, March 2, 1779; Brevet-Captain, Feb. 5, 1787; Captain-Lieut., March 10, 1792; Paymaster, 1793 to 1797; retired Aug. 31, 1798. Died Nov. 24, 1800, at Pershore, Worcestershire, aged 45.

Served as Adjutant of the Worc. Mil. during the riots amongst the tin miners at Truro, Cornwall, in 1796.

Hastings, John Paget.

Captain, April 29, 1803; resigned July 24, 1805.

Hastings, Warren. B.A. Cantab.

Lieut. Cambridge University Volunteers, May 26, 1883; Lieut. 4th Batt. Worc. Regt., March 14, 1885; resigned Nov. 13, 1886. P.S., Wellington Barracks, 1883.

Hawkins, Charles Sidney. Born Oct. 16, 1817; B.A., 1842; M.A., 1843, of Magdalen College, Oxford; D.L. and J.P. for Middlesex and the Tower Hamlets; and J.P. for county Gloucester.

Captain Worc. Mil., Jan. 30, 1846; Cornet Glouc. Yeo. Cav., March 21, 1848. Served in both regiments till 1853, when he resigned his Yeomanry commission. Major Worc. Mil., July 15, 1859; Hon. Lieut.-Col., April 12, 1871; Lieut.-Col., June 13, 1874; Hon. Colonel, July 22, 1874; resigned Oct. 13, 1877. Died March 15, 1886, at Cheltenham, aged 68.

Hawkins, Sidney Barrington Robson (son of Col. C. S. Hawkins). Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1882.

Lieut., Jan. 2, 1871; Captain, Sept. 30, 1874; resigned Sept. 8, 1880. Head, Hugh Stanley.

Lieut., April 24, 1885.

Head, Wilfred Mathew.

Lieut., June 1, 1797; Adjutant and Ensign 2nd Worc. Mil., July 6, 1798; displaced Nov. 15, 1799.

Hearne, Michael.

Ensign Sir Vere Hunt's Regt., July 20, 1794; Ensign 28th Regt., Sept. 3, 1795; Lieut., March 24, 1796; placed on half-pay, 1802; Lieut. 12th Batt. of Reserve, July 9, 1803; Lieut. Worc. Mil., July 12, 1805; resigned Sept. 2, 1805; 2nd Lieut. 95th Regt. (Rifle Brigade), Sept. 3, 1805; Lieut. 47th Regt., April 14, 1806; Captain, Oct. 21, 1813; placed on half-pay, Dec. 25, 1814. Died Aug. 20, 1818. Heath, William.

Ensign, June 22, 1770. Not in Army List, 1779.

Hemming, Francis Richard.

Lieut., March 21, 1871; resigned May 3, 1872.

Heygate, Edward Leonard Aspinall.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., Jan. 12, 1876; 2nd Lieut. 97th (2nd Royal West Kent) Regt., July 13, 1878; Lieut., Dec. 22, 1880; Captain, Jan. 19, 1886.

Served with the Natal Field Force in the Transvaal Campaign in South Africa in 1881,

Hickman, Edward Hoste.

Naval Cadet R.N., June 15, 1848; Midshipman R.N., Aug. 6, 1851; retired July 30, 1856; Lieut. Worc. Mil., Dec. 8, 1857; removed Nov. 15, 1861.

Hickman, Henry.

2nd Lieut. Royal Montgomery Mil., Aug. 6, 1812; Ensign 63rd Regt., Nov. 18, 1813; Ensign (half-pay), 1814; Ensign Worc. Mil., Aug. 12, 1815; Lieut., Sept. 9, 1815; resigned 1820. Sold out of Army, Nov. 26, 1825.

Hill, Frank Barton.

Lieut., May 22, 1886.

Hill, William Charles. J.P. for Worcestershire.

Ensign 36th (Herefordshire) Regt., April 10, 1855; Lieut., Sept. 21, 1855; Instr. of Musketry, July 23, 1857; Captain, Dec. 2, 1859; retired March 21, 1868; Captain and Adjutant Worc. Mil., March 25, 1868; Hon. Major, March 16, 1878. Retired on a pension, May 24, 1886.

Hilton, Thomas William Legh.

Lieut., Feb. 9, 1858; resigned April 30, 1858.

Hinde, Herbert.

Lieut. 3rd Batt. Worc. Regt., Jan. 20, 1883; Lieut. 1st Batt. Oxfordshire Lt. Inf. (43rd), May 6, 1885.

Hobro, Edward.

Ensign Worc. Mil., Dec. 27, 1813; Ensign 1st Provl. Batt. of Mil., March 25, 1814; placed on half-pay, June 24, 1814; rejoined Worc. Mil., June 25, 1814; resigned July 24, 1815. Died Oct., 1850.

Volunteered to 1st Provl. Batt. of Militia, and served with it in South of France in 1814, during the Peninsular War.

Holbeche, Thomas Vincent.

Ensign, July 15, 1795; Lieut., Oct. 28, 1795; Captain, May 24, 1796; resigned Oct. 12, 1796.

Holden, Robert.

2nd Lieut. 4th Batt. Worc. Regt., July 5, 1878; "Lieut., Sept. 13, 1879; Assistant-Instr. of Musketry, July 4, 1879, to Aug. 7, 1882; 2nd Lieut. Army Reserve of Officers, July 7, 1880; Lieut., July 1, 1881; Captain, 4th Batt. Worc. Regt., June 27, 1883; Captain Army Reserve of Officers, Nov. 18, 1885; Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Cyprus, March 10, 1886. Passed School of Musketry, Hythe, 1879; and School of Instruction, Wellington Barracks, 1885, obtaining special mention as having shown "special aptitude in all subjects."

Holland, Walter Dermott.

Lieut. 4th Batt. Worc. Regt., Feb. 23, 1884; Lieut. 2nd Batt. Worc. (36th) Regt., Nov. 25, 1885.

Hooke, Christopher Henry.

Ensign, Dec. 15, 1857; Lieut., July 2, 1858; Captain, June 15, 1861. Died June 25, 1865, at Newland House, Norton, Worcester, aged 27.

Hooper, Alfred Winsmore. Born Aug. 10, 1851.

Lieut., Feb. 27, 1871; Captain, June 28, 1876; Hon. Major, April 10, 1886; Major, July 5, 1886.

Hopkins, Henry Carter.

Ensign, March 20, 1838. Not in regiment, 1850.

Hopton, Charles Edward.

Ensign 23rd Regt. (Royal Welsh Fusiliers), Aug. 4, 1843; Lieut., May 30, 1845; Captain, May 9, 1851; retired March 30, 1855; Gentleman-at-Arms, H.M. Bodyguard, 1856 to 1858; Captain Worc. Mil., Feb. 24, 1857; resigned Nov. 3, 1857.

Served with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers during the Crimean War, 1854, and was present at the battle of the Alma, where he was wounded (Crimean medal and clasp, and Turkish medal).

How, Charles Christian.

Lieut. 3rd Batt. Worc. Regt., May 31, 1882; Lieut. 2nd Batt. Worc. (36th) Regt., Nov. 12, 1884.

Howell, Edward (son of Lieut.-Col. W. P. Howell).

Lieut. 4th Batt. Worc. Regt., March 4, 1882; Lieut. 1st Batt. Shropshire Lt. Inf. (53rd), Nov. 25, 1885.

Howell, William Parker. Born Jan. 31, 1824.

Ensign 8th (the King's) Regt., Nov. 11, 1845; resigned March 5, 1847; Captain Worc. Mil., Feb. 16, 1853; resigned March 30, 1858; re-appointed Captain, Aug. 30, 1859; Hon. Major, Aug. 15, 1873; Major, June 13, 1874; Hon. Lieut.-Col., March 2, 1878; retired Oct. 15, 1881.

Hughes, Charles.

Ensign, Sept. 11, 1832; Lieut., May 20, 1839; resigned between 1840 and 1846.

Hughes, Joseph.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., Dec. 21, 1796; Lieut. 36th (Herefordshire) Regt., Nov. 26, 1799; placed on half-pay, June 24, 1801. Died March 6, 1819.

Served with the Worc. Mil. during the Rebellion in Ireland in 1798-99. Accompanied the 36th Regt. in the Expedition under Sir Thomas Maitland, against the coast of France in 1800.

Humfrey, Matthew.

Ensign 39th Regt., Oct. 31, 1792; Lieut. 34th Regt., July 11, 1794; retired Sept. 24, 1798; Adjutant and Ensign Worc. Mil., Sept. 1, 1798; Captain-Lieut., Sept. 18, 1798; resigned Adjutancy, Oct. 1, 1800; retired on reduction of regiment, April 20, 1802; re-appointed Lieut., March 11, 1803; resigned Jan. 20, 1804.

Served with the 39th Regt. in the West Indies in 1794, and as Adjutant of the Worc. Mil. during the Rebellion in Ireland in 1798-99.

Hunter, Ralph John.

2nd Lieut. Worc. Mil., Feb. 27, 1878; 2nd Lieut. 98th (2nd Batt. North Staffordshire) Regt., Aug. 6, 1879; Lieut., May 26, 1880; resigned Jan. 26, 1884. Hyde, George Edwin.

Assistant Surgeon, June 10, 1864; Surgeon, March 8, 1867; Surgeon-Major Militia Medical Staff, March 1, 1873.

Jackson, Nicholas Mann.

2nd Lieut. Additional Company, April 29, 1779; Lieut., May 1, 1779; resigned about 1783.

Jefferies, Henry.

Ensign, Sept. 15, 1815; Lieut., Feb. 15, 1816; Assistant Surgeon, 1831-48; retired on a pension, Sept. 7, 1852.

Jeffries, Rev. Henry.

Chaplain, 1778; re-appointed July 10, 1782 to 1783.

Johnstone, William.

Lieut., June 2, 1797; resigned Oct. 6, 1798.

Jones, Baynham.

Ensign, Feb. 2, 1821; resigned Sept. 10, 1832. Died July 29, 1858, at Cheltenham, aged 85.

Jones, Baynham (son of Ensign B. Jones).

Ensign, Dec. 30, 1826; Lieut., Sept. 11, 1832; resigned Oct. 2, 1846.

Jones, Edward Chester (son of Ensign B. Jones). Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1840.

Ensign, Sept. 11, 1832; resigned Oct. 2, 1846.

Iones, Jeremiah.

Ensign, May 19, 1798; Lieut., Sept. 17, 1798; resigned Jan. 24, 1799.

Jones-Williams, Thomas John. J.P. for Worcestershire.

Lieut., Oct. 10, 1874; resigned June 19, 1878.

Kelly, John.

Lieut., April 11, 1790; Captain, April 24, 1793. Died Jan. 25, 1795, at Bath, and was buried in the Abbey with military honours.

Kelly, Thomas.

Ensign 97th Regt., April 19, 1842; resigned Oct. 13, 1843; Lieut. 1st Cheshire Mil., Aug. 10, 1865; Qr.-Master 3rd Stafford Mil., Nov. 10, 1866; Qr.-Master 2nd Stafford Mil., Nov. 10, 1869; Qr.-Master Worcester Mil., July 18, 1877; retired on a pension, Sept. 19, 1881. Died Aug., 1885, in London.

Kelly, Thomas Fitzroy (son of Or.-Master T. Kelly).

2nd Lieut., May 3, 1879; Lieut., Aug. 18, 1880; resigned May 3, 1882; served in ranks and as non-commissioned officer in Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th) and Dorsetshire (39th) Regt.; Lieut. 1st Batt. Hampshire (37th) Regt., Aug. 5, 1885; Lieut. South Wales Borderers (24th), Oct. 7, 1885.

Kelly, William Edward.

Ensign, Sept. 14, 1782. Not in regiment, 1790.

Kersteman,* John Stewart.

Lieut., Jan. 3, 1871; Captain, Sept. 30, 1874; Instr. of Musketry, Feb., 1875, to June 4, 1880; resigned June 13, 1885. P.S., Aldershot, 1872; first class, certificate School of Musketry, Hythe, 1874.

Kinder, Thomas William.

Ensign, Dec. 4, 1840; Lieut., Jan. 30, 1846; Captain, Sept. 9, 1853; Captain 3rd West York Mil., Feb. 11, 1859; retired with honorary rank of Major, March 22, 1870. Died Sept. 2, 1884, very suddenly at Norwood Junction Station, aged 66.

King, Theodore. Born March 15, 1847; B.A., 1870, of Queen's College, Oxford; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1873

Lieut., May 19, 1866; Captain, May 14, 1872; Captain Reserve of Officers, Aug. 25, 1880; Major Worc. Mil., June 27, 1883; resigned June 6, 1885.

Was awarded the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving a man from drowning at Barmouth, N. Wales, on July 18, 1873, "at great personal risk."

King, Robert Danberry.

Ensign Worc. Mil., Feb. 19, 1806; Lieut., June 2, 1807; Lieut. 7th Regt. (Royal Fusiliers), Aug. 31, 1807. Not in Army or Pay List after 1808.

King, Thomas Edward Charles.

Eusign, Dec. 4, 1857; resigned June 17, 1858.

Knapp, John Leonard, F.S.A., F.L.S. Late Royal Navy.

Lieut., Dec. 22, 1792; Captain, Feb. 16, 1795; resigned Aug. 8, 1795. Died April 29, 1845, at Alveston, Gloucestershire, aged 77.

A distinguished naturalist. "He was originally intended for the Navy, and went to sea at a very early age. He was present at some engagement with Paul Jones, the pirate; also sailed under Captain Carteret, the circumnavigator, but not in his voyage round the world."—Annual Register, 1845.

Knight, Guy Cuninghame.

Lieut., Sept. 24, 1885; resigned Feb. 24, 1886. Never joined.



^{*} Presented to the officers' mess, in July, 1882, six silver menu-holders, representing the badge worn on the Glengarry caps of the officers; and, in 1885, on his retirement, two claret jugs.

Lambe, Moses.

Ensign, March 2, 1774; resigned 1778.

Langley, William.

Lieut., Oct. 22, 1796; resigned June 14, 1797.

Lavie, Ernest. J.P. for county Worcester.

Ensign 8th (the King's) Regt., Feb. 3, 1837; Lieut., Nov. 20, 1838; Captain, Nov. 19, 1844; retired March 20, 1846; Adjutant and Captain Worc. Mil., June 16, 1846; retired on a pension with honorary rank of Major, March 25, 1868.

Lea, William.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., Aug. 15, 1803. Not in Army List, 1804.

Lechmere, John.

Lieut., April 12, 1859; Captain, June 13, 1865; resigned May 15, 1869.

Lechmere-Charlton, Nicholas. Born Dec. 18, 1733; assumed additional surname of Charlton, 1784; M.P. for city of Worcester, 1774.

Ensign 3rd Foot Guards, Jan. 15, 1762; Lieut. and Captain, May 9, 1768; Colonel Worc. Mil., June 17, 1770; Colonel in the Army, July 2, 1779, to March 22, 1783; resigned May 5, 1794. Died March 20, 1807, at Ludford Park, near Ludlow, aged 73, and was buried in the chapel there.

Lee, Henry Louis.

2nd Lieut. Worc. Mil., June 14, 1879; Lieut., Aug. 18, 1880; 2nd Lieut. 109th Regt., Feb. 19, 1881; 2nd Lieut. 49th (1st Berkshire) Regt., April 13, 1881; Lieut., July 1, 1881.

Served with the 49th (1st Berkshire) Regt. in the Campaign in Egypt in 1882, including surrender of Kafr Dowar (medal and clasp, and Egyptian star).

Le Hardy, William.

Ensign Worc. Mil., July 24, 1806; Ensign 2nd Batt. 96th Regt., Aug. 28, 1807; Lieut., March 15, 1810; Captain, June 18, 1811; battalion disbanded Oct. 24, 1814. Lincoln, Sydney Woodward.

2nd Lieut. Worc. Mil., Oct. 18, 1879; Lieut., Nov. 17, 1880; Lieut. 36th (2nd Batt. Worcester) Regt., Jan. 28, 1882; exchanged to 29th (1st Batt. Worcester) Regt., 1882; Lieut. Bombay Staff Corps, March 26, 1883.

Little, Charles Edward.

Lieut. 1st Derby Mil., July 18, 1867; Lieut. 1st Somerset Mil., Jan. 26, 1870; resigned March 4, 1871; Lieut. Worc. Mil., Aug. 8, 1874; Captain, Oct. 11, 1879; Hon. Major, April 10, 1886; resigned June 1, 1886. P.S. London, 1871. Little, John.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., May 10, 1882; Lieut. 58th (2nd Batt. Northamptonshire) Regt., May 14, 1884; Fort Adjutant at Hongkong, Oct. 30, 1885. Lloyd, Erasmus.

Surgeon and Ensign, Feb. 18, 1793. Died Feb. 4, 1814, in London, aged 43. Served with the Worc. Mil. during the Rebellion in Ireland in 1798-99.



^{*} Passed first in Militia Competitive Examination for Commissions in the Army, held in 1881.

Lloyd, George.

Lieut., April 12, 1790; resigned June 11, 1793.

Lloyd, James.

Ensign, Jan. 14, 1793; Lieut., Feb. 17, 1793; Ensign 26th Regt. (Cameronians), Oct. 8, 1793; Lieut. Independent Company, March 21, 1794; Lieut. 40th Regt., Aug. 27, 1794. Died Dec. 22, 1795, in the West Indies.

Long, John Wakeman.

Captain, Aug. 17, 1803. Died June 30, 1842, at Hans Place, Sloane Street, London, S.W., aged 70.

Long, William Hoare Bourchier.

Lieut. 3rd Batt. South Yorkshire Regt., June 12, 1886; Lieut. 4th Batt. Worc. Regt., June 25, 1886.

Lord, Walter Harold.

Lieut. 3rd Batt. Worc. Regt., Oct. 22, 1881; * Lieut. 2nd Batt. Worc. (36th) Regt., May 14, 1884.

Lowe, Edgar.

Assistant-Surgeon, Aug. 14, 1855; Surgeon, July 11, 1856. Died Feb. 18, 1867, at Foregate Street, Worcester, aged 36.

Lugard, Edward James.

Lieut., April 8, 1885; † Lieut. Northumberland Fusiliers (5th), Nov. 10, 1886.

McConchy, Andrew Alexander.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., Oct. 18, 1809; Ensign 50th Regt., May 28, 1812; Cornet 21st Lt. Drag., Nov. 19, 1812; Lieut., July 28, 1814; Lieut. 3rd Lt. Drag., Dec. 16, 1819; Lieut. 16th Lt. Drag., Nov. 25, 1821; Captain, Nov. 13, 1827. Died Sept. 24, 1832, at Cawnpore, Bengal.

McLeod, Robert.

2nd Lieut. Royal Marines, May 22, 1793; Lieut., April 24, 1795; Captain, July 2, 1803; retired on full pay, July 19, 1809; Captain Worc. Mil., June 11, 1811. Died Sept. 16, 1844, aged 67.

MacDougall, Charles Elliot.

Naval Cadet R.N., 1853; Midshipman R.N., 1858; resigned 1859; Lieut. Worc. Mil., April 5, 1864; resigned Nov. 14, 1865.

Served in the Royal Navy during the Second China War, 1857, including the battle of Fatshan, and the capture of Canton (medal and two clasps).

Malden, Francis Charles Freeman.

Assistant-Surgeon Worc. Mil., April 17, 1854; resigned Jan. 31, 1855; Surgeon Worc. Yeo. Cav., June 24, 1856. Died August 13, 1857, aged 32.



^{*} Passed first in Militia Competitive Examination for Commissions in the Army, held in March, 1884.

[†] Ditto, in 1886.

[‡] Presented on Jan. 30, 1855, a silver snuff-box to the officers, which is still used in the mess.

Marriott, Charles Selwood.

Ensign, April 10, 1795; Lieut., May 10, 1795; resigned March 30, 1796.

Marriott, Edward John Beckett. D.L. and J.P. for counties Worcester and Gloucester, and J.P. for Oxon.

Captain, Jan. 30, 1846; resigned April 7, 1865. Died June 8, 1882, at Avonbank, Pershore, Worcestershire.

Marriott, Sidney Frederick.

Sub-Lieut., May 26, 1877; resigned Nov. 7, 1877.

Martin, Henry.

Captain Worc. Mil., Jan. 30, 1809; Ensign 44th Regt., May 28, 1812; Lieut., March 31, 1814; retired on half-pay, March 25, 1816.

Served with the 44th Regt. in the Campaign of 1814-15, including the attack upon Bergen-op-Zoom (severely wounded) and the battle of Waterloo, 1815 (Waterloo medal).

Martin, John.

Ensign, Feb. 24, 1779. Not in Army List, 1781.

Martin, John Evan Hamilton.

Lieut., Oct. 28, 1882; Captain, Dec. 9, 1885.

Martin, John Williams.

Captain, Jan. 30, 1846; resigned Sept. 13, 1852.

Mason, William.

Ensign, March 28, 1858; resigned June 20, 1859.

Maunde, Crewe Henry.

Ensign, Dec. 31, 1829; Lieut., May 20, 1839; resigned Dec. 26, 1854.

Mayne, Henry.

Private 63rd Regt., 1818; Sergt.-Major, 1827; Qr.-Master 49th Regt., June 23, 1837; placed on half-pay, Nov. 5, 1850; Ensign Worc. Mil., Dec. 8, 1854; Paymaster, April 1, 1855; Qr.-Master, Dec. 13, 1856; re-appointed Paymaster, Nov. 19, 1857; Hon. Captain in the Army, July 1, 1859. Died Feb. 16, 1874, at Worcester, aged 72, and was buried with military honours.

Served throughout the whole of first China War, 1840-42, with the 49th Regt., and as Brigade Qr.-Master and Baggage Master, including the storm and capture of the heights above Canton, attack and capture of Amoy, recapture of Chusan, attack and capture of the fortified heights of Chinhae, occupation of Ningpo and repulse of the night attack on it, attack and capture of enemy's entrenched camp on heights of Segoan, attack and capture of Chapoo, Woosung, and Ching Kiang Foo (China War medal).

Meller, John.

Ensign, July 16, 1806; Lieut., Jan. 29, 1808; resigned April 1, 1808.

Mence, Oscar Tolley.

Lieut., Sept. 20, 1884.

Miles, Archibald Edward.

Sub-Lieut. Worc. Mil., Sept. 19, 1874; Sub-Lieut. 97th Regt., Feb. 11, 1875; Sub-Lieut. 60th Rifles, Jan. 29, 1876; Lieut., Feb. 11, 1876; Captain, Jan. 1, 1885.

Served with the 60th King's Royal Rifle Corps in the Zulu Campaign from April to September, 1879 (medal and clasp).

Millar, Arthur.

Lieut., March 20, 1886; resigned Dec. 11, 1886.

Milward, Geoffrey Lionel Harding.

Lieut., Dec. 8, 1883; resigned Sept. 4, 1886.

Mitchell, Henry Digby.

Assistant Surgeon and Ensign Worc. Mil., Oct. 2, 1846; Lieut., April 5, 1853; resigned June 20, 1859; Lieut. 2nd Royal Surrey Mil., July 10, 1869; Captain, April 12, 1871; Hon. Major, July 28, 1877; resigned April 3, 1878; P.S., Aldershot, 1871.

Mogridge, Augustus.

Ensign, March 23, 1809; resigned April 30, 1809. Never joined.

Mogridge, James Edward.

Ensign Worc. Mil., May 10, 1808; Lieut., Jan. 14, 1809; Ensign 34th Regt., April 11, 1809; Lieut., June 28, 1810; retired on half-pay, Oct. 2, 1817. Died Dec. 26, 1867.

Served with the 34th Regt. during the Peninsular War, 1811-14, including the battles of Albuhera (wounded), Vittoria (severely wounded), Orthes, and Toulouse (war medal and four clasps).

Mogridge, John Sandford.

Ensign, June 3, 1807; Lieut., Feb. 2, 1808. Died March 22, 1808, at Newton Bushel, Devonshire, aged 26.

Moore, John.

Private 36th (Herefordshire) Regt., 1860; Sergt.-Major, 1874; Qr.-Master Worc. Mil., Oct. 23, 1878; Hon. Lieut., 1887.

Has received a medal for long service and good conduct.

Moore, Joseph.

Private 12th Regt., 1765; Corporal, 1769; Sergeant, 1776; Sergt.-Major, 1787; Adjutant, Feb. 17, 1788; Ensign, Sept. 8, 1790; Lieut., Oct. 31, 1792; Captain, Dec. 1, 1794; resigned Adjutancy, Aug. 13, 1797; retired Sept. 13, 1798; Lieut. Worc. Mil., Feb. 1, 1800; Adjutant, Oct. 8, 1800; Brevet-Captain, Sept. 12, 1801; retired Jan. 30, 1820. Died Jan. 24, 1828, at Park Cottage, Grimley, aged 80.

Served with the 12th Regt. at the siege and defence of Gibraltar, 1779-83, including the successful sortic in 1781, and the subsequent attacks on it by the Spanish and French.

Morris, Edward Coxwell.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., Feb. 5, 1872; Lieut. 81st Regt., Aug. 9, 1873; Captain 47th (1st Loyal North Lancashire) Regt., Feb. 23, 1881.

Served in the Afghan War in 1879, as Transport Officer with the 1st Division of the Peshawur Valley Field Force (medal).

Moule, Philip. D.L. for Worcestershire.

Captain, June 22, 1770; Major, Dec. 26, 1781; resigned Dec. 27, 1792. Died Dec. 8, 1812, at St. Johns, Worcester, aged 65.

Mountford, John.

Ensign, Oct. 21, 1803; Lieut., Jan. 20, 1804; resigned Dec. 13, 1804.



Munn, Eli.

Surgeon 2nd Worc. Mil., June 2, 1798; Ensign, Oct. 25, 1798; Ensign Worc. Mil., Dec. 25, 1799; Lieut., Feb. 4, 1800; Surgeon's Mate, Aug. 20, 1803; resigned Surgeon's Mate, Sept. 13, 1811; resigned Lieutenancy, Jan. 8, 1812.

Munro, Henry George.

Ensign, Oct. 7, 1852; resigned Dec. 26, 1854.

Murray, Sir John, Bart.

Lieut., July 7, 1799; resigned Sept. 24, 1799.

Murray, Stewart Lygon.

Lieut. 4th Batt. Worc. Regt., June 27, 1883; Lieut. 4th Batt. Essex Regt., April 16, 1884; Lieut. 1st Batt. Gordon Highlanders (75th), Nov. 12, 1884.

Served with the 1st Batt. Gordon Highlanders in the Egyptian Campaign of 1884-85.

Newport, William.

Ensign Worc. Mil., Dec. 26, 1781; Ensign 28th Regt., May 15, 1782; Ensign 12th Regt., April 21, 1784; Lieut., Oct. 19, 1789; Captain, March 1, 1794. Died Dec. 19, 1794.

Newport-Charlett, James Wakeman. Born May 14, 1764; D.L. and J.P. for county Worcester.

Ensign Worc. Mil., Nov. 2, 1779; Ensign 28th Regt., Oct. 4, 1780; Cornet 6th (Inniskilling) Drag. Jan. 25, 1781; Lieut., May 13, 1783; resigned Jan. 30, 1787; Lieut.-Col. Worc. Mil., Aug. 3, 1787; Colonel, May 6, 1794. Died Aug. 5, 1838, at Hanley Court, Worcester, aged 74.

Served in the Wore. Mil. over half a century, including 44 years as Commanding Officer; commanded the Regiment during the Rebellion in Ireland in 1798-99.

Noel, Charles Perrot. D.L. and J.P. for counties Stafford and Worcester.

Ensign 48th Regt., May 17, 1850; Lieut., Dec. 13, 1853; retired March 3, 1854; Captain Worc. Mil., March 23, 1854; resigned Feb. 8, 1856; Captain Worc. Yeo. Cav., May 4, 1858; resigned May 28, 1881.

Noel, John Perrot (son of Major Walter Noel). D.L. for county Worcester.

Ensign 12th Regt., Jan. 19, 1785; resigned Feb. 9, 1789; Lieut. Worc. Mil., March 20, 1791; Captain, Dec. 7, 1793; resigned May 24, 1796; re-appointed Captain, Oct. 22, 1796; Major, April 20, 1797; resigned June 14, 1804.

Served with the Worc. Mil. during the Rebellion in Ireland in 1798-99.

Noel, John Perrot.

Ensign, July 23, 1811; Lieut., March 13, 1813; resigned March 9, 1814.

Noel, Walter. D.L. for Worcestershire.

Captain, March 26, 1782; Major, May 28, 1794. Died Aug. 13, 1794, at Bell Hall, Stourbridge, Worcester.

Norbury, Thomas Coningsby Norbury, C.B. Born Feb. 2, 1829; D.L. and J.P. for county Worcester; J.P. Hereford.

Cornet 6th Drag. Guards (Carabineers), Jan. 12, 1849; Lieut., May 21, 1850;

Captain, March 9, 1854; retired Aug. 22, 1856; Captain Worc. Mil., Dec. 12, 1856; Major, July 15, 1859; Lieut.-Col. Commandant, March 15, 1870; Hon. Col., June 10, 1874. Created a C.B., 1887.

Served as a Captain in the Carabineers during the Crimean Campaign in 1855, and was present at the battle of the Tehernaya and the siege of Sebastopol (medal and clasp for Sebastopol, and Turkish medal).

Norbury, Coningsby (son of Colonel Norbury, C.B.).

Lieut. 3rd Batt. Worc. Regt., April 30, 1884; Lieut. 2nd Batt. Worc. (36th) Regt., Nov. 10, 1886.

Served with Methuen's Horse in the Expedition against the Boers in Bechuanaland, South Africa, 1885.

O'Beirne, Thomas.

Assistant Surgeon, Dec. 1, 1857; resigned March 28, 1862.

Oldham, Joshua.* B.A., 1847, of Brasenose College, Oxford.

Lieut., Feb. 23, 1855; Captain, April 25, 1856; resigned June 20, 1859. Ormsby, William.

Ensign, April 30, 1803. Not in regiment, 1804. Owen, John.

Lieut., Aug. 29, 1809; resigned July 30, 1815.

Pakington, Herbert.

Captain, Sept. 17, 1798; resigned June 24, 1801.

Served with the Wore. Mil. during the Rebellion in Ireland in 1798-99.

Palmer, James Queenborough.

Ensign Worc. Mil., Oct. 2, 1846; Lieut., Sept. 7, 1852; Ensign 41st Regt., Mar. 2, 1855; Lieut., Feb. 26, 1856; Lieut. 8th Regt., Oct. 23, 1857; Captain, Nov. 10, 1865; retired Jan. 25, 1866.

Palmer, John.

Ensign Worc. Mil., March 13, 1813; Lieut., March 24, 1814; Ensign 81st Regt., Aug. 10, 1815; placed on half-pay, March 25, 1816.

Palmer, John (probably same person as the former).

Ensign, April 18, 1816; Lieut., March 19, 1831; resigned before 1839.

Parke, Charles Johnstone.

Ensign 63rd Regt., March 18, 1842; resigned March 24, 1843; Lieut. Worc. Mil., Jan. 11, 1856; resigned March 18, 1858.

Parker, John.

Ensign, June 29, 1810; Lieut., July 24, 1811; resigned Aug. 1, 1812. Died at Powyke Asylum, Worcestershire, Jan. 28, 1875, aged 82, and was buried there, where a stone "erected by his fox-hunting friends" marks his resting-place.

"A very well-known, and in his time, popular, character in this city has been summoned to his long home. We allude to Mr. John Parker, nearly fifty years ago

^{*} Rowed in the Oxford boat against Cambridge, June 17, 1847, when Oxford was victorious,

master of the Worcestershire Foxhounds, a very noted and topping sportsman, whose portrait, on his favourite hunter, surrounded by his dogs, is still occasionally met with in a large engraving, from a picture painted while Mr. Parker hunted this pack, and was in the zenith of his fame. He is mentioned with honour and eulogy by Nimrod, the great sporting writer (Mr. Apperley), who once lived here for a time, and joined with the Worcestershire in the chase. Mr. Parker was born about the year 1792, at the Old House, in the parish of Norton-juxta-Kempsey, which farm was rented and tilled by his father, under the Berkeleys of Spetchley. He was originally, we believe, for a short time in the army, but the death of his father recalled him to the management of the farm and rural occupations, the latter of which, so far as all kinds of sporting were concerned, were immensely to his liking. In the month of March, 1827, he fought a memorable duel on Kempsey Ham with the then John Somerset Russell, Esq. (now Lord Hampton). The quarrel out of which this hostile meeting sprung, arose out of something connected with the Hunt, of which Mr. Parker was then the master. It passed off harmlessly. After an exchange of shots a reconciliation was opportunely effected. The late Mr. John Palmer (of the Worcestershire Militia) was Mr. Parker's second; Mr. Pierpoint, Surgeon to the Militia, attended on the ground as Surgeon for the benefit of both parties; and it was said that difficulties obstructing the settlement of an accommodation, Mr. Parker quietly said to his second, 'Load again, Jack, load again!' Unfortunately the strong attraction of sporting lured Mr. Parker from paying due attention to his farm, led him into living too fast, and keeping too expensive company. He was reckless and extravagant in pecuniary matters. To apply an old adage, he brought his noble to ninepence, and, gradually descending in the social scale, fell upon evil times. The late John Hall Clifton, Esq., very liberally befriended him as long as he lived, and for some time in his later years Mr. Parker hunted a pack of harriers belonging to that gentleman. He became a traveller for Mr. Gaunt, wine merchant, and some time afterwards for Messrs. Watkins, and not succeeding happily in this vocation, was at length reduced to great straits, depending mainly upon the casual charity of friends who had known him in more prosperous days. To the last, however, he retained his gentlemanly bearing, his portly figure, his fine seat on horseback, with the manners and deportment of good society. Rather more than five years ago his reason gave way, and he became an inmate of the City and County Lunatic Asylum, where he died, more of gradual decay of nature than any positive malady, on Friday last, and the picturesque churchyard of Powick now holds all that was mortal of the late John Parker. Had he been able to give directions as to his obsequies, we expect he would have preferred being buried after the manner of Lord Forester's famous whipper-in, Tom Moody, surrounded by the paraphernalia of the chase, and with a 'View Halloo' for the salute over the grave instead of a volley."— Worcestershire Chronicle, Feb. 3, 1875.

He hunted the Worcestershire Hounds from 1823 till 1832. Nimrod says, "He hunted them himself, and, although but indifferently mounted, was a first-rate man over a country, and, had it not been from want of that which is absolutely essential in a fox-hunting establishment, would have shone above the average of Masters of hounds. Struggling in difficulties, he kept them on till the spring of 1832, when from want of funds they were given up." He was succeeded in the mastership, in 1832, by Mr. Clutton-Brock, then a Captain in the Worcestershire Militia.

Pasmore, Edward James.

Ensign, Feb. 26, 1858; Lieut., March 30, 1858; resigned Feb. 10, 1860. Patrick, Josiah. D.L. and J.P. for Worcestershire.

Ensign, Feb. 17, 1801; Lieut., May 25, 1801; Cornet 18th Lt. Drag., Jan. 4,

1803; re-appointed Capt. Worc. Mil., July 21, 1803; Major, Feb. 4, 1839; Lieut.-Col., June 19, 1843. Died March 28, 1844, aged 61.

Patrick, Thomas,

Surgeon, March 26, and Lieut., April 17, 1778; resigned March 28, 1789.

Paulet, Frank Robert.

Lieut., Feb. 12, 1856; resigned Dec. 8, 1857; re-appointed Lieut., Feb. 8, 1859; resigned March 31, 1865.

Payne, Arthur Fleming Stack.

Ensign, Feb. 8, 1856; resigned Dec. 14, 1857.

Payne, William.

Ensign Worc. Mil., Aug. 16, 1807; Lieut., Feb. 3, 1808; Lieut. 7th Royal Fusiliers, April 12, 1809; Lieut. (half-pay) Rifle Brigade, March 16, 1820; Lieut. 75th Regt., Aug. 11, 1825; Lieut. 33rd Regt., Aug. 10, 1826; Captain, unattached, Sept. 4, 1827. Died Sept. 18, 1827, at Northampton.

Served with the Royal Fusiliers during the Peninsular War, 1810–13, and was present at the battles of Busaco, Albuhera, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees; the combat of Sauroren, the affair at Aldea de Porte, and blockade of Pampeluna; was awarded a pension of £70 a year for injuries received at Pampeluna in 1813.

Peel, Ernest.

Ensign Royal Cornwall Rangers Rifle Mil., March 26, 1853; Lieut., Jan. 24, 1854; Lieut. Worc. Mil., Dec. 8, 1857; Captain, July 15, 1859; resigned April 24, 1860.

Peel, Thomas Frederick.

Lieut., Jan. 30, 1846; resigned 1852.

Penrice, Edward.

Ensign Worc. Mil., April 3, 1807; Lieut., Jan. 30, 1808; Lieut. 7th Royal Fusiliers, April 10, 1809; Captain, April 7, 1825; placed on half-pay, Nov. 8, 1827. Died Aug., 1838.

Served with the 2nd Batt. Royal Fusiliers during the Peninsular War, and was present at the battle of Albuhera in 1811 (severely wounded; pension for wounds of £70 a year).

Peshall, Sir John, Bart.

Raised a volunteer Light Infantry Company for the Worc. Mil., and appointed first Lieut. of it, April 29, 1779; temporary Captain 88th Regt., Oct. 17, 1779; Ensign 85th Regt., Dec. 12, 1780; Ensign 14th Regt., Jan. 4, 1782; Lieut. Independent Company of Foot, May 16, 1782-83. Died Nov. 21, 1820, at Chelsea College, aged 61.

Philipps, Charles Reginald.

Sub-Lieut., May 26, 1875; resigned Sept. 22, 1875.

Pickering, Henry.

Lieut., May 5, 1797; resigned July 14, 1801.

Pidduck, Thomas.

Ensign, Oct., 1776; Lieut., July 27, 1778; resigned May 2, 1787.

Pierpoint, Matthew. D.L. for county and J.P. for city of Worcester.

Surgeon, May 19, 1815. Died April 1, 1855, at "The Crow's Nest," near Worcester.

Pink, William.

Ensign, March 24, 1814; Lieut., Aug. 10, 1815. Not in Militia List, 1820.

Pitman, Thomas Cobbe.

Ensign, May 20, 1778. Not in Army List, 1780.

Poyntz, James.

Ensign, July 16, 1781. Not in regiment, 1790.

Prendergast, William Henry.

Lieut. 4th Batt. Worc. Regt., April 23, 1885; 2nd Lieut. Loyal North Lanc. Regt., May 4, 1887.

Prescott-Decie, Francis Edward (son of Colonel R. Prescott-Decie). B.A. of New Coll., Oxon, 1884.

2nd Lieut., Dec. 22, 1880; Lieut., July 1, 1881; Captain, July 3, 1884. P.S., 1886.

Prescott-Decie, Richard. Born May 28, 1838. D.L. and J.P. for Hereford, and J.P. for Worcester.

Lieut. Royal Engineers, April 20, 1855; 2nd Captain, April 1, 1862; resigned Dec. 22, 1865; Capt. Worc. Mil., April 2, 1870; Major, June 13, 1874; Lieut.-Col., July 7, 1883; Hon. Colonel, Jan. 7, 1885.

Prestage, Thomas.

Ensign, April 2, 1806; Lieut., April 3, 1807; resigned July 31, 1807.

Price. William.

Ensign, June 22, 1770; Lieut., April 6, 1772. Not in regiment, 1778.

Pryse, Pryse Pryse (eldest son of Sir Pryse Pryse, 1st Bart.). J.P. for Cardiganshire. 2nd Lieut. 4th Batt. Durham Lt. Inf., Jan. 30, 1878; Lieut., Sept. 11, 1878; resigned Dec. 21, 1881; Capt. 4th Batt. Worc. Regt., Aug. 8, 1883; resigned Feb. 16, 1884.

Served as a volunteer in the South African War, 1879, during the Zulu Campaign (medal).

Pytts, Samuel.

Captain, Feb. 20, 1779. Died Nov. 12, 1785, at Kyre House, Worcester, aged 48.

Rainforth, Thomas.

Ensign Worc. Mil., Feb. 21, 1858; Lieut., Aug. 2, 1859; Ensign 24th Regt. (South Wales Borderers), May 6, 1862; Lieut., May 16, 1865; Captain, April 1, 1875; Major, July 1, 1881; retired April 4, 1883.

Served with the 24th Regt. in the South African War, 1877-8-9, including the Kassir Campaign and operations against the Galekas; and the Zulu Campaign of 1879, including the battle of Ulundi (mentioned in despatches, medal and clasp).

Rainforth, William.

Ensign 35th Regt., Dec. 2, 1812; Lieut., Dec. 23, 1813; Captain, Feb. 6, 1835; Captain, half-pay, June 9, 1838; Brevet-Major, Nov. 9, 1846; Brevet-Lieut.-Col.,

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June 20, 1854; Paymaster 1st Tower Hamlets Mil., Aug. 13, 1855; Staff-Captain and Depôt Adjutant British German Legion, Jan. 1, 1856; Qr.-Master Worc. Mil., Nov. 26, 1857; resigned Sept. 1, 1866, and appointed a Military Knight of Windsor. Died March 10, 1870, at Windsor Castle.

Screed with the 35th Regt. during the war in France and Belgium in 1814-15, including the siege of Antwerp, attack on Bergen-op-Zoom, the battle of Waterloo, storming of Cambrai, and surrender of Paris (Waterloo medal).

Ramus, Richard Henry.

Ensign, Feb. 19, 1858; resigned March 7, 1858.

Reding, Edward.

Ensign, June 3, 1778; Lieut., Feb. 20, 1779; resigned March 30, 1789

Ribotier, Henry.

Ensign, Feb. 20, 1779; Lieut., Nov. 2, 1779; resigned Feb. 9, 1781.

Richards, Moses.

Ensign Worc. Mil., May 18, 1799; Lieut., Feb. 3, 1800; resigned May 15, 1805; Ensign 43rd (Monmouth) Lt. Inf., May 16, 1805; Lieut., April 10, 1806. Died Aug., 1809, in Spain.

Served with the 43rd Light Infantry in the Peninsula, and was present at the battle of Corunna in 1809.

Ricketts, Ernest Bengough.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., Feb. 11, 1862; resigned March 12, 1866; Captain 3rd Batt. Middlesex Regt., June 14, 1884; P.S., 1886.

Rintoul, Robert. Born Aug. 9, 1827.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., Oct. 7, 1852; Captain 3rd Surrey Mil., Aug. 16, 1853; Cornet 12th Royal Lancers, Jan. 25, 1856; Lieut., July 29, 1856; Lieut., 4th Drag. Guards, July 14, 1857; Captain, Sept. 2, 1862; placed on half-pay, April 17, 1867; Captain 4th Batt. East Surrey Regt., May 3, 1869; Brevet-Major (Army), Nov. 24, 1876; retired from army with honorary rank of Lieut.-Col., July 1, 1881; Major 4th Batt. East Surrey Regt., Oct. 15, 1881; Hon. Lieut.-Col., Dec. 21, 1881. Rocke, Rev. Thomas. Vicar of Tenbury.

Chaplain, May 20, 1794—Nov. 3, 1795. Died April 5, 1827, aged 73. Roper, Thomas.

Lieut., Oct. 10, 1794; Qr.-Master, Sept. 14, 1796. Died in May, 1803. Ross, John.

Ensign, June 22, 1770. Not serving in 1779.

Rouse-Boughton-Knight, Charles Andrew.

Lieut. Hereford Mil., Dec. 2, 1876; Lieut. Worc. Mil., July 13, 1878; 2nd Lieut. 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Dec. 4, 1878; Lieut., Jan. 1, 1881; Lieut. Scots Guards, April 19, 1882; resigned Oct. 7, 1885.

Rowley, Richard.

Ensign, June 22, 1770; Lieut., March 2, 1774; resigned July 13, 1779.

Ruddle, George. D.L. and J.P. Worcestershire, and J.P. Gloucestershire.

Ensign 61st Regt., April 8, 1826; Lieut., unattached, Dec. 26, 1826; Lieut.,

36th (Herefordshire) Regt., April 19, 1827; exchanged to half-pay, 79th Regt., Aug. 27, 1829; Lieut. 64th Regt., June 15, 1830; retired Nov. 19, 1830; Captain Worc. Mil., Sept. 14, 1852; resigned July 4, 1854. Died Aug. 30, 1878, at Hinderton Lodge, Cheshire, and was buried at Ashchurch, near Tewkesbury.

Rudge, Charles King.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., Nov. 30, 1809; Lieut. 1st Provisional Batt. of Mil., Jan. 22, 1814; placed on half-pay, June 24, 1814; rejoined Worc. Mil. as Lieut., June 25, 1814; Captain, Sept. 11, 1815. Died at Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, Nov. 21, 1839.

Volunteered to 1st Provl. Batt. of Mil., and served with it in the south of France in 1814, during the Peninsular War.

St. John, Ambrose. Born Sept. 27, 1760; B.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, 1781; D.L. for county Worcester; M.P. for Callington, 1806.

Lieut., April 24, 1793; Captain, July 16, 1793; Major, Dec. 20, 1795; resigned April 19, 1797; Lieut.-Col. Commandant 2nd Worc. Mil., May 11, 1798; Regiment disbanded, Dec. 26, 1799; appointed Lieut.-Col. Worc. Mil., March 14, 1806; resigned Sept. 14, 1806. Died Nov. 29, 1822, at Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 62.

Commanded the Wore. Mil. during the riots amongst the tin miners at Truro, in April, 1796, and saved the town from being sacked; for which service he received the approbation of H.R.H. the Duke of York, Commander-in-chief, and the thanks of the Magistrates of the county of Cornwall.

St. John, St. Andrew (brother of Lieut.-Col. A. St. John). Born Oct. 31, 1766; B.A., 1787; B.C.L., 1792; D.C.L., 1795, of Christ Church, Oxford.

Captain 2nd Worc. Mil., May 11, 1798; resigned Aug. 24, 1799. Died Nov. 2, 1836, at Dover, aged 70.

Salmon, William Reynolds Deere. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1855.

Lieut., Nov. 24, 1857; resigned Feb. 8, 1858. Died Nov. 26, 1858, at Brighton. Sanderson, George Septimus.

Lieut., Oct. 2, 1846; resigned Jan. 6, 1857.

Saunders, Henry L'Estrange.

Lieut., March 9, 1858; Captain, June 8, 1860; resigned May, 1863.

Scobell, Henry Jenner.

2nd Lieut. Worc. Mil., July 4, 1878; 2nd Lieut. Montgomery Rifle Mil. May 19, 1879; 2nd Lieut. 2nd Drag. (Scots Greys), Aug. 13, 1879; Lieut, Nov. 10, 1880; Captain, July 5, 1886.

Scott, George.

Lieut. 2nd Worc. Mil., May 15, 1798; resigned Oct. 24, 1798.

Senion, John.

Ensign, Feb. 15, 1816; resigned 1816-17.

Seton-Karr, Henry.

Sub-Lieut., Jan. 16, 1878; resigned Feb. 20, 1878. Never joined.

Shattock, Thomas.

Private 29th (Worcestershire) Regt., 1860; Sergt.-Major, 1874; Qr.-Master 3rd Batt. Worc. Regt., Nov. 30, 1881; Hon. Lieut., 1887.

Has received a medal for long service and good conduct.

Shedden, Thomas. B.A., 1846; M.A., 1849, of St. Peter's College, Cambridge; Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1868.

Lieut., June 14, 1869; Captain, July 31, 1872; Instr. of Musketry, April 4, 1871, to Feb. 19, 1875; resigned May 7, 1879. First Class Extra Certificate, School of Musketry, Hythe, 1871; and P.S., London, 1871.

Sherriff, Alexander Tom Arthur. J.P. for Merionethshire.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., Feb. 5, 1866; resigned May 6, 1870; Captain Royal Denbigh and Merioneth Rifle Mil., Mar. 21, 1877. Died Feb. 8, 1880, at Lancaster Gate, London, aged 32.

Shirley, Henry James.

Assistant Surgeon, Feb. 1, 1855; Surgeon, April 2, 1855; resigned July 11, 1856; Lieut., July 22, 1856; resigned Jan. 18, 1858; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Cavalry Depôt, Canterbury, April 30, 1858-April 20, 1859; Assistant Surgeon 2nd Royal Surrey Mil., Feb. 14, 1860; resigned April 23, 1861.

Short, Charles.

Ensign, April 6, 1793; Surgeon's Mate, April 25, 1793; resigned April 24, 1796. Silvester, George.

Ensign, April 20, 1781; Lieut., May 4, 1787; resigned Oct. 24, 1793.

Skackerley, William.

Lieut., April 4, 1797; resigned June 10, 1797.

Skey, James. D.L. for county Worcester.

Captain, May 10, 1808; resigned Aug. 31, 1808.

Skinner, Charles Lancelot Andrewes.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., Oct. 5, 1872; resigned March 31, 1875; Sub.-Lieut. 5th Lancers, June 5, 1875; Sub-Lieut. 4th Hussars, Feb. 12, 1876; Lieut., June 5, 1876; resigned June 6, 1883; Lieut. Army Reserve of Officers, July 14, 1883.

Smith, Ferdinando. Born March 26, 1779; D.L. and J.P. for Staffordshire.

Captain Worc. Mil., March 1, 1798; resigned Oct. 30, 1803; Lieut.-Col. Commandant City of Worcester Local Mil., Sept. 24, 1808. Died July 20, 1841, at Halesowen Grange, Staffordshire, aged 62.

Served with the Wore. Mil. during the rebellion in Ireland, 1798-99, and was engaged in repeated skirmishes with the rebels. Commanded the detachment of the regiment at Clonard.

Smith, Francis Moss.

Lieut., Nov. 24, 1809; resigned Aug. 1, 1812.

Smith, John.

Lieut., June 22, 1770. Not in regiment, 1778. Smith, John.

Lieut., Jan. 10, 1805; resigned Sept. 14, 1805.

Smith, Neville.

Ensign, Dec. 5, 1855; Lieut., April 8, 1856; resigned Feb. 23, 1858.

Smith, Thomas.

Lieut., Feb. 4, 1808; resigned Oct. 24, 1809.

Smith, Thomas.

Ensign Hereford Mil., April 2, 1804; Lieut., March 25, 1805; Ensign and Adjutant 34th (Cumberland) Regt., June 29, 1809; Lieut., Aug. 28, 1811; retired on half-pay, Jan. 25, 1817; Adjutant Worc. Mil., Jan. 30, 1820; Brevet-Captain, Sept. 16, 1820; retired on a pension, June 12, 1846. Died Dec. 26, 1860, at Rose Hill, London Road, Worcester, aged 77, and was buried at Norton Churchyard.

Served with 2nd Batt. 34th Regt. in the Peninsula in 1811. Commanded the Permanent Staff of the Worc. Mil. during the Reform Bill Riots at Worcester in 1831.

Somerset, Hon. Arthur Charles Edward (2nd son of 2nd Lord Raglan).

Sub-Lieut. Worc. Mil., Jan. 10, 1877; resigned April 20, 1878; 2nd Lieut. Rifle Brigade, Feb. 22, 1879; Lieut., Jan. 12, 1881.

Southouse, Thomas Wrenford. D.L. for Worcestershire.

Captain Worc. Mil., Nov. 7, 1808; Ensign 37th Regt., Feb. 22, 1810; retired 1812. Died May 15, 1863, aged 73.

Sparrow, Harry Francis.

Lieut. 3rd Batt. Worc. Regt., March 25, 1885; 2nd Lieut. East Kent Regt. (the Buffs), May 4, 1887.

Spooner, John.

Ensign Worc. Mil., Aug. 5, 1812; Ensign 24th Regt., Dec. 25, 1813; placed on half-pay, 1817.

Spooner, William Henry.

Ensign Worc. Mil., Dec. 27, 1854; Ensign 42nd Highlanders (Black Watch), Oct. 9, 1855; Lieut. 9th Regt., April 16, 1861; Lieut. 9th Lt. Inf., April 11, 1862; placed on half-pay, Feb. 27, 1867. Died Nov. 29, 1870, at Bingen on the Rhine.

Served with the 42nd Regt. in the Indian Mutiny Campaign of 1857-58, including the actions of Khodagunj and Shumsabad, siege and fall of Lucknow, and assault of the Martiniere and Bank's Bungalow, attack on the Fort of Rooyah, action at Allygunge, and the attack and capture of Barcilly (medal and clasp for Lucknow).

Statham, Henry George.

Ensign, March 19, 1858; resigned June 8, 1860.

Stephens, Robert.

Ensign, serving in 1787; Lieut, May 3, 1787. Not serving, 1792.

Stephens, William Henry.

Lieut., Nov. 26, 1864; resigned Feb. 27, 1866.

Stephenson, Frederick Dodd.

Ensign, May 4, 1825; resigned before 1830.

Stephenson-Fetherstonhaugh, Shirley Arthur.

Lieut., Dec. 16, 1882; Captain, June 1, 1886; Lieut. Reserve of Officers, Jan. 27, 1886. Passed School of Musketry, Hythe, 1885.

Stevens, Robert.

Ensign, Feb. 9, 1781; Lieut., March 27, 1781; resigned Aug. 24, 1782.

Stevenson, Charles Benjamin. D.L. and J.P. for Herefordshire.

Ensign Worc. Mil., Dec. 26, 1854; Captain Turkish Contingent, Sept. 1, 1855, to 1856.

Served with the 3rd Regt. Osmanli Irregular Cavalry in European Turkey during the Crimean War, 1855-56.

Stevenson, Robert Slater.

Ensign 2nd Worc. Mil., June 2, 1798; Regiment disbanded, Dec. 26, 1799; Ensign Worc. Mil., March 26, 1800; Ensign 17th Regt., April 4, 1800; placed on half-pay, Aug. 24, 1802.

Accompanied the 17th Regt. in the Expedition to Minorca in 1800, to join the armament intended to co-operate with the Austrians in Italy.

Steward, Harry Warry.

2nd Lieut. Worc. Mil., Feb. 15, 1879; Lieut., Aug. 18, 1880; 2nd Lieut. 80th (2nd Batt. South Staffordshire) Regt., Oct. 23, 1880; Lieut., July 1, 1881.

Steward, Reginald Holden.

Lieut., Feb. 27, 1886.

Stubbs, Morton Richard.

2nd Lieut., June 19, 1878; Lieut., Sept. 13, 1879; resigned Dec. 22, 1880.

Sweetman, Edward.

Ensign, Feb. 16, 1811; Lieut., Aug. 5, 1812; resigned June 24, 1813.

Tait, Alexander.

2nd Lieut. Royal Mar., Jan. 3, 1850; Lieut., Feb. 24, 1854; resigned Nov. 17, 1854; 2nd Lieut. Edinburgh Art. Mil., Dec. 17, 1855; Lieut., Feb. 18, 1856; Lieut. Worc. Mil., Feb. 24, 1858; resigned Dec. 7, 1858.

Served with the Royal Marines during the Baltic Campaign, 1854; present with the Battalion when landed on the Aland Islands, and served at the siege and capture of Bomarsund and the three adjoining forts (Baltic medal).

Talbot, William Davenport.

Ensign, Sept. 20, 1781. Not serving in 1790.

Taylor, Arthur James. J.P. for Worcestershire.

Lieut. 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Drag. Guards, Oct. 11, 1876; resigned Feb. 11, 1880; Captain 4th Batt. Worc. Regt., June 16, 1885.

Taylor, Edmund.

Ensign, June 22, 1770; Lieut., serving in 1778; Captain-Lieut., Dec. 9, 1779; Captain, Jan. 17, 1786; resigned June 28, 1793.

Taylor, Edmund.

Qr.-Master, March 26, 1778. Died July 5, 1781.

Taylor, Edward A'Wood.

Ensign, Jan. 22, 1858; resigned July 1, 1859.

Taylor, Thomas.

Lieut., Jan. 9, 1805; resigned July 2, 1806.

Taylor, William.

Lieut, Nov. 20, 1857; Captain, April 12, 1859; resigned March 13, 1865. Tennant, Charles Robert.

Ensign 35th Regt., May 18, 1849; Lieut., March 3, 1854; resigned Aug. 3, 1855; Lieut. Royal Anglesey Mil., Aug. 18, 1855; resigned July, 1859; Captain Worc. Mil., June 8, 1860; resigned June 15, 1861.

Thackwell, John.

Lieut., Jan. 11, 1870; resigned June 28, 1876.

Thomas, James.

Ensign Worc. Mil., Sept. 5, 1798; Lieut., July 4, 1799; Ensign 9th Regt., Aug. 24, 1799; Lieut. 15th (East York) Regt., Jan. 30, 1800; placed on half-pay, 1802. Thomas, Jonathan Christian.

Ensign Worc. Mil., Dec. 26, 1854; Lieut., July 27, 1855; Ensign 71st Highland Lt. Inf., Feb. 27, 1856; Lieut. 24th Regt., April 16, 1858; Captain, Oct. 29, 1866; retired Dec. 22, 1871.

Served with the 6th Regt. during the Indian Mutiny Campaign in 1858, including the operations in the Jugdespore Jungle (medal).

Thomas, William.

Ensign, March 2, 1774; Lieut., serving in 1778. Not in Militia List, 1780. Thomas, William Henry.

Lieut., March 21, 1862; resigned Nov. 25, 1865.

Thorold, Sir John Hayford, 10th Bart.

Ensign Worc. Mil., Sept. 25, 1818; Captain 3rd West York Mil., Oct. 27, 1818; resigned May, 1820. Died July 7, 1831, at Albemarle Street, London, aged 58. Tibbs, William Joseph.

Ensign Worc. Mil., Dec. 5, 1855; Lieut., Nov. 10, 1857; Ensign 11th Regt., March 16, 1858; Lieut., Jan. 15, 1861; Captain, Aug. 3, 1872; retired, with honorary rank of Major, Jan. 1, 1880.

Tolley, William.

Ensign, Jan. 9, 1804; Lieut., April 21, 1804; resigned Oct. 8, 1804.

Trant, Nicholas.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., Dec. 8, 1793; resigned May 23, 1794; Cornet 1st Drag. Guards, May 24, 1794; Lieut. and Adjutant 84th Regt., Nov. 15, 1794; Captain of a Regiment of Foot, Oct. 1, 1796; Major of a Regiment of Foot in Minorca, Jan. 17, 1799; Lieut.-Col. Queen's German Legion, April 5, 1801 to 1802.

Treeby, Henry Paul.

2nd Lieut. Worc. Mil., May 8, 1878; 2nd Lieut. 31st (1st East Surrey) Regt., Aug. 6, 1879; Lieut., May 28, 1880; Captain 2nd Batt. East Surrey (70th) Regt., Aug. 5, 1885.

Tresilian, Leonard.

Ensign, Feb. 16, 1801; Lieut., March 25, 1801; resigned Jan. 31, 1805.

Turner, James.

Ensign, March 2, 1774; Lieut., June 3, 1778. Not in Army List, 1779. Turpin, John.

Ensign, Feb. 8, 1856; resigned Jan. 22, 1858.

Unwin, John Wright.

Ensign, May 18, 1798; Lieut., Aug. 1, 1798; resigned Jan. 24, 1800.

Served with the Worc. Mil. in Ireland during the Rebellion in 1798-99.

Vale, Henry Edward. D.L. for Herefordshire.

Lieut., Jan. 16, 1866; Captain, May 22, 1868; Major, June 18, 1881; retired Oct. 15, 1881.

Vale, Martindale Edwin (brother of Major H. E. Vale). B.A., 1853, of Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1856; D.L. and J.P. for Worcestershire.

Lieut., Aug. 19, 1853; Captain, Oct. 16, 1855; Major, July 31, 1872; Hon. Lieut.-Col., Aug. 16, 1876; Lieut.-Col., Nov. 10, 1877; Hon. Colonel, Dec. 29, 1877; retired July 7, 1883.

Vale, Octavius Scarlett (son of Major H. E. Vale).

2nd Lieut., Feb. 4, 1880; Lieut., March 12, 1881; Lieut. Reserve of Officers, Oct. 1, 1881; Instr. of Musketry, June 27, 1883; Captain 3rd Batt. Worc. Regt., March 22, 1884. First class certificate, School of Musketry, Hythe, 1883.

Served with "Methuen's Horse" in the expedition against the Boers in Bechuanaland, South Africa, 1885.

Vane, Francis Patrick Fletcher.

2nd Lieut. Worc. Mil., Nov. 2, 1878; Lieut., Aug. 18, 1880; Lieut. Scots Guards, Aug. 2, 1882; resigned May 23, 1883; Lieut. Southern Submarine Mining Mil., Feb. 14, 1885; resigned Nov. 13, 1886.

Vaughan, George.

Ensign Worc. Mil., April 2, 1803; Lieut., Aug. 19, 1803; resigned Feb. 2, 1804; Ensign 6th West India Regt., Feb. 3, 1804. Died July 17, 1804.

Venner, Charles Frederick Venner Sidebottom.

2nd Lieut. Worc. Mil., Jan. 8, 1879; Lieut., Aug. 18, 1880; Lieut. 1st Batt. Royal Sussex (35th) Regt., Jan. 30, 1884; Probationer Bengal Staff Corps, 1886.

Served with the Royal Sussex Regt. in Egyptian Campaign, 1884-85 (medal).

Vernon, George Croft.

Ensign, Aug. 26, 1812; Lieut., Jan. 28, 1814; resigned June 24, 1815. Vernon, George Croft.

Captain, Dec. 29, 1836; resigned Feb. 15, 1853.

Vernon, Thomas Shrawley.

Ensign, March 22, 1780; Lieut., Sept. 11, 1782; resigned May 5, 1787.

Vernon, Thomas Shrawley. (Probably the same person as the former.) D.L. and J.P. for county Worcester, and High Sheriff, 1825.

Lieut., March 29, 1789; Captain, Jan. 4, 1793; resigned Dec. 6, 1793. Died March 17, 1825, at The Hill, Astley, aged 65.

Vernon, Thomas Taylor. Born 1792.

Captain North Worc. Local Mil., Dec. 16, 1808; Captain Worc. Mil., July 30, 1810. Died 1835.

Villers, Robert John.

Ensign, Feb. 1, 1855; Lieut., Oct. 16, 1855; resigned May 1, 1857.

Villiers, Edward Wildman Busigny.

Lieut., Worc. Mil., Dec. 8, 1854; Ensign 34th Regt., April 24, 1855; Lieut., Sept. 4, 1855; Lieut. 5th Fusiliers, Oct. 23, 1857; Instr. of Musketry, April 17, 1858; retired May 30, 1864.

Wadham, William.

Ensign, Nov. 10, 1803; Lieut., Jan. 21, 1804. Died Aug. 16, 1809, at Porchester Castle, Hants.

Wainwright, John Stanfell.

Lieut., April 18, 1871; Captain, Feb. 20, 1878; resigned July 5, 1880.

Walcot, Owen Charles.

Lieut., May 12, 1870; Captain, Sept. 30, 1874; resigned June 25, 1884.

Walker, Thomas William.

Ensign, June 4, 1831; resigned before 1838.

Wall, William Ellis.

Lieut., Aug. 16, 1884; resigned Jan. 16, 1886.

Wallace, George Bright.

Lieut. 3rd Batt. Worc. Regt., Feb. 8, 1882; Lieut. 1st Batt. Essex (44th) Regt., Feb. 28, 1885.

Waller, Harry.

Ensign, Aug. 4, 1855; Lieut., March 14, 1856. Died Nov. 10, 1857.

Wallett, George.

Lieut., Feb. 23, 1794; resigned March 25, 1794.

Walsh, John, F.R.S., F.S.A. M.P. for city of Worcester from 1761 to 1780.

Major, Oct. 10, 1778; Lieut.-Col., Dec. 26, 1781; resigned Aug. 2, 1787. Died March 9, 1795, in Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, London, aged 68, and was buried at Warfield, Bracknell, Berks.

Served for some time as Paymaster to the army in Madras, and afterwards in the capacity of Private Secretary to the celebrated Lord Clive throughout the Bengal Expedition of 1757, ending in the battle of Plassey.

Walsh, Tudor Edward Gorges.

2nd Lieut., May 21, 1879; Lieut., Aug. 18, 1880; resigned July 22, 1882.

Walsham, Bowker.

Ensign, May 20, 1801; Licut., Aug. 25, 1801; Captain, April 23, 1807; resigned May 24, 1811.

"Captain Walsham, of the Worcestershire Regiment of Militia, quartered at Portsea, on Monday last performed on foot the distance of sixty miles in twelve successive hours, with ease; and afterwards rode two curricle horses half the distance (thirty) in two successive hours, for a wager of 120 guineas, also within time. Captain Walsham is a very stout, athletic man, being about six foot two inches high."—Times, Aug. 19, 1809.

Walters, Robert.

Lieut., Sept. 14, 1852; resigned March 22, 1854.

Wambey, Andrew.

From Sergt.-Major 6th Regt., appointed Adjutant 89th Regt. (Worcester Volunteers), Oct. 18, 1779; Ensign, May 8, 1780; Lieut., March 25, 1782; placed on half-pay, 1783; Lieut. Worc. Mil., Jan. 10, 1794; Qr.-Master, Aug. 2, 1795; resigned Aug. 24, 1796; Paymaster and Lieut. 2nd Worc. Mil., May 11, 1798; regiment disbanded Dec. 26, 1799.

Ward, John Winslow.

Ensign, Feb. 20, 1779; Lieut., Aug. 8, 1779; resigned May 3, 1787; Captain April 28, 1798; resigned Aug. 10, 1815.

Watson, Benjamin.

Lieut., April 7, 1798; resigned May 17, 1801.

Served with the Wore, Mil. during the Rebellion in Ireland in 1798-99.

Way, John.

Ensign, Sept. 9, 1815; Lieut., Feb. 14, 1816. Died between 1839 and 1846. Webb, Algernon Edward.

Lieut., April 10, 1886.

Webb, Elias John. J.P. for Warwickshire.

Lieut. 4th Batt. Worc. Regt., March 15, 1873; Captain, May 21, 1879; Lieut. Reserve of Officers, 1880-82. Passed School of Musketry, Hythe.

Webb, Henry Gillum. Born Sept. 15, 1842; J.P. for Gloucestershire.

Ensign 36th (Herefordshire) Regt., July 2, 1861; Lieut., Aug. 9, 1864; Captain, July 5, 1871; retired Feb. 11, 1880; Captain Reserve of Officers, July 7, 1880; Major 4th Batt. Worc. Regt., Nov. 22, 1881; Hon. Lieut.-Colonel, April 10, 1886. Webb, Thomas.

Ensign, Oct. 6, 1770; Lieut., April 6, 1772. Not in regiment, 1778. Webb, Thomas.

Qr.-Master, July 6, 1781. Not in regiment, 1790.

Webb, Thomas. Born Jan. 17, 1812; D.L. and J.P. for Worcester and Hereford. Ensign 90th (Perthshire) Lt. Inf., May 31, 1831; Lieut., March 27, 1835; Captain, Sept. 3, 1841; retired Nov. 26, 1848; Major Worc. Mil., Aug. 27, 1852; Lieut.-Col. Commandant, Feb. 3, 1857; retired and appointed first Hon. Colonel of the of the regiment, March 15, 1870. Died Dec. 8, 1883, at The Berrow, Ledbury, Herefordshire, aged 71.

Webb, William.

Ensign, July 16, 1808; resigned March 10, 1809.

Wellings, Edward.

Lieut., June 22, 1770. Not in Army List, 1779.

West, Samuel.

Captain, June 22, 1770. Not in regiment after 1778.

Westhead, Marcus Brown.

Lieut., Oct. 7, 1852; resigned Feb. 23, 1855.

Westhead, Thomas Chappel Brown. Born 1837; J.P. for county Stafford.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., March 23, 1854; resigned June 22, 1855; Lieut-Colonel 1st Batt. Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers, 1865-67. Died May 29, 1882, at Cauldon House, Stoke-on-Trent, aged 45.

Wheeley, Samuel.

Captain, Jan. 14, 1841; resigned Sept. 13, 1852. Died March 7, 1861, at Buckingham House, Great Malvern, aged 86.

Whitmore, Henry Eardley.

Lieut., March 10, 1875; Captain, Aug. 17, 1881.

Whytehead, Henry.

Lieut., Jan. 25, 1798; resigned Oct. 6, 1798.

Wigley, Henry. Born Jan. 12, 1760; D.L. for county Worcester; assumed the name of Greswolde in 1833.

Cornet 2nd Drag. (Scots Greys), Dec. 5, 1782; Lieut., Aug. 8, 1787; Captain Independent Company of Foot, Jan. 24, 1791; Captain, 3rd Drag. Guards, Feb. 17, 1793; retired Aug. 27, 1796; Major 2nd Worc. Mil., May 11, 1798; regiment disbanded, Dec. 26, 1799. Died March 18, 1849, in his 90th year.

Wilkinson, William.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., Dec. 21, 1805; Lieut. 7th Royal Fusiliers, Aug. 29, 1807; Captain, Sept. 2, 1813; Captain 60th Rifles, Dec. 16, 1813; placed on half-pay, March 25, 1818; Captain 8th Veteran Batt., Feb. 24, 1820; Captain 3rd Veteran Batt., Dec. 25, 1821; retired on full pay, 1826. Died March 14, 1848.

Served with the Royal Fusiliers during the Peninsular War, and was present at the sieges of Badajos and Cuidad Redrigo, battles of Vitteria and the Pyrenees, the combat of Sauroren, the affair at Aldea de Ponte, and the battles of Nivelle and Nive (war medal with six clasps).

Willett, Edmund Sparshall. M.D. of St. Andrew's University, 1851.

Lieut. Worc. Mil., April 5, 1853; resigned April 23, 1855; Staff-Surgeon 2nd Class Turkish Contingent, 1855 to 1856.

Willett, Wilmer Mackett.

Lieut., June 12, 1863; resigned April 5, 1864.

Williams, Edward Harris.

Lieut., June 27, 1795; resigned Dec. 24, 1795.

Williams, George.

Ensign, March 23, 1854; Lieut., Dec. 26, 1854. Died April, 1860.

Williams, Rev. James.

Chaplain, July 2, 1793, to Oct. 15, 1793.

Williams, Richard. D.L. for Worcestershire.

Captain Worc. Mil., March 1, 1798; Captain 36th (Herefordshire) Regt., Nov. 29, 1799; placed on half-pay, Sept. 24, 1802; retired July 8, 1831.

Served with the Worcestershire Militia during the Rebellion in Ireland in 1798-99; and with the 36th Regt. inthe Expedition under Sir Thomas Maitland against the coast of France in 1800.

Winnall, John Edwin.

Lieut., June 15, 1860; Captain, June 4, 1864; resigned May 16, 1874. Died March 12, 1879, at Bristol, aged 39.

Winnington, Edward. Born Feb. 24, 1815; D.L. and J.P. for county Worcester.

Ensign 33rd Regt., Jan. 22, 1836; Lieut., Jan. 4, 1839; Captain, Jan. 31, 1845; Captain Worc. Mil., Oct. 8, 1852; Major, Feb. 17, 1857; retired June 24, 1859. Died July 9, 1876, at The Shrubbery, Stanford, Worcestershire, aged 61.

Withers, Edward.

Ensign, April 29, 1803; Lieut., Oct. 20, 1803. Died Oct. 26, 1804.

Wood, Edward D.

Ensign, Jan. 22, 1858; resigned Aug., 1859.

Wood, Thomas.

Ensign, April 27, 1798; Lieut., May 18, 1798. Not in Army List, 1800. Woodward, Francis.

Ensign, June 3, 1778; Lieut., Feb. 21, 1779; resigned Dec. 21, 1792. Woodward, William Wilton.

Ensign, April 19, 1816; Lieut., June 15, 1831; resigned 1852.

Wrenford, Henry.

Ensign, Sept. 8, 1801; resigned Jan. 7, 1802.

Wrenford, Thomas.

Lieut., Oct. 6, 1770. Not in regiment, 1778.

Wrenford, William. J.P. for Worcestershire.

Captain, June 22, 1770; Major, Jan. 4, 1793; resigned May 28, 1794.

Wylde-Browne, Ralph Browne.

Lieut., April 10, 1790; resigned March 20, 1791.

Wynch, Charles.

Lieut., Dec. 21, 1792; Captain, Sept. 2, 1794. Died Oct. 12, 1795, at Penryhn, Cornwall, aged 25, and was buried at Truro with military honours.

Yate, Richard.

Ensign Worc. Mil., May 17, 1799; Ensign 4th (King's Own) Regt., Aug. 7, 1799; Lieut., Feb. 1, 1801; placed on half-pay, 1802; Lieut. Worc. Mil., April 4, 1803; resigned Feb. 16, 1804; Lieut. 4th (King's Own) Regt., Feb. 17, 1804; Captain 3rd Garrison Batt., Sept. 15, 1808; Captain 5th Fusiliers, Nov. 17, 1808. Died 1813.

Served with the 2nd Batt. 5th Fusiliers in the Peninsula from 1808 to 1812, including several sieges and battles in which the battalion was engaged in Spain and Portugal.

Yate, Thomas.

Surgeon's Mate, April 25, 1796; Ensign, June 17, 1796; resigned 1802; reappointed Ensign, March 11, 1803; Surgeon's Mate and Lieut., April 1, 1803. Died March 1, 1831, at Park Street, Bristol, aged 57.

Yate, William Baker.

Lieut., June 13, 1794; resigned April 24, 1795.

Younge, Edward.

Lieut., May 25, 1796; Captain, May 4, 1797. Not serving in 1820.

APPENDIX B.

SERVICES OF WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

This brief list, compiled at considerable labour, but without which the records would be incomplete, contains the names of warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers, who, either by honourable service in the ranks of the regiment or the regular army, have contributed to the credit of the Worcestershire Militia. The compiler much regrets that materials do not exist for making it more extended.

Allen, Drum-Major. Enlisted in regiment as a Drummer-boy in 1853. Afterwards volunteered to the Grenadier Guards, and became Drum-Major of its second battalion. Has the medal for long service and good conduct.

Bachelor, William. Born December 5, 1820; enlisted in 1st Batt. 8th (the King's) Regiment, December 10, 1838, served for twenty-one years, and received a pension. He served in the Indian Mutiny Campaign of 1857-58, and was present at the siege of Delhi, the relief of Lucknow, and at Cawnpore. He wears the Indian Mutiny medal with two clasps, and the medal for long service and good conduct. On December 31, 1859, he was appointed a Sergeant on the Staff of the Worcestershire Militia, and on June 1, 1860, Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry, in which capacity he served the regiment faithfully for a period of twenty-four years. He was finally discharged in 1884, on an increased pension, after a combined service in the Army and Militia of forty-six years, and was presented by the officers with a cheque and a silver watch and chain.

Beatty, John. Served twenty-one years and five months in the 8th (King's) Regiment, from which he was discharged as Sergeant-Major in 1852, with a pension of £45 125. 6d. a year, and the much-coveted Meritorious Service medal, carrying with it an additional pension of £15 a year. He was appointed Sergeant-Major of the Worcestershire Militia August 24, 1852, and served in that capacity during the embodiments of 1854-56, and 1857-58. He was finally discharged from the service in 1871, on an increased pension, after a combined service in the Line and Militia of forty years, and was presented by the officers of the Worcestershire Militia with a silver tankard and goblet, and by the Permanent Staff Sergeants with a gold watch. He died on August 30, 1877, at North Barbourne, Worcester in the 69th year of his age.

Benson, William. Enlisted 1798. Volunteered with the regiment to serve in Ireland during the Rebellion, and was killed by the rebels at Clonard, near Mullingur, on October 28, 1798.



- Bradley, Frederick. Born June 7, 1840; enlisted in the Worcestershire Militia as a Drummer-boy on March 24, 1855, at the age of 14. Volunteered to the 36th Herefordshire Regiment, October 13, 1857, and rose to be a commissioned officer, being appointed Quarter-Master of that regiment, May 11, 1878, and Hon. Lieutenant, 1887. Now serving with the 1st Batt. Worcestershire Regiment.
- Chapman, George. Born 1836; son of Hospital-Sergeant Nicholas Chapman. Served twenty-one years in the 36th Herefordshire Regiment and the 75th Stirlingshire Regiment. Appointed a Sergeant on the Staff Worcestershire Militia, April 4, 1877, and was promoted to be Sergeant-Major of the 3rd Batt. Worcestershire Regiment, April 5, 1882. Has a medal for long service and good conduct.
- Chapman, Nicholas. Born in 1813. Served twenty-one years in the 36th Herefordshire Regiment; appointed Sergeant on the Staff of the Worcestershire Militia, March 2, 1854; served throughout the embodiments of 1854-56 and 1857-58, and afterwards for many years as Hospital-Sergeant, in which capacity he will be long remembered. He was much respected by the Colonel and officers, by whom he was presented with a silver watch. He had a medal for long service and good conduct, and was awarded in July, 1855, the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving a girl from drowning in the Worcester Canal on May 20, 1855, at the risk of his own life. He died on January 7, 1875, at the regimental hospital, aged 61, and was buried in the cemetery with military honours, his funeral being attended by representatives of all branches of the military service in Worcester.
- Doolittle, William. Enlisted in the Worcestershire Militia in 1798, at the age of 16; served in Ireland during the Rebellion of 1798-99; afterwards a Sergeant on the Permanent Staff. Discharged in 1835, after thirty-seven years' service.
- Dyte, Arthur. Enlisted in the 29th Worcestershire Regiment in 1859, and was discharged on a pension in 1880, as Sergeant-Major, with a medal for long service and good conduct. Appointed Sergeant-Major 3rd Batt. Worcestershire Regiment, November 30, 1880. Died at Kempsey, near Worcester, December 31, 1881, and was buried with military honours.
- Edwards, Thomas. A native of Cookley, near Kidderminster. Served twenty-one years in the 26th Cameronians, with which regiment he served in the Abyssinian Campaign of 1868 (medal). He had also the medal for long service and good conduct. On April 3, 1871, he was appointed a Sergeant on the Staff of the Worcestershire Militia, and was promoted to be Sergeant-Major of the 2nd (now 4th) Batt. on July 1, 1874. Died very suddenly at Worcester, July 22, 1882, aged 50, and was buried with military honours at Norton.
- Fowks, William. Promoted to Corporal, 1793, and Sergeant, 1794; appointed Second Sergeant-Major, July 25, 1798, on the establishment of the regiment being increased. Served with the regiment during the Rebellion in Ireland in 1798-99, and was discharged on January 24, 1801, when the establishment of the regiment was reduced.
- Hayes, William. Born June 5, 1843. Was Sergeant-Major of the 2nd Batt. Worcestershire (old 36th) Regiment, in which he served twenty-one years, and received a



- medal for long service and good conduct. Appointed a Warrant Officer, July 1, 1881; transferred to the 4th Batt. Worcestershire Regiment as Sergeant-Major on September 8, 1882, and was superannuated September 22, 1885.
- Hughes, Sainuel. Served twenty years in the Worcestershire Militia, from 1778 to 1798, and was a Sergeant when promoted to be Quarter-Master-Sergeant of the 2nd Worcestershire Militia in 1798. The regiment was disbanded December 26, 1799.
- Kettle, William. Enlisted 1798; volunteered with the regiment to serve in Ireland during the Rebellion, and was killed by the rebels at Clonard, near Mullingar, on October 28, 1798.
- Lennard, Samuel. Enlisted in the Worcestershire Militia in 1803, at the age of 17; afterwards a Sergeant on the Permanent Staff. Discharged in 1835, after thirty-two years' service.
- Mackie, Alexander. Born 1837. Enlisted in the Worcestershire Militia as a Drummer-boy on January 8, 1853, at Worcester, at the age of 15. Appointed a Drummer on the Permanent Staff January 14, 1857; served with the regiment throughout the embodiment of 1854-56, and 1857-58; appointed Drum-Major and Bandmaster of the regiment May 11, 1872. Greatly respected by the officers on account of his superior character, efficiency, and long service. Has two sons in the service, one a Staff-Drummer, 3rd Batt. Worcestershire Regiment, and the other a Corporal (of drums) 1st Batt. Grenadier Guards, and formerly in the Worcestershire Militia.
- Newman, Thomas. Enlisted in the Worcestershire Militia in 1803, at the age of 12; afterwards a Sergeant on the Permanent Staff. Discharged in 1835, after thirty-two years' service.
- Nimmo, Alexander. Born about 1811. Formerly Drum-Major of the 8th (the King's) Regiment, in which he had served for twenty-one years. He was discharged from the army on a pension of £36 a year, and a medal for long service and good conduct; and was appointed Drum-Major and Bandmaster of the Worcestershire Militia on October 25, 1852. He was finally discharged from the service in September, 1871, after a combined service in the Line and Militia of forty years, and died a few years ago at Manchester.
- Pemberton, Joseph. Enlisted as a Drummer-boy in the Worcestershire Militia in 1810, when only 7 years of age, and rose to be Drum-Major. Discharged on the reduction of the Staff in 1835, at the age of 32 years, and after twenty-five years' service and good conduct.
- Pemberton, William. Enlisted in the Worcestershire Militia in 1802, at the age of 23; afterwards a Sergeant on the Permanent Staff. Discharged in 1835, after thirty-two years' service.
- Perks, Joseph. Enlisted in the Worcestershire Militia in 1795; became Sergeant, 1807. Served with the regiment in Ireland during the Rebellion of 1798–99, and subsequently, for forty-five years, as Paymaster-Sergeant. Was discharged on a pension August 23, 1852, after an honourable service in the regiment of nearly fifty-seven years, and having served under five different commanding officers. He died at Diglas Street, Worcester, on September 14, 1857, aged 83.



- Quinton, Charles. Born 1770. Enlisted in the Worcestershire Militia at Shrewsbury in 1780, at the age of 10; became Corporal, 1792, and Sergeant, 1797. Appointed Bandmaster of the regiment in 1797, in which capacity he maintained the band in a state of great excellence during the long period of the embodiment of the regiment, and which it maintained until its reduction in 1831, so much so that it invariably attracted the notice of inspecting officers. He volunteered with the regiment, and served in Ireland during the Rebellion of 1798–99. His uniform good conduct caused him to be much respected by the officers. He was discharged on a pension on the reduction of the Staff in 1835, and died on December 9, 1839, in the 76th year of his age.
- Rice, John. One of the many men who volunteered to the Line, and saw much fighting in the Peninsula. He was born in 1773, and enlisted in the Worcestershire Militia in 1795. In 1808 he volunteered to the 7th Royal Fusiliers, and served throughout the Peninsular War, being present at the following amongst other engagements:—The storming of Cuidad Rodrigo and the battle of Salamanca in 1812; the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Nive in 1813; and the battles of Orthes and Toulouse in 1814. For these services he received the war medal with eight clasps. He was discharged from the Army at the Peace in 1815; and in 1850, was admitted an inmate of the Almshouses in Berkeley's Hospital, Worcester, where he died at an advanced age.
- Roberts, William. Enlisted in the Worcestershire Militia on January 6, 1797. Volunteered with the regiment to serve in Ireland during the rebellion, and was killed by the rebels at Clonard, near Mullingar, on October 28, 1798.
- Rose, Moses. Was serving as a sergeant in 1780, and on December 25, 1793, was promoted to be Sergeant-Major. Served with the Worcestershire Militia during the Rebellion in Ireland in 1798-99, and died in Dublin, July 2, 1799.
- Shaw, William. Was promoted to be Sergeant-Major of the Worcestershire Militia on April 14, 1813. Died at the Regimental Depôt, Worcester, on August 16, 1822.
- Sheffield, John. Enlisted in the Worcestershire Militia in 1793, promoted to Corporal 1795, and Sergeant, 1797. Dangerously wounded during the riots at Truro, in Cornwall, in April, 1796. Served afterwards during the Rebellion in Ireland, in 1798-99.
- Smith, Samuel. Private, Worcestershire Militia. Distinguished himself by capturing a French spy, at Warley Camp, in Essex, July 11, 1778.
- Taylor, Samuel. Enlisted in Worcestershire Militia in 1797, at the age of 16. Served in Ireland during the Rebellion in 1798-99. Afterwards a Sergeant on the Permanent Staff. Discharged in 1835, after thirty-eight years' service.
- Thompson, Charles. Enlisted in regiment in 1792. Appointed Sergeant-Major of the 2nd Worcestershire Militia on its formation in 1798, and until its disbandonment on December 26, 1799.
- Urry, Alfred. Born August 3, 1851, and enlisted in 1st Batt. Royal Scots in 1869. Volunteered in the following year to 36th Herefordshire Regiment. Promoted to Corporal, 1871; Sergeant, 1872; Colour-Sergeant, 1875; Qr.-Master-Sergeant

- 4th Batt. Worcestershire Regiment, August 3, 1883; and Sergeant-Major, with the rank of Warrant Officer, November 1, 1885.
- Waterson, Charles. Private, Worcestershire Militia, March 13, 1793. Served with the regiment during the Rebellion in Ireland in 1798-99. Volunteered to 20th Regiment, July 31, 1799, and served in the expedition to Holland in 1799, including the battle of Egmout-op-Zee. Also in the campaign under General Lord Hutchinson in Egypt, in 1801, for which he received a medal and clasp. Rejoined the Worcestershire Militia on discharge from the 20th Regiment in 1803; and was Sergeant in the Light Company until promoted to be Sergeant-Major of the regiment, October 25, 1822. He was discharged on a pension on August 23, 1852, after nearly sixty years service in the Army and Militia; and died at Prospect Place, London Road, Worcester, on April 10, 1854, aged 76.
- Watkins, Henry. Formerly a Sergeant in the 27th Inniskillings, in which Regiment he served many years. First Sergeant-Major appointed to the Worcestershire Militia on its formation in 1770. In 1793 he was compelled on account of ill-health, to relinquish the position, but was specially retained in the regiment as a Sergeant from December 24, 1793, and placed on the recruiting service. In this capacity he continued to serve the regiment until his death, which occurred on March 3, 1807, after a faithful service in the regiment of over thirty-six years, in addition to long service in the Army.
- Woodall, Thomas. Promoted to Sergeant, 1812. On the establishment of the Regimental School in 1812, he was sent to Chelsea Hospital for a course of instruction, at the termination of which he was appointed Schoolmaster, the first ever appointed to the regiment.

APPENDIX C.

LORDS-LIEUTENANTS OF THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

George William, 6th Earl of Coventry, 1751; res. 1808. Died 1809. George William, 7th Earl of Coventry, 1808. Died 1831.† Thomas, 3rd Lord Foley, 1831. Died 1833. William Henry, 3rd Lord Lyttelton, 1833. Died 1837. Thomas Henry, 4th Lord Foley, 1837; res. 1839. Died 1869. George William, 4th Lord Lyttelton, K.C.M.G., 1839. Died 1876. Frederick, 6th Earl Beauchamp, 1876.

- * 1807-8, duties performed by Viscount Deerhurst, afterwards 7th Earl of Coventry, as Vice-Lieutenant.
- † 1826-31, duties performed by Lieut.-Colonel the Viscount Deerhurst (afterwards 8th Earl of Coventry) as Vice-Lieutenant.

APPENDIX D.

Succession of Officers from 1770.

P.S. before the name of an officer denotes that he has attended a course at an Infantry School of Instruction, and passed the required examination. If before the name of a Field Officer, he has obtained a Field Officer's certificate. The numbers before the names denote the battalion to which the officer belonged.

COMMANDANTS.

Colonels.

Nicholas Lechmere-Charlton (late Captain 3rd Foot Guards), June 17, 1770; resigned 1794. James Wakeman Newport-Charlett (late Lieut. 6th Drag.), May 6, 1794. Died 1838. George William, Earl of Coventry, Dec. 21, 1838. Died 1843.

Thomas Henry Bund (late Captain 13th Lt. Drag.), June 19, 1843; res. 1852.

Thomas Clutton-Brock, Aug. 3, 1852. Died 1856.

Lieut.-Colonels Commandant.

Thomas Clowes (late Captain 8th Foot), Dec. 24, 1856; res. 1857.

Thomas Webb (late Captain 90th Lt. Inf.), Feb. 3, 1857; res. 1870; appointed First Hon. Colonel of regiment.

Thomas Coningsby Norbury Norbury, C.B. (late Captain 6th Drag. Guards), March 15, 1870; Hon. Colonel, 1874.

HONORARY COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT.

Thomas Webb (late Captain 90th Lt. Inf.), March 15, 1870 (late Lieut.-Col. Commandant). Died 1883.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Robert Fettiplace, Oct. 6, 1770; res. 1775. Thomas Dowdeswell (late Captain 1st Foot Guards), Oct. 9, 1775; res. 1781.

John Walsh, M.P., F.R.S., Dec. 26, 1781; res. 1787.

James Wakeman-Newport (*late Licut. 6th Drag.*), Aug. 3, 1787; to Colonel, 1794. *Hon.* John Coventry, May 6, 1794; res.

Hon. John Coventry, May 6, 1794; res. 1795.

Thomas Clutton, Dec. 20, 1795. Died 1806. Ambrose St. John, M.P. (late Licut.-Col. Commandant 2nd Worc. Mil.), March 14, 1806; res. 1806. George William, Earl of Coventry, Nov. 10, 1806; to Colonel, 1838.

Thomas Henry Bund (late Captain 13th Lt. Drag.), Dec. 21, 1838; to Colonel, 1843.

Josiah Patrick (late Cornet 18th Lt. Drag.), June 19, 1843. Died 1844.

John Cox (late Captain 77th Foot), April 17, 1844. Died 1847.

Thomas Clutton-Brock, March 10, 1848; to Colonel, 1852.

Thomas Clowes (late Captain 8th Foot), Aug. 14, 1852; to Lieut.-Col. Commandant, 1856.



Commanding 4th Batt.

Charles Sidney Hawkins, June 13, 1874; Hon. Colonel, 1874; res. 1877.

Martindale Edwin Vale, Nov. 10, 1877; Hon. Colonel, 1877; res. 1883. Richard Prescott-Decie (late Captain Royal Engineers), July 7, 1883; Hon. Colonel, 1885.

MAJORS.

Holland Cooksey, 1770; res. 1777. John Clements, 1777. Died 1778. John Walsh, M.P., F.R.S., 1778; to Lieut.-Col., 1781. Philip Moule, 1781; res. 1792. William Wrenford, 1792; res. 1794. Walter Noel, 1794. Died 1794. Thomas Clutton, 1794; to Lieut.-Col., 1795. Ambrose St. John, 1795; res. 1797; reappointed as Lieut.-Col., 1806. John Perrot Noel (late Ensign 12th Foot), 1797; res. 1804. Dansey Dansey, 1798; res. 1802, re-appointed 1803; res. 1804. John Gwinnell, 1804; res. 1806. James Allen, 1804; res. 1805. Thomas Henry Bund (late Captain 13th Lt. Drag.), 1807; to Lieut.-Col., 1838. Josiah Patrick (late Cornet 18th Lt. Drag.), 1839; to Lieut.-Col., 1843. John Cox (late Captain 77th Foot), 1843; to Lieut.-Col., 1844. Thomas Clutton-Brock, 1844; to Lieut.-Col., 1848. Thomas Clowes (late Captain 8th Foot), 1848; to Lieut.-Col., 1852.

Edward Winnington (late Captain 33rd Foot), 1857; res. 1859. Thomas Coningsby Norbury Norbury (late Captain 6th Drag. Guards), 1859; to Lieut.-Col. Commandant, 1870. Charles Sidney Hawkins, 1859; Hon. Lieut .-Col., 1871; to Lieut.-Col. 1874. Henry Handley Elrington, 1870; Hon. Lieut.-Col., 1872; retired 1872. Martindale Edwin Vale, 1872; Hon. Lieut.-Col., 1876; to Lieut.-Col., 1877. William Parker Howell (late Ensign 8th Foot), 1874; Hon. Lieut.-Col., 1878; retired 1881. Richard Prescott-Decie (late Captain Roy. Eng.), 1874; to Lieut.-Col., 1883. John Barber, 1877; res. 1879. Augustus Talbot Hancocks, 1879; res. 1881. Henry Edward Vale, 1881; retired 1881. Henry Gillum Webb (late Captain 36th Foot), 1881; Hon. Lieut.-Col., 1886. p.s. Hon. William Henry Allsopp, 1881; Hon. Lieut.-Col., 1886. Theodore King, 1883; Reserve; res. 1885. Herbert Winnington Domvile, 1883; res. William Henry Chillingworth, 1885.

Alfred Winsmore Hooper, 1886.

CAPTAINS.

John Clements, 1770; to Major, 1777. Thomas Cornwell, 1770; res. 1779. Samuel West, 1770. Not in regiment after 1778. Philip Moule, 1770; to Major, 1781. William Wrenford, 1770; to Major, 1793. Edward Baker, 1770; res. 1770. Thomas Cresswell, 1770; res. 1793. Charles Cooke, 1777; res. 1779. Thomas Blomer, 1778; res. 1795. Samuel Pytts, 1779. Died 1785. Thomas Gale, 1779; res. 1783. Not in regiment after Robert Barry, 1779. 1787. (See Adjutants.) Walter Noel, 1782; to Major, 1794.

Thomas Webb (late Captain 90th Lt. Inf.), 1852; to Lieut.-Col. Commandant, 1857.

> Edmund Taylor, 1786; res. 1793. Percival Haslam (late Lieut, and Adjutant 69th Foot), 1787; to Captain-Lieut., 1792. (See Adjutants.) Richard Gorges, 1787; res. 1792. Thomas Clutton, 1792; to Major, 1794. Thomas Shrawley Vernon, 1793; res. 1793. John Kelly, 1793. Died 1795. Ambrose St. John, 1793; to Major, 1795. John Perrot Noel (late Ensign 12th Foot), 1793; res. 1796; re-appointed 1796. Dansey Dansey, 1794; to Major, 1798. Charles Wynch, 1794. Died 1795. John Leonard Knapp (late R.N.), 1795; res. 1795.

John Gwinnell, 1795; to Major, 1804. (See Quarter-Masters and Paymasters.) Samuel Russell Collett, 1795; res. 1797. Charles Best, 1796; res. 1797. William Hall, 1796; res. 1799. Thomas Vincent Holbeche, 1796; res. 1796. John Perrot Noel (late Ensign 12th Foot), 1796; to Major, 1797. Edward Younge, 1797; res. 1819. Richard Williams, 1798; to Captain 36th Foot, 1799. Ferdinando Smith, 1798; res. 1803. John Winslow Ward, 1798; res. 1815. Herbert Packington, 1798; res. 1801. James Allen, 1801; to Major, 1804. Joseph Moore (late Captain 12th Foot), 1801; retired 1820. (See Adjutants.) James Bowyer, 1802; res. 1807. John Paget Hastings, 1803; res. 1805. William Posthumous Chapeau, 1803; res. 1811. Josiah Patrick (late Cornet 18th Lt. Drag.), 1803; late Licut., to Major, 1839. William Dowding, 1803; res. 1804. John Wakeman Long, 1803. Died 1842. John Gorle, 1803; res. 1815. John Hammond, 1803; res. 1804. John Cox, 1804; to Captain 77th Foot, 1813; re-appointed, 1815. Archibald Duncan, 1804; res. 1807. John Graves, 1805; res. 1805. Bowker Walsham, 1807; res. 1811. James Skey, 1808; res. 1808. Thomas Wrenford Southouse, 1808; to Ensign 37th Foot, 1810. Henry Martin, 1809; to Ensign 44th Foot, 1812. Thomas Taylor Vernon, 1810. Died 1835. Robert McLeod (late Captain Roy. Mar.), 1811. Died 1844. Frederick Coventry, 1814; to Cornet 20th Lt. Drag., 1814. Hon. John Coventry, 1815; res. 1821. John Cox (late Captain 77th Foot), 1815; to Major, 1843. Charles King Rudge (late Lieut. 1st Provl. Batt. of Militia), 1815. Died 1839. Sir Roger Gresley, Bart., M.P., 1819. Died

Thomas Smyth (late Lieut. 34th Foot), 1820;

Thomas Clutton-Brock, 1821; to Major, 1844.

retired 1846. (See Adjutants.)

George Croft Vernon, 1836; res. 1853. Samuel Wheeley, 1841; res. 1852. John Coucher Dent, 1843; res. 1852. Robert Blayney, 1843. Died 1856. Charles Bernard (late Lieut. 24th Foot), 1846; res. 1855. Charles Sidney Hawkins, 1846; to Major, John Williams Martin, 1846; res. 1852. Edward John Beckett Marriott, 1846; res. 1865. Ernest Lavie (late Captain 8th Foot), 1846; retired as Hon. Major, 1868. (See Adju-George Ruddle (late Lieut. 64th Foot), 1852; res. 1854. Edward Winnington (late Captain 33rd Foot), 1852; to Major, 1857. Henry Handley Elrington, 1852; to Major, 1870. Henry John Wentworth Hodgetts Foley, M.P., 1852; res. 1854. William Domvile (late Captain 2nd Foot), 1852; res. 1861, re-appointed 1862. William Parker Howell (late Ensign 8th Foot), 1853; res. 1858; re-appointed 1859. Thomas William Kinder, 1853; to 3rd W. York Militia, 1859. Charles Perrot Noel (late Lieut. 48th Foot), 1854; res. 1856. Thomas Henry Clutton-Brock, 1854; res. 1865. John Henry Edward, Baron De Robeck (late Captain 4th Foot), 1854; res. 1854. William Turnour Granville (late Captain 48th Foot), 1854; res. 1855. William George Coventry, 1855; res. 1868. Martindale Edwin Vale, 1855; to Major, 1872. Hermon Ernest Galton (late Captain 50th Foot), 1856; to Adjutant Northumberland Mil., 1856. Joshua Oldham, 1856; res. 1859. Thomas Coningsby Norbury Norbury (late Captain 6th Drag. Guards), 1856; to Major, 1859. Charles Edward Hopton (late Captain 23rd Foot), 1857; res. 1857. Frederick Clifton, 1857. Died 1858. Edward Lyttelton Frances, 1858; to Adjutant 14th Lanc. R.V., 1862. Richard John Griffiths, 1858 (late Licut. Her. Mil.); retired 1877.

William Taylor, 1859; res. 1865. Ernest Peel, 1859; res. 1860.

William Parker Howell (late Ensign 8th Foot), 1859 (late Captain), Hon. Major, 1873; to Major, 1874.

Roland Davies (late Lieut. 4th Foot), 1859; res. 1860.

Henry L'Estrange Saunders, 1860; res. 1863. Charles Robert Tennant (late Lieut. 35th Foot), 1860; res. 1861.

Thomas Lyford Champion, 1861; res. 1876. Christopher Henry Hooke, 1861. Died 1865. William Domvile (late Captain 2nd Foot), 1862 (late Captain), retired as Hon. Major, 1869.

John Lechmere, 1865; res. 1869. John Barber, 1865; to Major, 1877.

Arthur Herbert Cocks, C.B., 1865; res. 1872. p.s. Augustus Talbot Hancocks, 1866; to

Major, 1879. William Charles Hill (late Captain 36th

Foot), 1868; Hon. Major, 1878. (See Adjutants.)

Henry Edward Vale, 1868; to Major, 1881. Charles Edward Davies, 1869; Hon. Major, 1881; retired 1881.

Richard Prescott-Decie (late Captain Royal Eng.), 1870; to Major, 1874.

p.s. William Henry Allsopp, 1870; to Major, 1881.

Theodore King, 1872; to Major, 1883. p.s. Thomas Shedden, 1872; res. 1879.

p.s. Herbert Winnington Domvile, 1874; to Major, 1883.

William Henry Chillingworth, 1874; to Major, 1885.

Owen Charles Walcot, 1874; res. 1884.

Sidney Barrington Hawkins, 1874; res. 1880. p.s. John Stewart Kersteman, 1874; res. 1885. Alfred Winsmore Hooper, 1876; Hon.

Major, 1886; to Major, 1886.

Edward Hugh Bearcroft, 1877; Hon. Major, 1886.

John Stanfell Wainwright, 1878; res. 1880. Elias John Webb, 1879.

p.s. Charles Edward Little, 1879; Hon. Major, 1886; res. 1886.

John Vaughan Colby, 1880.

Robert Bowcher Clarke, 1880; res. 1882.

Henry Eardley Whitmore, 1881.

Robert Valentine Berkeley, 1881.

p.s. John Richard Mason Anderson, 1881.

p.s. Hugh Edmund Elsden Everard (late Lieut. 29th Foot), 1882.

William Henry Aubin Croker, 1883; res. 1887. p.s. Robert Holden, 1883; A.D.C. to High Com. and Commander-in-chief, Cyprus, 1886.

Pryse Pryse, 1883; res. 1884. Mansel Arthur Charles Bampfylde Fenwick, 1884; res. 1884.

Octavius Scarlett Vale, 1884.

Maurice Henry Berkeley, 1884.

p.s. Francis Edward Prescott-Decie, 1884.

Arthur James Taylor (late Lieut. 3rd Drag. Guards), 1885.

John Evan Hamilton Martin, 1885.

Shirley Arthur Stephenson-Fetherstonhaugh, 1886.

William St. John Beale, 1886; res. 1887. Herbert Haldane Somers Cocks (late Lieut. Coldstream Guards), 1887.

CAPTAIN-LIEUTENANTS.

Robert Barry, serving in 1778; to Captain, 1779. (See Adjutants.) Edmund Taylor, 1779; to Captain, 1786. Thomas Clutton, 1786; to Captain, 1792. Percival Haslam (late Licut. 69th Foot), 1792; retired 1798. (See Adjutants.) Mathew Humfrey (late Licut. 34th Foot), 1798; res. 1802. (See Adjutants.)

Captain-Lieutenant was the rank given to the Senior Subaltern of the Colonel's Company. On March 26, 1778, they were ordered to rank as Captains, but were abolished in 1802, on Field Officers ceasing to hold Companies, by 42 Geo. III. cap. 90.

LIEUTENANTS.

Thomas Creswell, 1770; to Captain, 1770. John Smith, 1770. Not serving, 1779. Robert Barry, 1770; to Captain-Lieut., 1778. (See Adjutants).

Hugh Gough, 1770. Not serv., 1779. Thomas Blomer, 1770; to Captain, 1778. Richard Gemin, 1770. Not serv., 1779. John Bagley, 1770; res. before 1779.

George Lloyd, 1790; res 1793.

William Goodwin, 1770. Not serv., 1779. Edward Wellings, 1770. Not serv., 1779. George Edwardes, 1770. Not serv., 1779. Thomas Wrenford, 1770. Not serv., 1779. William Price, 1772. Not serv., 1779. Thomas Webb, 1772. Not serv., 1779. Richard Rowley, 1774; res. 1779. Thomas Darby, 1774. Not serv., 1779. Charles Cooke, serving in 1777; to Captain, Edmund Taylor, serving in 1778; to Captain-Lieut., 1779. Robert Barry, jun., 1778. Not in Army List, 1780. William Thomas, serving in 1778. Not in Army List, 1780. Robert Clarke, 1778; res. 1792. Thomas Patrick, 1778; res. 1789. (See Surgeons.) James Turner, 1778. Not serv., 1779. Thomas Pidduck, 1778; res. 1787. William Brooke, 1778; to 48th Foot, 1779. Edward Reding, 1779; res. 1789. Francis Woodward, 1779; res. 1792. Percival Haslam (late Lieut. 69th Foot), 1779; to Adjutant, 1779. William Ewell, 1779. Died 1779. Sir John Peshall, Bart., 1779; to 88th Foot, Nicholas Mann Jackson, 1779; res. about John Winslow Ward, 1779; res. 1787; reappointed as Captain, 1798. John Dowdeswell, 1779; to 65th Foot, 1781. Henry Ribotier, 1779; res. 1781. George Deakin, 1779. Not serv., 1781. Francis Elrington, 1780; to 14th Foot, 1781. William Bullock, 1781. Not serv., 1790. Robert Stevens, 1781; res. 1782. Rice Davies, 1782. Not serv., 1790. (See Surgeon's Mates, 1779.) Thomas Shrawley Vernon, 1782; res. 1787. Robert Stephens, 1787. Not serv., 1792. George Silvester, 1787; res. 1793. John Dowdeswell, 1787; res. 1798. Thomas Shrawley Vernon, 1789; to Captain, 1793. Charles Cooke, 1789. Died 1791. Ralph Browne Wylde Browne, 1790; res. John Kelly, 1790; to Captain, 1793.

John Perrot Noel (late Ensign 12th Foot), 1791; to Captain, 1793. William Fasson, 1792; res. 1793. Dansey Dansey, 1792; to Captain, 1794. Charles Wynch, 1792; to Captain, 1794. John Leonard Knapp (late R.N.), 1792; to Captain, 1795. John Gwinnell, 1793; to Captain, 1795. (See Quarter-Masters and Paymasters.) James Lloyd, 1793; res. 1793. Ambrose St. John, 1793; to Captain, 1793. Harry Grice, 1793; res. 1795. Nicholas Trant, 1793; to 1st. Drag. Guards, 1794. Andrew Wambey (late Licut. 89th Foot), 1794; to Or.-Master, 1795. William Collins (late 2nd Lieut. Roy. Mar.), 1794; res. 1795. George Wallett, 1794; res. 1794. Samuel Russell Collett, 1794; to Captain, 1795. William Baker Yate, 1794; res. 1795. Thomas Roper, 1794; to Qr.-Master, 1796. Benjamin Beale, 1794; res. 1795. Charles Best, 1795; to Captain, 1796. Charles Selwood Marriott, 1795; res. 1796. William Hall, 1795; to Captain, 1796. Edward Harris Williams, 1795; res. 1795. Thomas Vincent Holbeche, 1795; to Captain, 1796. Richard Chambers, 1796; res. 1796. William Andrews, 1796; res. 1796. Edward Younge, 1796; to Captain, 1797. William Langley, 1796; res. 1797. Joseph Hughes, 1796; to 36th Foot, 1799. William Skackerley, 1797; res. 1797. Henry Pickering, 1797; res. 1801. Wilfred Mathew Head, 1797; to Adjutant 2nd Worc. Mil., 1798. William Johnstone, 1797; res. 1798. Edward Michael Bird, 1797; to 1st Foot, 1799. Thomas Butler Clutton, 1798; res. 1799. Henry Whytehead, 1798; res. 1798. Benjamin Watson, 1798; res. 1801. Thomas Wood, 1798. Not in Army List, John Wright Unwin, 1798; res. 1800. Jeremiah Jones, 1798; res. 1799. James Thomas, 1799; to 9th Foot, 1799.

Sir John Murray, Bart., 1799; res. 1799. Henry Downes, 1799; res. 1801. Joseph Moore (late Captain 12th Foot), 1800; to Adjutant, 1800. Moses Richards, 1800; to 43rd Foot, 1805. Eli Munn, 1800; res. 1812. (See Surgeon's Mates, 1803.) John Cox, 1800; to Captain, 1804. Thomas Liddle Crompton, 1800; to 3rd Foot, 1805. Leonard Tresilian, 1801; res. 1805. Josiah Patrick, 1801; to 18th Lt. Drag., 1803; re-appointed as Captain, 1803. Bowker Walsham, 1801; to Captain, 1807. William Baker, 1802. Never joined. Matthew Humfrey (late Lieut. 34th Foot), 1803; res. 1804. (See Adjutants.) Philip Barneby, 1803; res. 1804. (See Paymasters.) Thomas Yate, 1803. Died 1831. (See Surgeon's Mates.) Richard Yate (late Lieut. 4th Foot), 1803; to 4th Foot, 1804. Nathan Ashhurst, 1803; to Adjutant 1st (See Quarter-Somerset Mil., 1803. Masters.) William Lea, 1803. Not in Army List, 1804. George Vaughan, 1803; to 6th W. I. Regt., William Harrison, 1803. Died 1804. Edward Withers, 1803. Died 1804. Thomas Garmstone, 1803. Died 1838. (See Paymasters.) John Mountford, 1804; res. 1804. William Wadham, 1804. Died 1809. William Tolley, 1804; res. 1804. John Christopher Harrison, 1804; to 23rd Foot, 1805. William Evans, 1805; res. 1808. Thomas Taylor, 1805; res. 1806. John Smith, 1805; res. 1805. Michael Hearne (late Lieut. 12th Res. Batt.), 1805; to 95th Foot, 1805. John Cronin, 1805; res. 1813. Joseph Budden, 1805; to 11th Lt. Drag., William Wilkinson, 1805; to 7th Foot, 1807. Francis Hervey Buxton, 1806; res. 1807. Thomas Prestage, 1807; res. 1807.

Henry Fryer Devey, 1807; to 7th Foot, 1807.

Robert Danberry King, 1807; to 7th Foot, John Meller, 1808; res. 1808. Edward Penrice, 1808; to 7th Foot, 1809. Robert Daniel, 1808; to 7th Foot, 1809. John Sandford Mogridge, 1808. Died 1808. William Payne, 1808; to 7th Foot, 1809. Thomas Smith, 1808; res. 1809. Thomas Carden, 1808; res. 1808. Quarter-Masters.) Philip Barneby, 1808; res. 1808. (Sce Quarter-Masters.) Henry Harrison, 1808; res. 1809. William Henry Barrett, 1808; to 44th Foot, James Edward Mogridge, 1809; to 34th Foot, 1809. George Bayley, 1809; res. 1812. Henry Driscoll, 1809; to 67th Foot, 1811. John Owen, 1809; res. 1815. Andrew Alexander McConchy, 1809; to 50th Foot, 1812. Francis Moss Smith, 1809; res. 1812. Patrick Hanley, 1809; res. 1811. Charles King Rudge, 1809; Lieut. 1st Provl. Batt. of Mil., Jan.-June, 1814; to Captain, 1815. John Garmstone, 1810; retired 1852. (See Quarter-Masters.) Charles Bedford Eastwood, 1811; to Ensign 73rd Foot, 1813. James Atcherley, 1811; Lieut. 1st Provl. Batt. of Mil., Jan.-June, 1814. Died 1834. John Parker, 1811; res. 1812. Samuel Galindo, 1812; retired 1852. Edward Sweetman, 1812; res. 1813. Richard Gem, 1812; to Royal Waggon Train, 1813; re-appointed as Ensign, 1815. John Perrot Noel, 1813; res. 1814. John Armstrong, 1813; res. 1815. Thomas Beale, 1813; Lieut. 1st Provl. Batt. of Mil., Jan.-June, 1814; res. 1815. (See Surgeon's Mates.) George Croft Vernon, 1814; res. 1815. John Palmer, 1814; to 81st Foot, 1815. Edward Ely, 1815; res. 1831. William Pink, 1815. Not in Mil. List, 1820. George William Harris, 1815; res. before 1839. Henry Hickman (late Ensign 63rd Foot), 1815; res. 1820.

John Way, 1816. Died between 1839 and 1846. Henry Jefferies, 1816; retired 1852. (See

Assistant-Surgeons.)

Charles Albrecht, 1821; res. 1832.

Percy Galindo, 1821; retired 1852.

John Palmer, 1831; res. before 1839.

William Wilton Woodward, 1831; res. 1852.

Baynham Jones, 1832; res. 1846.

Robert Frederick Crosse, 1838; res. 1853.

Crew Henry Maunde, 1839; res. 1854. Charles Hughes, 1839; res. 1846.

Thomas Frederick Peel, 1846; res. 1852.

Thomas William Kinder, 1846; to Captain, 1853.

Gervase Clifton, 1846. Died 1851.

George Septimus Sanderson, 1846; res. 1857.

Henry Giles, 1852; res. 1854. (See Assistant-Surgeons.)

James Queenborough Palmer, 1852; to Ensign 41st Foot, 1855.

Thomas Henry Clutton-Brock, 1852; to Captain, 1854.

Robert Walters, 1852; res. 1854.

James Bridge, 1852; to Land Transport Corps, 1855.

Marcus Brown-Westhead, 1852; res. 1855. Robert Rintoul, 1852; to 3rd Surrey Mil., 1853.

Henry Digby Mitchell, 1853; res. 1859. (See Assistant-Surgeons.)

Edmund Sparshall Willett, M.D., 1853; to Staff-Surgeon Turkish Contingent, 1855.

Martindale Edwin Vale, 1853; to Captain, 1855.

Thomas Chappell Brown-Westhead, 1854; res. 1855.

Samuel Skey Burton, 1854; res. 1855.

Edward Wildman Busigny Villiers, 1854; to 34th Foot, 1855.

Roland Davies, 1854; to 4th Foot, 1855; re-appointed 1858.

George Williams, 1854. Died 1860. Joshua Oldham, 1855; to Captain, 1856. Frederick Clifton, 1855; to Captain, 1857.

Jonathan Christian Thomas, 1855; to 71st Foot, 1856.

John Peel Durdin, 1855; removed 1860. Redmond Brown Clayton Daubeny, 1855; to 69th Foot, 1856. Robert John Villers, 1855; res. 1857.

Boddam Castle, 1855; to British-Italian Legion, 1856; re-appointed 1857.

Charles Johnstone Parke (late Ensign 63rd Foot), 1856; res. 1858.

Frank Robert Paulet, 1856; res. 1857; reappointed 1859.

Harry Waller, 1856. Died 1857.

Neville Smith, 1856; res. 1857.

Henry Herne Diprose Birchill, 1856; res. 1857.

Henry James Shirley, 1856; res. 1858. (See Surgeons.)

Boddam Castle (late Lieut. British-Italian Legion), 1857; res. 1857.

Edward Lyttelton Frances, 1857; to Captain, 1858.

William Joseph Tibbs, 1857; to 11th Foot, 1858.

William Taylor, 1857; to Captain, 1859.

William Reynolds Deere Salmon, 1857; res. 1858.

Ernest Peel, 1857; to Captain, 1859.

Edward Hoste Hickman (late Mid. R.N.), 1857; removed 1861.

Thomas William Legh Hilton, 1858; res. 1858.

Alexander Tait (late Lieut. Roy. Mar.), 1858; res. 1858.

Henry L'Estrange Saunders, 1858; to Captain, 1860.

Edward James Pasmore, 1858; res. 1860.

Thomas Lyford Champion, 1858; to Captain, 1861.

Roland Davies (late Lieut. 4th Foot), 1858; to Captain, 1859.

Christopher Henry Hooke, 1858; to Captain, 1861.

Frank Robert Paulet, 1859; res. 1865.

John Lechmere, 1859; to Captain, 1865.

Thomas Rainforth, 1859; to 24th Foot, 1862.

John Edwin Winnall, 1860; to Captain, 1864.

John Barber, 1860; to Captain, 1865.

Charles Edward Davies, 1860; to Captain, 1869.

John Ismay French, 1861; res. 1871.

Ernest Bengough Ricketts, 1862; res. 1866. William Henry Thomas, 1862; res. 1865.

Wilmer Mackett Willett, 1863; res. 1864.

- p.s. William Henry Allsopp, 1863; to Captain, 1870.
- Charles Eiliot Macdougall (late Mid. R.N.), 1864; res. 1865.
- William Henry Stephens, 1864; res. 1866.
- Henry Edward Vale, 1866; to Captain, 1868.
- Alexander Tom Arthur Sherriff, 1866; res. 1870.
- Theodore King, 1866; to Captain, 1872.
- William Henry Chillingworth, 1869; to Captain, 1874.
- p.s. Thomas Shedden, 1869; to Captain, 1872.
- John Thackwell, 1870; res. 1876.
- p.s. Herbert Winnington Domvile, 1870; to Captain, 1874.
- Owen Charles Walcot, 1870; to Captain, 1874.
- Sidney Barrington Hawkins, 1871; to Captain, 1874.
- p.s. John Stewart Kersteman, 1871; to Captain, 1874.
- Alfred Winsmore Hooper, 1871; to Captain,
- Edward Hugh Bearcroft, 1871; to Captain, 1877.
- Francis Richard Hemming, 1871; res. 1872. Lucius Jervis Arthur, 1871; res. 1871.
- John Stanfell Wainwright, 1871; to Captain, 1878.
- Gerald Gordon Elrington, 1871; to 19th Foot, 1876.
- Edward Coxwell Morris, 1872; to 81st Foot, 1873.
- George Capel Ralph Curzon Fenwick, 1872; to 23rd Foot, 1874.
- Charles Lancelot Andrewes Skinner, 1872; to 5th Lancers, 1875.
- Elias John Webb, 1873; to Captain, 1879. p.s. Charles Edward Little, 1874; to Captain,
- Robert Gifford, 1874; to 95th Foot, 1878.
- Maurice Henry Berkeley, 1874; res. 1880; re-appointed as Captain, 1884.
- Thomas John Jones-Williams, 1874; res. 1878.
- John Vaughan Colby, 1874; to Captain, 1880.
- Robert Bowcher Clarke, 1875; to Captain, 1880.

- Henry Eardley Whitmore, 1875; to Captain, 1881.
- Cecil Kerr Barnard Hankey, 1875; res. 1878. Herbert Tongue Allsopp, 1875; to 10th Hussars, 1877.
- p.s. Peter Legh Clowes, 1875; to 8th Hussars, 1875.
- Cuthbert Pilkington Dawson, 1875; to 2nd Drag. Guards, 1878.
- Edward Leonard Aspinall Heygate, 1876; to 97th Foot, 1878.
- Kenneth Griffiths Buchanan, 1876; res. 1879. Robert Valentine Berkeley, 1876; to Captain, 1881.
- Charles Andrew Rouse-Boughton-Knight, 1878; to 23rd Foot, 1878.
- p.s. John Richard Mason Anderson, 1879; to Captain, 1881.
- William Henry Aubin Croker, 1879; to Captain, 1883.
- Morton Richard Stubbs, 1879; res. 1880.
- p.s. Robert Holden, 1879; to Captain, 1883. William Compton Hanford-Flood, 1880;
- res. 1882. Francis Patrick Fletcher Vane, 1880; to
- Scots Guards, 1882. Charles Frederick Venner Sidebottom-
- Venner, 1880; to 35th Foot, 1884. Harry Warry Steward, 1880; to 80th Foot,
- 1880. Thomas Fitzroy Kelly, 1880; res. 1882;
- Lieut. 24th Foot, 1885.
- Tudor Edward Georges Walsh, 1880; res. 1882.
- Harry Louis Lee, 1880; to 49th Foot, 1881.
- Charles Sigismund Galton, 1880; res. 1882.
- Sydney Woodward Lincoln, 1880; to 36th Foot, 1882.
- Mansel Arthur Charles Bampfylde Fenwick, 1881; to Captain, 1884.
- Octavius Scarlett Vale, 1881; to Captain,
- James Hugh Brownlow Beresford, 1881; to 27th Foot, 1885.
- Alexander Colin Cazalet Campbell, 1881; res. 1886.
- Valentine Charles, *Viscount* Castlerosse, 1881; A.D.C. to Gov. and Commander-in-Chief, Victoria, 1884-86; res. 1886.
- Francis Edward Prescott-Decie, 1881; to Captain, 1884.

George Addison Bramwell, 1881; to 58th Foot, 1885.

William Howard Elkington, 1881; res. 1883. Francis John Davies, 1881; to Gren. Guards, 1884.

Walter Harold Lord, 1881; to 36th Foot, 1884.

Cecil Robert Middlemore Crampton, 1882; res. 1882.

George Bright Wallace, 1882; to 44th Foot, 1885.

Edward Howell, 1882; to 53rd Foot, 1885. John Little, 1882; to 58th Foot, 1884.

Charles Christian How, 1882; to 36th Foot, 1884.

John Evan Hamilton Martin, 1882; to Captain, 1885. Shirley Arthur Stephenson-Fetherstonhaugh,

1882; to Captain, 1886. Henry Rodolph Davies, 1883; to R.M.C.,

Henry Rodolph Davies, 1883; to R.M.C., Sandhurst, 1884; 52nd Foot, 1884.

Herbert Hinde, 1883; to 43rd Foot, 1885. Stewart Lygon Murray, 1883; to 4th Essex Regt., 1884; 75th Foot, 1884.

William St. John Beale, 1883; to Captain, 1886.

Geoffrey Lionel Harding Milward, 1883; res. 1886.

Norton Clowes Castle, 1884; to 23rd Foot, 1886.

Walter Dermott Holland, 1884; to 36th Foot, 1885.

Melville Robert Holland D'Albuquerque Anderson, 1884.

Coningsby Norbury, 1884; to 36th Foot, 1886. William Ellis Wall, 1884; res. 1886.

Oscar Tolley Mence, 1884.

Hon. Charles John Coventry, 1885.

p.s. Warren Hastings, 1885; res. 1886.

Samuel Herbert Enderby, 1885.

Harry Francis Sparrow, 1885; to 3rd Foot, 1887.

Edward James Lugard, 1885; to 5th Foot, 1886.

William Henry Prendergast, 1885; to 47th Foot, 1887.

Hugh Stanley Head, 1885.

Arthur Stanley Clarke, 1885; to 55th Foot, 1887.

Guy Cuninghame Knight, 1885; res. 1886. George William Viscount Deerhurst, 1885; extra A.D.C. to Gov. and Commander-inchief, Victoria, 1886.

Reginald Holden Steward, 1886. Arthur Millar, 1886; res. 1886. Audley Vaughan Gosling, 1886. Algernon Edward Webb, 1886. Frank Barton Hill, 1886. William Hoare Bourchier Long, 1886.

Herbert Duce, 1886.

ENSIGNS.

William Heath, 1770. Not serv., 1779. William Hancox, 1770. Not serv., 1779. John Ross, 1770. Not serv., 1779. Edmund Taylor, 1770; to Lieut., see 1778. William Price, 1770; to Lieut., 1772. Richard Rowley, 1770; to Lieut., 1774. Thomas Darby, 1770; to Lieut., 1774. Richard Alcock, 1770. Not serv., 1779. Thomas Webb, 1770; to Lieut., 1772. Charles Cooke, 1770; to Lieut., see 1777. Moses Lambe, 1774; res. 1778. William Thomas, 1774; to Lieut., see 1778. James Turner, 1774; to Lieut., 1778. Thomas Pidduck, 1776; to Lieut., 1778. William Brooke, 1776; to Lieut., 1778. John Barnett, 1778. Not in Army List after

Thomas Cobbe Pitman, 1778. Not in Army List after 1779.

Thomas Belcher, 1778. Not in Pay List after 1779.

Edward Reding, 1778; to Lieut., 1779.

Francis Woodward, 1778; to Lieut., 1779.

John Dowdeswell, 1778; to Lieut., 1779.

John Winslow Ward, 1779; to Lieut., 1779.

Henry Ribotier, 1779; to Lieut., 1779.

George Deakin, 1779; to Lieut., 1779.

John Martin, 1779. Not in Army List after 1780.

Francis Elrington, 1779; to Lieut., 1780.

John Fox Carruthers, 1779; to 47th Foot, 1780.

Thomas Butler, 1779. Not in Army List, 1780.

Rice Davies, 1779; to Lieut., 1782. (See Surgeon's Mates.)

Richard Bullock, 1779; to Lieut., 1781. James Wakeman Newport, 1779; to 28th

Foot, 1780. (Re-appointed as Lieut.-Col., Henry Barnes, 1779; to 52nd Foot, 1781. Thomas Shrawley Vernon, 1780; to Lieut., 1782. Robert Stevens, 1781; to Lieut., 1781. William Evans, 1781; to 75th Foot, 1781. George Silvester, 1781; to Lieut., 1787. James Poyntz, 1781. Not serv., 1790. William Davenport Talbot, 1781. Not serv., Thomas Belcher, 1781. Not serv., 1790. William Aird, 1781; res. 1782. William Newport, 1781; to 28th Foot, 1782. John Edie, 1782; res., 1782. William Edward Kelly, 1782. Not in regiment, 1790. Robert Stephens, serving in 1787; to Lieut., John Dowdeswell, serving in 1787; to Lieut., William Fasson, 1789; to Lieut., 1792. James Lloyd, 1793; to Lieut., 1793. Erasmus Lloyd, 1793. Died 1814. (See Surgeons.) John Hyde Bromwich, 1793; res. 1793. Charles Short, 1793; res. 1796. (See Surgeon's Mates.) Charles Selwood Marriott, 1795; to Lieut., Thomas Vincent Holbeche, 1795; to Lieut., 1795. Thomas Yate, 1796; res. 1802; re-appointed 1803. (See Surgeon's Mates.) Thomas Wood, 1798; to Lieut., 1798. Joshua Crosse, 1798; to 36th Foot, 1799. (See Surgeon's Mates.) John Wright Unwin, 1798; to Lieut., 1798. Jeremiah Jones, 1798; to Lieut., 1798. Matthew Humfrey (late Lieut. 34th Foot), 1798; to Captain-Lieut., 1798. (See Adjutants.) James Thomas, 1798; to Lieut., 1799. Henry Brasier, 1798; res. 1798. Richard Yate, 1799; to 4th Foot, 1799; reappointed as Lieut., 1803. Moses Richards, 1799; to Lieut., 1800. Eli Munn, 1799; to Lieut., 1800. (See Surgeon's Mates.) Robert Slater Stevenson, 1800; to 17th

Foot, 1800.

John Beale, 1801; res. 1801. Leonard Tresilian, 1801; to Lieut., 1801. Josiah Patrick, 1801; to Lieut., 1801. Bowker Walsham, 1801; to Lieut., 1801. George Booth Burnet Crompton, 1801; res. Henry Wrenford, 1801; res. 1802. William Harrison, 1801; to Lieut., 1803. Thomas Yate, 1803; to Surgeon's Mate, George Vaughan, 1803; to Lieut., 1803. Edward Withers, 1803; to Lieut., 1803. William Ormsby, 1803. Not in regiment, 1804. Thomas Garmstone, 1803; to Lieut., 1803. John Mountford, 1803; to Lieut., 1804. William Wadham, 1803; to Lieut., 1804. George Blomer, 1803; to 31st Foot, 1804. William Tolley, 1804; to Lieut., 1804. John Christopher Harrison, 1804; to Lieut., Henry Beavis, 1804; to 82nd Foot, 1804. William Evans, 1804; to Lieut., 1805. William Burchell, 1804; res. 1805. Joseph Budden, 1805; to Lieut., 1805. Francis Hervey Buxton, 1806; to Lieut., Robert Danberry King, 1806; to Lieut., 1807. Thomas Prestage, 1806; to Lieut., 1807. Henry Fryer Devey, 1806; to Lieut., 1807. John Meller, 1806; to Lieut., 1808. William Le Hardy, 1806; to 96th Foot, 1807. Edward Penrice, 1807; to Lieut., 1808. Robert Daniel, 1807; to Licut., 1808. John Sandford Mogridge, 1807; to Lieut., William Payne, 1807; to Lieut, 1808. Henry Harrison, 1808; to Lieut., 1808. William Henry Barrett, 1808; to Licut., James Edward Mogridge, 1808; to Lieut., 1809. William Webb, 1808; res. 1809. Henry Driscoll, 1809; to Lieut., 1809. Augustus Mogridge, 1809; res. 1809. Charles Bedford Eastwood, 1810; to Lieut., 1811. James Atcherley, 1810; to Lieut., 1811. John Parker, 1810; to Lieut., 1811.

Charles Archibald Bartholomew, 1810; res. Samuel Galindo, 1811; to Lieut., 1812. James Corry, 1811; res. 1811. Edward Sweetman, 1811; to Lieut., 1812. Richard Gem, 1811; to Lieut., 1812. Thomas Beale, 1811; to Lieut., 1813. (See Surgeon's Mates.) John Perrot Noel, 1811; to Lieut., 1813. John Armstrong, 1811; to Lieut., 1813. Charles Catmar, 1812; dismissed, 1813. John Spooner, 1812; to 24th Foot, 1813. George Croft Vernon, 1812; to Lieut., 1814. John Palmer, 1813; to Lieut, 1814. Charles Dickinson, 1813; res. 1815. Edward Hobro, 1813; Ensign 1st Provl. Batt. of Mil., March-June, 1814; res. 1815. Edward Ely, 1813; to Lieut., 1815. William Pink, 1814; to Lieut., 1815. George William Harris, 1815; to Lieut., 1815. Richard Gem (late Lieut. Royal Waggon Train), 1815; res. 1815. Henry Hickman (late Ensign 63rd Foot). 1815; to Lieut., 1815. John Way, 1815; to Lieut., 1816. Henry Jefferies, 1815; to Lieut., 1816. Charles Albrecht, 1815; to Lieut., 1821. Percy Galindo, 1816; to Lieut., 1821. John Senion, 1816; res. 1816-17. John Palmer, 1816; to Lieut., 1831. William Wilton Woodward, 1816; to Lieut., 1831. Sir John Hayford Thorold, Bart., 1818; to 3rd West York. Mil., 1818. Baynham Jones, 1821; res. 1832. Frederick Dodd Stephenson, 1825; res. before 1831. Baynham Jones, jun., 1826; to Lieut., 1832. Crewe Henry Maunde, 1829; to Lieut., George Atkins, 1830; res. 1831. D'Arcy Haggitt, 1831; res. 1846. Thomas William Walker, 1831; res. before

Edward Dolman Cooper, 1831; res. 1846. Charles Hughes, 1832; to Lieut., 1839.

Edward Chester Jones, 1832; res. 1846.

Henry Carter Hopkins, 1838. Not in regiment, 1850. Thomas William Kinder, 1840; to Lieut., 1846. James Queenborough Palmer, 1846; to Lieut., 1852. Samuel Skey Burton, 1846; to Lieut., 1854. Henry Digby Mitchell, 1846; to Lieut., 1853. (See Assistant-Surgeons.) Edward Henry Courtney, 1846; res. 1853. Henry Giles, 1848; to Lieut., 1852. (See Assistant-Surgeons.) Henry George Munro, 1852; res. 1854. George Williams, 1854; to Lieut., 1854. Henry Mayne (late Qr.-Master 49th Foot), 1854; to Paymaster, 1855. Frederick Clifton, 1854; to Lieut., 1855. Jonathan Christian Thomas, 1854; to Lieut., 1855. William Henry Spooner, 1854; to 42nd Foot, 1855. Redmond Browne Clayton Daubeny, 1855; to Lieut., 1855. Robert John Villers, 1855; to Lieut., 1855. Lyndon John Grier, 1855; to 34th Foot, 1855. John Peel Durdin, 1855; to Lieut, 1855. Harry Waller, 1855; to Lieut., 1856. Neville Smith, 1855; to Lieut., 1856. William Joseph Tibbs, 1855; to Lieut., 1857. Arthur Fleming Stack Payne, 1856; res. 1857. John Turpin, 1856; res. 1858. Thomas Lyford Champion, 1857; to Lieut., William Knighton Brice, 1857; res. 1858. Thomas Edward Charles King, 1857; res. 1858. Christopher Henry Hooke, 1857; to Lieut., 1858. Edward A'Wood Taylor, 1858; res. 1859. Edward D. Wood, 1858; res. 1859. Richard Henry Ramus, 1858; res. 1858. Thomas Rainforth, 1858; to Lieut., 1859. Edward James Pasmore, 1858; to Lieut., Henry George Statham, 1858; res. 1860. William Mason, 1858; res. 1859. Charles Broderick Garde, 1859; res. 1860.

Ensigns were not appointed to Militia regiments after July, 1860, and the rank was abolished October 30, 1871.

SUB-LIEUTENANTS.

Cecil Henry Cook, 1874; res. 1874.

Robert Gifford, 1874; to Lieut., 1876, dated

Archibald Edward Miles, 1874; to 97th Foot, 1875.

Maurice Henry Berkeley, 1874; to Lieut., 1876, dated 1874.

Thomas John Jones-Williams, 1874; to Lieut., 1876, dated 1874.

John Vaughan Colby, 1874; to Lieut., 1876, dated 1874.

Robert Bowcher Clarke, 1875; to Lieut., 1876, dated 1875.

Henry Eardley Whitmore, 1875; to Lieut., 1876, dated 1875.

Herbert Tongue Allsopp, 1875; to Lieut., 1876, dated 1875.

Cecil Karr Barnard Hankey, 1875; to Lieut., 1876, dated 1875.

Charles Reginald Phillipps, 1875; res. 1875.

Cuthbert Pilkington Dawson, 1875; to Lieut., 1877, dated 1875.

Hon. Richard Baillie-Hamilton, 1875; to Edinburgh Lt. Inf. Mil., 1876.

Edward Leonard Aspinall Heygate, 1876; to Lieut., 1877, dated 1876.

Robert Valentine Bourne, 1876. Died 1876.

Kenneth Griffiths Buchanan, 1876; to Lieut., 1879, dated 1876.

Robert Valentine Berkeley, 1876; to Lieut., 1878, dated 1876.

John Adye Buchan, 1876; res. 1877.

Hon. Arthur Charles Edward Somerset, 1877; res. 1878.

Sidney Frederick Marriott, 1877; res. 1877.

The rank of Sub-Lieutenant was introduced by Royal Warrant of October 30, 1871, and abolished by Royal Warrant of October 30, 1876.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

William Henry Aubin Croker, 1877; to Lieut., 1879.

Henry Seton-Karr, 1878; res. 1878.

Ralph John Hunter, 1878; to 98th Foot, 1879.

Henry Paul Treeby, 1878; to 31st Foot, 1879.

Morton Richard Stubbs, 1878; to Lieut., 1879.

Henry Jenner Scobell, 1878; to Montgomery Mil., 1879.

Robert Holden, 1878; to Lieut., 1879.

William Compton Hanford-Flood, 1878; to Lieut., 1880.

Francis Patrick Fletcher Vane, 1878; to Lieut., 1880.

Charles Frederick Venner Sidebottom-Venner, 1879; to Lieut., 1880.

Harry Warry Steward, 1879; to Lieut., 1880. Thomas Fitzroy Kelly, 1879; to Lieut., 1880. Tudor Edward Georges Walsh, 1879; to

Lieut., 1880.

Henry Louis Lee, 1879; to Lieut., 1880.

Thomas Mowbray Martin Berkeley, 1879; to 73rd Foot, 1879.

Charles Sigismund Galton, 1879; to Lieut., 1880.

Sidney Woodward Lincoln, 1879; to Lieut., 1880.

Mansel Arthur Charles Bampfylde Fenwick, 1880; to Lieut., 1881.

Octavius Scarlett Vale, 1880; to Lieut., 1881. James Hugh Brownlow Beresford, 1880; to Lieut., 1881.

Alexander Colin Cazalet Campbell, 1880; to Lieut., 1881.

Valentine Charles, Viscount Castlerosse, 1880; to Lieut., 1881.

Francis Edward Prescott-Decie, 1880; to Lieut., 1881.

George Addison Bramwell, 1881; to Lieut., 1881.

William Howard Elkington, 1881; to Lieut., 1881.

The rank of Second Lieutenant was introduced by Royal Warrant of October 30, 1876, and abolished on July 1, 1881. It was again introduced on January 1, 1887.

ADJUTANTS.

Robert Barry, serving in 1778; * res. 1779; to Captain, 1779.

Percival Haslam (late Lieut, 69th Foot), March 2, 1779; retired 1798.

Matthew Humfrey (late Lieut. 34th Foot), Sept. 1, 1798; res. 1800; to Lieut., 1803. Joseph Moore (late Captain 12th Foot), Oct. 2, 1800; retired 1820.

Thomas Smith (late Lieut, 34th Foot), Jan. 30, 1820; Captain, 1820; ret. 1846.

Ernest Lavie (late Captain 8th Foot), June 8, 1846; ret. 1868, Hon. Major.

3. William Charles Hill (late Captain 36th Foot), March 25, 1868; Hon. Major, 1878; ret. 1886.

4. John Francis Egerton (Major 1st Batt. Worc. Regt.), July 10, 1883.

3. William Senhouse Clarke (Major 1st Batt. Worc. Regt.), June 7, 1886.

INSTRUCTORS OF MUSKETRY.

Edward Lyttelton Francis, 1858; res. 1862. John Barber, 1863; res. 1871.

Thomas Shedden, 1871; res. 1875.

John Stewart Kersteman, 1875; res. 1880.

3. John Richard Mason Anderson, 1880.

4. Octavius Scarlett Vale, 1883.

Instructors of Musketry were first appointed to Militia regiments in 1858. The appointment was abolished in the Army on March 31, 1883, by General Order No. 52; but Instructors are still continued in the Militia.

PAYMASTERS.

Percival Haslam (late Lieut. 69th Foot), 1793; res. 1797. (See Adjutants.)

John Gwinnell, 1797; res. 1802. (See Lieute-

Philip Barneby, 1803; res. 1804. (See Lieutenants and Quarter-Masters.)

Thomas Garmstone, 1804. Died 1838. (Sce Ensigns.)

Henry Mayne (Captain, half-pay, 49th Foot), 1855; to Quarter-Master, 1856, re-appointed, 1857. Died 1874.

Regimental Paymasters were abolished by Royal Warrant of October 22, 1877, when the Army Pay Department was established.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Henry Jeffries, 1778; re-appointed, 1782, to 1783.

Rev. James Williams, 1793 to Oct. 15, 1793. Rev. Thomas Rocke, 1794 to Nov. 3, 1795.

Regimental Chaplains were abolished by Royal Warrant of September 23, 1796.

QUARTER-MASTERS.

Edmund Taylor, 1778. Died 1781.

Thomas Webb, 1781. Not in regiment, 1790. John Gwinnell, 1793; to Captain, 1795. (See

Paymasters.)

Andrew Wambey (late Lieut. 89th Foot), 1795; res. 1796. (See Paymaster 2nd Worc. Mil., 1798.)

Thomas Roper, 1796. Died 1803.

Nathan Ashhurst, 1803; res. 1803. (See Lieutenants.)

Thomas Carden, 1804; res. 1808. (See Lieutenants.)

(Sec Philip Barneby, 1808; res. 1808. Lieutenants.)

John Garmstone, 1810; retired 1852. (See Lieutenants.)

Henry Mayne (Captain, half-pay, 49th Foot), 1856; to Paymaster, 1857.

William Rainforth (Lieut.-Col. late 35th Foot), 1857; res. 1866.

Robert Thomas Baker, 1866; res. 1874.

3. Thomas Kelly (late Ensign 97th Foot), 1877; retired 1881.

4. John Moore (late Sergt.-Major 36th Foot), 1878; Hon. Lieut., 1887.

3. Thomas Shattock (Qr.-Master 1st Batt. Worc. Regt.), 1881; Hon. Lieut., 1887.

^{*} Probably appointed in 1770, and served previously in Regular Army.

SURGEON-MAJORS.

(Militia Medical Staff.)

George Edwin Hyde, 1873.

| Herbert Goldingham Budd, 1879.

SURGEONS.

Thomas Patrick, 1778; res. 1789. (See Lieutenants.)
Erasmus Lloyd, 1793. Died 1814. (See Ensigns.)
Matthew Pierpoint, 1815. Died 1855.
Henry James Shirley, 1855; res. 1856. (See Lieutenants.)

Edgar Lowe, 1856. Died 1867. George Edwin Hyde, 1867; to Surgeon-Major, 1873. Herbert Goldingham Budd, 1873; to Surgeon-

Herbert Goldingham Budd, 1873 ; to Surgeon-Major, 1879.

Regimental Surgeons were abolished by Royal Warrant dated March 1, 1873, when the Militia Medical Department was established, but the Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons then serving remained with their regiments. The title of Militia Medical Department was changed to Militia Medical Staff in 1884.

SURGEON'S MATES AND ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

Rice Davies, 1779. Not serv., 1790. (See Ensigns.)

Charles Short, 1793; res. 1796. (See Ensigns.)

Thomas Yate, 1796; res. 1802; re-appointed 1803.

Joshua Crosse, 1798; to 36th Foot, 1799. (See Ensigns.)

Thomas Yate, 1803. (See Ensigns.) Died 1831.

Thomas Beale, 1811; Lieut. 1st Provl. Batt. of Mil., Jan.-June, 1814 (see Ensigns); res. 1815.

Henry Jefferies, 1831; res. 1848. (See Ensigns.)

Henry Digby Mitchell, 1846; to Lieut., 1853. (See Ensigns.)

Henry Giles, 1848; to Lieut., 1852. (Sce Ensigns.)

Francis Charles Freeman Malden, 1854; res. 1855.

Henry James Shirley, 1855; to Surgeon, 1855. Edgar Lowe, 1855; to Surgeon, 1856.

Thomas O'Beirne, 1857; res. 1862.

George Edwin Hyde, 1864; to Surgeon, 1867. Herbert Goldingham Budd, 1867; to Surgeon, 1873.

Assistant-Surgeons, previously styled Surgeon's Mates, were abolished by Royal Warrant of March 1, 1873, which established an Army Medical and a Militia Medical Department.

SERGEANTS-MAJOR.

Henry Watkins (late Sergt. 27th Regt.), 1770; res. 1793.

Moses Rose, 1793. Died 1799. William Fowkes, 1798; discharged 1801. Benjamin Walford, 1801; to Sergt., 1813. William Shaw, 1813. Died 1822.

Charles Waterson, 1822; pensioned 1852. John Beatty (late Sergt.-Major 8th Regt.), 1852; pensioned 1871.

Arthur John Head (late Sergt. 3rd Batt. Gren. Guards), 1871; deserted 1879.

- 4. Thomas Edwards (late Sergt. 26th Regt.), 1874. Died 1882.
- 3. Arthur Dyte (late Sergt.-Major, 29th Regt.), 1880. Died 1881.
- 3. George Chapman (late Sergt. 36th Regt.), 1882.
- William Hayes (from Sergt.-Major 36th Regt.), 1882; Warrant Officer, 1881; pensioned 1885.
- 4. Alfred Urry (from Qr.-Master-Sergt. Worc. Regt.), 1885; Warrant Officer, 1885.

The rank of Warrant Officer was established in the Service on July 1, 1881, and Sergeant-Majors on appointment are entitled to the rank of Warrant Officer if serving on their Army engagements.

AGENTS.

James Ballard, Drake Street, Red Lion Square, 1778 to 1794.

William Thomas, Worcester, 1794 to 1798. James Window, Craig's Court, London, S.W., 1798 to 1816.

Edward Leahy & Co., Dublin (Irish Agents), 1798 to 1799.

Messrs. Cox & Co., Craig's Court, London, S.W., 1854 to 1858.

Sir Edward Borough, Bart., & Co., Dublin (Irish Agents), 1857 to 1858.

Messrs. Cox & Co., Craig's Court, London, S.W., 1881.

Succession of Officers, 2nd Worcestershire Militia, 1798-99.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant.
Ambrose St. John, 1798; reduced 1799.

Major.

Henry Wigley (late Captain 3rd Drag. Guards), 1798; reduced 1799.

Captains.

St. Andrew St. John, 1798; res. 1799. James Allen, 1798; reduced 1799.

Lieutenants.

Andrew Wambey (late Lieut. 89th Foot), 1798; reduced 1799.

William Collins (late Lieut. Royal Marines), 1798; reduced 1799.

Henry Downes, 1798; to Worc. Mil., 1799. George Scott, 1798; res. 1798. Henry Bishop, 1798; to 52nd Foot, 1799.

Ensigns.

Henry Bishop, 1798; to Lieut., 1798. John Cox, 1798; reduced 1799. Robert Slater Stephenson, 1798; reduced 1799. Wilfred Mathew Head, 1798; displaced 1799.

Eli Munn, 1798; reduced 1799.

Adjutant.

Ensign Wilfred Mathew Head, 1798; displaced 1799.

Paymaster.

Lieut. Andrew Wambey (late Lieut. 89th Foot), 1798; reduced 1799.

Quarter-Master.

Licut. William Collins (late Lieut. Royal Marines), 1798; reduced 1799.

Surgeon.

Ensign Eli Munn, 1798; reduced 1799.

Sergeant-Major.

Charles Thompson, 1798; reduced 1799.

Agent.

James Window, Spring Gardens, London, S.W.

APPENDIX E.

Officers in the 3rd and 4th Battalions Worcestershire Regiment who hold Commissions in the Army Reserve of Officers.

| | Rank in the Reserve. | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--------|----------|--|--|--|
| Name and Rank in Regiment. | 2nd Lieut. | Lieut. | Captain. | | | |
| Hon. Major Edward Hugh Bearcroft | _ | _ | 1880 | | | |
| p.s. Captain John Richard Mason Anderson | 1880 | 1881 | 1884 | | | |
| p.s. Captain Robert Holden | 188o | 1881 | 1885 | | | |
| Captain Octavius Scarlett Vale | | 1881 | | | | |
| Captain Shirley Arthur Stephenson-Fetherstonhaugh | | 1886 | | | | |
| Captain Herbert Haldane Somers Cocks (late Lieut. Coldstream Guards) | | 1885 | | | | |

APPENDIX F.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGIMENT FROM 1770 TO 1886.

| (When disembodied, 21 Sergeants, 21 Corporals, 11 Drummers. (When disembodied, 21 Sergeants, 21 Corporals, 11 Drummers. (When disembodied, 21 Sergeants, 11 Drummers. (When disembodied, 22 Sergeants, 12 Corporals, 12 Drummers. (Bay, and Staff reduced in 1835, and Staff reduced to 1 Sergeants. (Buring annual training the number of Drummers is considerably increased. 2nd Battalion formed 1874. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total of all Ranks. | 664 | 736 | 1 96 | 803 | 1224 | 583 | 732 | 1123 | 732 | 1225 | 101 | 819 | 1039 | 289 | 1429 | 1581 | 1828 |
| .es. | No. of Compan | 6 | 01 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 80 | 01 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 12 | † | 16 |
| | Privates. | 360 | 620 | 260 | 089 | 0901 | 480 | 919 | 8 | 919 | 8/01 | 624 | 704 | 554 | 919 | 1921 | 1400 | 1600 |
| ن | Boys. | | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | ı | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| ımmers | Dermanent Staff. | | _ | | | | | | | | | ~ | 8 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 14 | 91 |
| Dn | Drum-Majors. | } ≈ | 50 | 18 | 8 | 22 | 8 | 21 | 23 | 12 | 22 | 22 | - | - | - | - | n | 01 |
| rals. | Others. | 1 | | | - | 0 | - | _ | | | | | | , e | ı | 32 | 26 | t9 |
| Corporals. | Permanent Staff. | 12 | တ္လ | 27 | . 34 | Ŝ, | तं | 31 | 46 | 31 | 42 | 42 | တ္တ | | 15 | 1 | ı | 1 |
| ants. | Others. | | • | | _ | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 33 | 88 | 32 |
| Sergeants. | Permanent Staff, |) % | 29 | 56 | # | 52 | 27 | 30 | 47 | 30 | 43 | 43 | ဗ္က | 8 | 15 | 27 | # | 6 |
| ·su | Sergeant-Majo | - | - | - | - | 8 | - | H | - | - | H | - | - | - | - | - | n | |
| .87 | Medical Office | 0 | (1 | | N . | m | m | က | c | က | က | က | ω. | m | n | 61 | a | n |
| | Paymasters. | | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | H | - | - | - | - | | - | - | 1_ | |
| ·s. | Puarter-Master | - | | - | | - | - | | - | | | - | H | _ = | | - | - ° | |
| | Adjutants. | - | - | H | H | н. | | - | H | | . "_ | | H | - | H | - | - | |
| puz | Ensigns, Sub- or Licutenants | 6 | ្ន | 6 | ۲ | ∞ | 9 | ∞ | 2 | ∞ | 2 | 9 | ∞ | ∞ | 9 | 12 | 7 | 1 |
| | Lieutenants. | 6 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 12 | 2 | œ | 7 | œ | 2 | 2 | œ | œ | 2 | 12 | 7 | 2 |
| .sini | Captain-Licutena | - | - | - | - | | - | -1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ī | 1 | 1 | Ī | T |
| | Captains. | ء ا | 7 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 80 | 12 | ∞ | 2 | õ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 12 | 7 | 91 |
| Alajors. | | - | H | H | H | OI | I | 1 | (1 | H | - | 1 | - | - | H | М | 3 | 4 |
| relation of the H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H | | | | | | | - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| lən | Lieutenant-Colo Sansanando | | 1 | ١ | ı | ı | ı | ı | 1 | I | ı | l | ı | ı | 1 | - | H | - |
| els. | Honorary Colonels. | | 1 | 1 | 1 | I | | ı | ١ | | | | | Ī | | _ | - | - |
| | Colonels. | - | - | н | - | H | н | H | - | - | - | н | H | H | H | | | |
| | Year. | 1770 to 1779 | 1779 to 1783 | 1783 to 1794 | 1794 to 1798 | 1798 to 1799 | 1799 to 1802 | 1802 to 1803 | 1803 to 1805 | 1805 to 1807 | 1807 to 1809 | 1809 to 1811 | 1811 to 1813 | 1813 to 1814 | 1814 to 1853 | 1853 to 1874 | 1874 to 1883 | 1883 to 1886 |

This table is as accurate as it is possible to make it, though in some instances the numbers given are only approximate. It has been compiled from the Monthly, Quarterly, and Annual Returns, Pay Lists, and Muster Rolls.

APPENDIX G. PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED FOR OFFICERS OF MILITIA.

| | 1757* (30 Geo. II. c. 2 | 25). | 1786 † (26 Geo. III. c. | 107). | (42 Geo.III. c. 90). | 1855 \$ (18 & 19 Vic. c. 100).§ | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| RANK. | An Estate of the yearly value of | Or Heir Appa- rent to a per- son of a yearly estate of | An Estate of the yearly value of | Or Heir Apparent to a person of a yearly estate of | | An Estate of (or Heir Apparent to some person) the yearly value of | | |
| Colonel Lieut,-Colonel Major Captain | £400 300 300 200 Or younger son of some person of an estate of £600 | £800 600 600 400 | £1,000 600 200 Or younger son of some person of an estate of £600 | £2,000 1,200 400 | of Major, which | £600 400 300 200 Or son of any person of an estate of like value. | | |
| Lieutenant | £100 Or son of some person of an estate of £200 | _ | L50 Or personal estate of £1,000, or real and personal together of £2,000; or son of some person of an estate of £100, or personal estate of £2,000, or real and personal estate | | variety by the previous Act of exception of that for the rank to £400 and £800—a younge | The qualifications required for Subalterns was abolished June 30, 1852, by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 50. | | |
| Ensign | £50 Or son of some person of an estate of £100 | _ | of £3,000 £20 Or personal estate of £500, or real and per- sonal estate of £1,000; or son of an estate of £50, or per- sonal estate of £1,000, or real and personal estate of £1,500 | | The same qualification as required by the previous Act of 1786 (including Deputy-Lieutenants), with the exception of that for the rank of Major, which was doubled, being increased to £400 and £800—a younger son, etc., not being qualified. | | | |

* Under this Act officers might be promoted for extraordinary merit, or in case of invasion or danger; but none higher than Captain, who wanted a property qualification for that rank; at least one-half the amount of property to be situated within the county for which the officer was serving. The qualification for Deputy-Lieutenants was the same as that for a Colonel.

† One-half of such qualification to be situated within the county for which the officer was serving. The qualification for a Deputy-Lieutenant was reduced by one-half, viz. to £200 and £400.

‡ In 1852, under 15 & 16 Vict. c. 50. Captains or officers of higher rank in the Regular Army or East India Company's service, might be appointed Captains or Majors; and Majors, or higher rank, Lieutenant-Colonels or Colonels, without any property qualification; and any person qualified for the rank of Major or Lieutenant-Colonel in the Militia, and having received a commission as such, might be promoted to any higher rank. The income of personal estate in possession of the officer to be deemed equivalent to the yearly value of land.

§ Under this Act the property qualification was made the same for all Great Britain. Formerly the qualification varied in Wales, Cumberland, Huntingdon, Monmouth, Westmoreland, Rutland, Isle of Ely in Cambridgeshire, and such cities and towns as are counties within themselves. Officers of five years' service in the Regular Army or East India Company's service, might be appointed Captains; or if a Captain, or any higher rank, might be appointed Captain or Major; and any Major, or higher rank in the said Regular Forces, might be appointed a Lieutenant-Colonel or Colonel; and any person qualined for the rank of Major or Lieutenant-Colonel in the Militia, and having received a commission as such, might be promoted to any higher rank without the property qualification. This Act did not extend to the Militia of London or Edinburgh.

All property qualification was abolished on May 13, 1869, by 32 Vict. c. 13.

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